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X



STECKLER'S SEEDS

JSS & CO.
TRADE MARK

M. T. FROTSCHER,
PRES



RICHARD FROTSCHER'S CREOLE ONION

1906

PRICE LIST OF BOOKS.

VEGETABLE.

Gardening for Profit	\$2 50
Truck Farming in the South	2 00
Cabbage and Cauliflower	75
Celery for Profit	30
Success in Market Gardening	1 50
Asparagus Culture	75
Left Overs Made Palatable	2 00
Tomato Culture	60
Gardening for Young and Old	1 75
Vegetable Home Gardening	40
New Onion Culture	75
A. B. C. of Potato Culture	80
Mushrooms, How To Grow Them	1 50
Tobacco Culture	50
Our Farm of Four Acres	60
Farmers' Encyclopedia of Agriculture	4 50

GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

Broom Corn and Broom	\$.75
Farmer's Book on Grasses	50
Alfalfa	1 00
Peanut Plant, Its Cultivation	1 00
Ginseng	1 00
Mushrooms (How to Grow Them)	1 50

INSECTICIDES, MANURES, ETC.

The Spraying of Plants	\$1 25
Insects and Insecticides	2 00
Tile Drainage	40
Bonners' Method of Making Manure	60
Fungi and Fungicides	2 00

CHIVES OR GERMAN SCHNITTLAUCH.

One of the finest and most delicate of the entire Onion family. Much more delicate in flavor than Shallots or Pearl Leek. The Tops, the only part used, are used for seasoning Salads, Cream Cheese, etc. This plant is of an easy culture, but requires partly shade during the summer and high soil. Price, 15c. per bunch.

HORSE RADISH CULTIVATION.

Make up the ground as you would for strawberry plants, except that the rows are 3 feet apart; that is, the furrows are drawn 3 feet apart; put in a liberal dose of commercial fertilizer (a broadcast of

FRUITS.

Peach Culture	\$1 75
Plums and Plum Culture	2 75
Charlton's Grape Grower's Guide	1 50
Strawberry Culture	60
The Nut Culturist	3 00
Small Fruit Culturist	1 50
Bush Fruits	2 00
California Fruits	3 00
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture	3 50

FLOWER GARDEN.

Practical Floriculture	\$2 00
The Rose, Its Cultivation, Etc.	2 00

The Beautiful Flower Garden	50
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POULTRY AND ANIMALS.

Animal Breeding	\$2 50
A. B. C. of Bee Culture	2 50
Diseases of Dogs	1 00
New Egg Farm	1 75
Duck Culture	60
Broilers for Profit	1 00
Directions for Setting Up and Operating the New Prairie State Incubator	30
Feathered Pets	25
Profits in Poultry	2 50
Squabs and Broilers	50

HOGS, ETC.

Harris, On the Pig	\$1 50
Home Pork Making	1 00

good stable manure previous to this is very beneficial), then turn a double with a marker, scraping the top of the row off level, then put the sets in as nearly straight as possible, the sharpened end down, setting them about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. This way about 10,000 sets are used to plant an acre.

After it comes up the horse radish is cultivated as are most other crops; it is very easily grown, as it soon covers the ground so that the weeds will not grow in it. Horse Radish Sets, 15c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

During the proper season we will have all varieties of vegetable plants on hand suitable for our climate, and will be prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice, providing the weather permits.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Artichoke plants, Genuine Globe	25	\$1 50	\$12 50
Cabbage plants of all seasonable varieties	10	60	4 50
Cauliflower of all seasonable varieties	20	1 00	7 50
Leeks, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Celery plants, leading varieties	15	75	6 50
Egg Plants, New Orleans Market	20	1 50	10 00
Pepper plants, all varieties	20	1 00	7 50
Tomato plants, leading varieties	15	75	6 50
Beet plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Lettuce plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 00
Kohlrabi, White Vienna	10	40	3 50
Creole and Bermuda Onion plants	10	40	3 50
Brussels Sprouts	20	1 00	7 50
Herb plants	50		
Mint plants	75		
Michel's Early Strawberry plants	10	60	5 00
Lady Thompson's Strawberry plants	15	75	6 00
Hoffman's Early Strawberry plants	15	75	6 00
Klondyke Strawberry plants	15	75	6 00
Ocean City Strawberry plants	20	1 00	7 00

All of the above plants are transplanted and not common, cheap seed bed plants.



RICHARD FROTSCHER,
Founder of the Business carried on by this Company
Established 1865.



LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, St. Louis, Mo.

Grand Prize for Seed Exhibit,

Bronze Medal for Flower Seed,

Bronze Medal for Garden Tools,

Silver Medal for Decorative Plants,

Silver Medal for Pecan Nuts.

We were also awarded Gold Medal at Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

•—————1906————•

Almanac and Garden Manual

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

—OF THE—

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.

Designed to Give Directions for the Cultivation of
Vegetables, Flowers and Plants as
Practiced in the South.

Store and Office, Nos. 518 to 526 GRAVIER STREET,

Warehouse, 306 to 312 BANK PLACE,

Nursery and Garden, 1400 to 1500 NASHVILLE AVE.

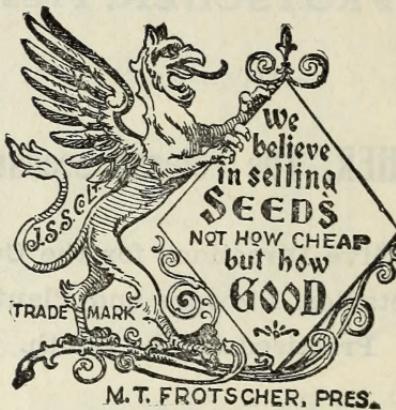
HENRIETTA HOG FARM,
Gentilly Road between Marigny Avenue and Bayou St. John.

P. O. DRAWER 463.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE 428.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

1906



SEARCY & PFAFF, LTD.,
PRINTERS,
Nos. 724 to 728 Perdido Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

M. T. FROTSCHER, JOSEPH STECKLER, RICHARD P. STECKLER,
President. Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Sec'y-Treas.

INTRODUCTION.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 1, 1906.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

For the tenth time in the history of the J. STECKLER SEED COMPANY we are sending out our Garden Manual and Almanac for the Southern States.

It is with pardonable pride that we say the name of "STECKLER" and "Good SEEDS" is synonymous wherever gardening and planting is known.

In addition to the Grand Prize and medals bestowed on us by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis in 1904, we received a GOLD MEDAL at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, held at Portland during the past year, thus again attesting the high grade and good quality of our stock and proving the truth of our motto: "NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."

Our Tree and Plant Department has been fully maintained up to the highest standard during the past year, and we will continue to furnish the best in Fruit and Shade Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Palms, Ferns and Vegetable Plants during the season.

The praises bestowed upon past numbers of our Garden and Seed Manual, and the success met with by those following the directions contained therein, attest the merits of the publication, and are gratifying testimonials to our efforts in building up and expanding this branch of industry in the Greater South.

As this book may fall into the hands of some who are not familiar with the house of STECKLER, we will introduce ourselves by stating that this business was established forty years ago, taking for its standard, QUALITY, PURITY AND FAIR DEALINGS.

We thank the public and our friends for the generous patronage extended us in the past, and looking forward to a continuance in the future, we are,

Respectfully yours,

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages not exceeding four pounds, at eight cents per pound, or one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce, we prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large size papers, which are sold at one dollar per fifteen papers. When ordering by the pound, **nine cents per pound postage has to be added to the price of seeds; to peas, beans and corn, 15 cents per quart.**

All packages are put up in the most careful manner, and every precaution is taken to insure their reaching their destination in safety. Purchasers living at any place where our seeds are not sold are requested to write to us to obtain their supplies. This will be more profitable than to buy from country stores where seeds left on commission are often kept until all power of germination is destroyed. As seed merchants who give their goods out on commission rarely collect what is not sold oftener than once every twelve months, and as Lettuce, Spinach, Parsnips, Carrots and many other seeds will either not sprout at all, or grow imperfectly, if kept over a summer in the South; to buy and plant such is but money, time and labor wasted.

Here in our climate, where we plant garden vegetables as freely in autumn as in spring, and where often the seeds have to be put in the ground when the weather is very warm, it is an indispensable necessity to have perfectly fresh seeds.

Our arrangements with our growers are made so that we receive the new crop, expressly cleaned for us, as soon as it is matured. The varieties which are not raised in this country we order from Europe, and have them shipped so as to reach us about the beginning of August, just the time they are needed for fall planting, and from that time up to January shipments are made to us at the beginning of every month. By following this plan we have always a full supply of fresh seeds of undoubted germinating qualities, while dealers who sell on commission have only those from the winter previous.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and include four papers of either peas or beans in the fifteen papers. Or, for the same amount, we will mail twenty smaller papers, including four papers of either peas or beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seeds in good size papers in places where our seeds are not sold. The papers put up by Northern seedsmen are so small that of some varieties they hardly contain enough to do any good. The low prices charged to merchants are made at the expense of the consumers. Our papers are large and worth the full value of the money paid for them.

It cannot be too well impressed upon the minds of the cultivators of all vegetables that most seeds kept through a summer in this climate *will not grow*, and all who use such seeds will be the losers.

On all goods ordered C. O. D. one-half of the amount of the bill must accompany the order; otherwise the same will not be filled. All bills are payable in New Orleans or New York Exchange. No individual checks on country banks on amounts under ten dollars.

This Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1906.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.**MOON'S PHASES.**

First Quarter	2d.	8h.	52m.	Morn.	Last Quarter	17d.	2h.	49m.	After.
Full Moon	10d.	10h.	37m.	Morn.	New Moon	24d.	11h.	9m.	Morn.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h.m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 | Monday	6 56	5 12	11 46	New Year's Day.
2 | Tuesday	6 56	5 12	morn	French Academy established by Richelieu, 1635.
3 | Wednesday	6 56	5 13	0 38	Work begun on the Brooklyn bridge, 1870.
4 | Thursday	6 57	5 13	1 30	Silk manufacture introduced into Europe, 536.
5 | Friday	6 57	5 14	2 22	Stephen Decatur, hero of Tripoli, born 1770.
6 | Saturday	6 57	5 15	3 15	Joan of Arc, French national heroine, born 1412.

1. First Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 18m.

7 | Sunday	6 57	5 15	4 8	Montgolfier, inventor of the balloon, born 1745.
8 | Monday	6 57	5 16	5 1	Jackson's heroic defense of New Orleans, 1815.
9 | Tuesday	6 57	5 17	5 53	First test of the Davy Safety Lamp, 1816.
10 | Wednesday	6 57	5 18	rises	First river steamer reached New Orleans, 1812.
11 | Thursday	6 57	5 19	6 31	Alex. Hamilton, American patriot, born 1757.
12 | Friday	6 57	5 19	7 30	Pestalozzi, educational reformer, born 1746.
13 | Saturday	6 57	5 20	8 30	Society of King's Daughters founded, 1886.

2. Second Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 24m.

14 | Sunday	6 57	5 21	9 32	Pitt spoke against American taxation, 1766.
15 | Monday	6 57	5 22	10 34	British Museum first opened, 1759.
16 | Tuesday	6 57	5 23	11 36	U. S. Civil Service Commission appointed, 1883.
17 | Wednesday	6 57	5 24	morn	Benjamin Franklin born at Boston, 1706.
18 | Thursday	6 57	5 25	0 39	Conference leading to King James Bible ended, 1604.
19 | Friday	6 56	5 25	1 43	Bessemer, discoverer of steel process, born 1813.
20 | Saturday	6 56	5 26	2 47	First Assembly of the English Commons, 1265.

3. Third Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 31m.

21 | Sunday	6 56	5 27	3 51	Letters of "Junius" began to appear, 1769.
22 | Monday	6 55	5 28	4 53	Ampere, the great French electrician, born, 1775.
23 | Tuesday	6 55	5 29	5 52	Queen Elizabeth opened Royal Exchange, 1571.
24 | Wednesday	6 55	5 30	sets	Fox, English orator and statesman, born, 1749.
25 | Thursday	6 54	5 31	6 43	Robert Burns, Scottish poet, born 1759.
26 | Friday	6 54	5 31	7 41	Webster's great speech in reply to Hayne, 1830.
27 | Saturday	6 54	5 32	8 39	Independence of Greece proclaimed, 1822.

4. Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 40m.

28 | Sunday	6 53	5 33	9 34	First train across Isthmus of Panama, 1855.
29 | Monday	6 53	5 34	10 27	Swedenborg, famous mystic, born 1689.
30 | Tuesday	6 52	5 35	11 20	W. S. Landor, essayist and poet, born 1775.
31 | Wednesday	6 52	5 36	morn	John Marshall became U. S. Chief Justice, 1801.

JEWISH CALENDAR: January 27th—Shebat (year 5666).**Special Prices on Large Quantities of any of Our Seeds.**

2d Month.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

28 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter	1d.	6h.	31m.	Morn.	Last Quarter	15d.	10h.	22m.	After.
Full Moon.....	9d.	1h.	46m.	Morn.	New Moon	23d.	1h.	57m.	Morn.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Thursday	6 51	5 37	0 12	Sir Edward Coke, English jurist, born 1552.
2 Friday	6 51	5 38	1 4	Richard Frotscher died, 1896.
3 Saturday	6 50	5 38	1 57	Stanley started for the relief of Emin Pasha, 1887.

5. Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h, 50m.

4	Sunday	6 49	5 39	2 49	Bottger, inventor of Saxon porcelain, born 1682.
5	Monday	6 49	5 40	3 42	Victoria Cross instituted in England, 1856.
6	Tuesday	6 48	5 41	4 34	Congress authorized Turnbull's paintings, 1817.
7	Wednesday	6 47	5 42	5 26	Charles Dickens, great English novelist, born 1812.
8	Thursday	6 47	5 42	6 14	Philadelphia first lighted with gas, 1836.
9	Friday	6 46	5 43	rises	First train passed through Hoosac tunnel, 1875.
10	Saturday	6 45	5 54	7 23	Blue Ribbon movement began in London, 1878.

6. Septuagesima Sunday.

Day's Length. 11h. 1m.

11	Sunday	6 44	5 45	8 25	Thomas A. Edison, American inventor, born 1847.
12	Monday	6 44	5 46	9 27	Abraham Lincoln born in Kentucky, 1809.
13	Tuesday	6 53	5 47	10 31	English Bill of Rights declared, 1689.
14	Wednesday	6 42	5 47	11 36	Village of Milwaukee organized, 1837.
15	Thursday	6 41	5 48	morn	St. Louis founded by Laclede, 1764.
16	Friday	6 40	5 49	0 41	Melanchthon, German Reformer, born 1497.
17	Saturday	6 39	5 50	1 44	First ship eastward through Suez Canal, 1867.

7. Sexagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 11h. 13m.

18	Sunday	6 38	5 51	2 45	Geo. Peabody, American philanthropist, born 1795.
19	Monday	6 37	5 51	3 43	Alexander II decreed emancipation of serfs, 1861.
20	Tuesday	6 36	5 52	4 37	First eastern through train entered Chicago, 1852.
21	Wednesday	6 36	5 53	5 26	Meissonier, famous French painter, born 1815.
22	Thursday	6 35	5 54	sets	George Washington born in Virginia, 1732.
23	Friday	6 34	5 54	6 25	Waverly novels acknowledged by Scott, 1827.
24	Saturday	6 33	5 55	7 22	St. Matthias Day.

8. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 11h. 24m.

25	Sunday	6 32	5 56	8 17	First United States bank chartered, 1791.
26	Monday	6 31	5 56	9 9	Victor Emanuel declared King of Italy, 1861.
27	Tuesday	6 30	5 57	10 2	Mardi Gras Day.
28	Wednesday	6 29	5 58	10 55	Montaigne, great French essayist, born 1533.

JEWISH CALENDAR: February 26th—Adar (year 5666).

Steckler's Roup and Canker Cure Is the Best.

3d Month.

MARCH, 1906.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.**MOON'S PHASES.**

First Quarter.....	3d.	3h.	28m.	Morn.	Last Quarter	17d.	5h.	57m.	Morn.
Full Moon	10d.	2h.	17m.	After.	New Moon.....	24d.	5h.	52m.	After.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Thursday	6 28	5 58	11 48	Yellowstone Park established by Congress, 1872.
2 Friday	6 27	5 59	morn	Texas Declaration of Independence, 1836.
3 Saturday	6 25	6 0	0 40	International Copyright Law passed, 1891.

9. First Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 11h. 36m.

4	Sunday	6 24	6 0	1 32	Constitution became law of United States, 1789.
5	Monday	6 23	6 1	2 23	Mercator, famous geographer, born 1512.
6	Tuesday	6 22	6 2	3 14	Heroic death of Texans at the Alamo, 1836.
7	Wednesday	6 21	6 3	4 3	Blanchard, æronaut, died 1809.
8	Thursday	6 20	6 3	4 50	First locomotive crossed Niagara bridge, 1855.
9	Friday	6 18	6 4	5 34	Joan of Arc announced her mission, 1429.
10	Saturday	6 17	6 5	rises	Order of the Iron Cross established, 1813.

10. Second Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 11h. 49m.

11	Sunday	6 16	6 5	7 13	First daily weather charts issued in England, 1872.
12	Monday	6 15	6 6	8 19	The Oregon started on her famous voyage, 1898.
13	Tuesday	6 14	6 6	9 25	Planet Uranus discovered by Herschel, 1781.
14	Wednesday	6 13	6 7	10 31	Alex. M. Bell expounded "visible speech," 1866.
15	Thursday	6 11	6 8	11 36	Richard Frotscher born, 1833.
16	Friday	6 10	6 8	morn	West Point Academy established, 1802.
17	Saturday	6 9	6 9	0 39	St. Patrick's Day.

11. Third Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 12h. 2m.

18	Sunday	6 8	6 10	1 38	Stamp Act repealed by Parliament, 1766.
19	Monday	6 7	6 10	2 34	David Livingstone, African explorer, born 1813.
20	Tuesday	6 6	6 11	3 24	Johnson's paper, the Rambler, first issued, 1750
21	Wednesday	6 4	6 11	4 8	Bach, celebrated composer, born 1685.
22	Thursday	6 3	6 12	4 47	Rosa Bonheur, famous painter, born 1822.
23	Friday	6 2	6 13	5 25	Perry opened the Japanese ports, 1854.
24	Saturday	6 0	6 13	sets	Telephone worked from New York to Chicago, 1883.

12. Fourth Sunday in Lent. Day's Length, 12h. 15m.

25	Sunday	5 59	6 14	7 1	England abolished slave trade, 1807.
26	Monday	5 58	6 14	7 53	Prehistoric human skeleton found in France, 1872.
27	Tuesday	5 56	6 15	8 46	Robert Bruce crowned King of Scotland, 1306.
28	Wednesday	5 55	6 16	9 39	Haydn's "Creation" first performed, 1800.
29	Thursday	5 54	6 16	10 32	Dominion of Canada first established, 1867.
30	Friday	5 53	6 17	11 24	Treaty for purchase of Alaska signed, 1867.
31	Saturday	5 52	6 17	morn	Bunsen, inventor of Bunsen's Burner, born 1811.

JEWISH CALENDAR: March 27th—Nisan (year 5666). Fast of Esther, Adar 11 (March 8th). Purim, Adar 14 (March 11th).

Our Japanese Soluble Insecticide Has Never Been Found Wanting.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1906.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter	1d.	10h.	2m.	After.	Last Quarter.....	15d.	2h.	36m.	After.
Full Moon	9d.	0h.	12m.	Morn.	New Moon	23d.	10h.	6m.	Morn.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h.m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
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13. Fifth Sunday in Lent.	Day's Length, 12h. 27m.
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1	Sunday	5 51	6 18	0 15	Harvey, discoverer of circulation of blood, born 1578.
2	Monday	5 50	6 19	1 5	Thomas Jefferson, statesman, born 1743.
3	Tuesday	5 48	6 19	1 54	Washington Irving, American author, born 1783.
4	Wednesday	5 47	6 20	2 40	First Pony Express left Sacramento, 1861.
5	Thursday	5 46	6 20	3 24	Elihu Yale, benefactor of Yale College, born 1648.
6	Friday	5 45	6 21	4 7	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
7	Saturday	5 44	6 22	4 48	Nansen's Farthest North, 86 deg. 14m., 1895.

14. Palm Sunday.	Day's Length, 12h. 39m.
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8	Sunday	5 43	6 22	5 30	Winthrop sailed for Massachusetts, 1630.
9	Monday	5 41	6 23	rises	La Salle ended descent of the Mississippi, 1682.
10	Tuesday	5 40	6 23	8 14	Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.
11	Wednesday	5 39	6 24	9 23	Cessation of hostilities in America declared, 1783.
12	Thursday	5 38	6 25	10 29	Fort Sumpter fired on, 1861.
13	Friday	5 37	6 25	11 31	Good Friday.
14	Saturday	5 36	6 26	morn	Web perfecting press patented, 1863.

15. Easter Sunday.	Day's Length, 12h. 51m.
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15	Sunday	5 35	6 26	0 30	Institution for deaf mutes opened at Hartford, 1817.
16	Monday	5 33	6 27	1 22	United States declared Cuba free, 1898.
17	Tuesday	5 32	6 28	2 8	Konig, inventor of steam press, born 1774.
18	Wednesday	5 31	6 28	2 49	Paul Revere made his celebrated ride, 1775.
19	Thursday	5 30	6 29	3 27	Burke's famous speech on American taxation, 1774.
20	Friday	5 29	6 29	4 3	Jaques Cartier, explorer, sailed from France, 1534.
21	Saturday	5 28	6 30	4 36	Confederate victory at Plymouth, N. C., 1863.

16. Low Sunday.	Day's Length, 13h. 4m.
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22	Sunday	5 27	6 31	5 10	Oklahoma opened to settlement, 1889.
23	Monday	5 26	6 31	sets	Shakespeare born at Stratford-on-Avon, 1564.
24	Tuesday	5 25	6 32	7 34	Cartwright, inventor of power loom, born 1743.
25	Wednesday	5 24	6 33	8 26	Oliver Cromwell born in England, 1599.
26	Thursday	5 23	6 33	9 18	Hume, English historian, born 1711.
27	Friday	5 22	6 34	10 10	Morse, inventor of electric telegraph, born 1791.
28	Saturday	5 21	6 34	11 1	Newton presented his "Principia," 1686.

17. Second Sunday after Easter.	Day's Length, 13h. 15m.
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29	Sunday	5 20	6 35	11 49	"Hail Columbia" written by Hopkinson, 1798.
30	Monday	5 19	6 36	morn	Louisiana purchased from France, 1803.

JEWISH CALENDAR: April 26th—Iyar (year 5666). Passover—First Day, Nisan 15 (April 10th). Passover—Seventh Day, Nisan 21 (April 15th).

Chicken Founts from 1-4 Gallon to 2 Gallons.

5th Month.

MAY, 1906.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.**MOON'S PHASES.**

First Quarter.....	1d.	1h.	7m.	After.	Last Quarter	15d.	1h.	3m.	Morn.
Full Moon	8d.	8h.	10m.	Morn.	New Moon.....	23d.	2h.	0m.	Morn.
First Quarter.....					31d.	0h.	24m.		Morn.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Tuesday	5 18	6 36	0 35	Corner stone of Smithsonian Institution laid, 1847.
2 Wednesday	5 17	6 37	1 18	Hudson Bay Company chartered, 1670.
3 Thursday	5 17	6 38	2 0	Martin Pinzon discovered Brazil, 1500.
4 Friday	5 16	6 38	2 40	Horace Mann, the educator, born 1796. [1775.]
5 Saturday	5 15	6 39	3 20	Massachusetts Congress renounced British allegiance,

18. Third Sunday after Easter.

Day's Length, 13h. 25m.

6 Sunday	5 14	6 39	4 2	Thanksgiving Day at Valley Forge, 1778.
7 Monday	5 13	6 40	4 44	Robt. Browning, English poet, born 1812.
8 Tuesday	5 12	6 41	rises	Metric system originated in France, 1790.
9 Wednesday	5 11	6 41	8 10	Columbus sailed on his last voyage, 1502.
10 Thursday	5 11	6 42	9 17	Centennial Exposition opened, Philadelphia, 1876
11 Friday	5 10	6 43	10 20	Washington made general of France, 1789.
12 Saturday	5 9	6 43	11 16	Old South Church, Boston, begun 1669.

19. Fourth Sunday after Easter.

Day's Length, 13h. 36m.

13 Sunday	5 8	6 44	morn	John Smith began settlement at Jamestown, 1607.
14 Monday	5 8	6 45	0 5	Lewis and Clark left St. Louis, 1804.
15 Tuesday	5 7	6 45	0 50	Eiffel Tower opened at Paris, 1889.
16 Wednesday	5 6	6 46	1 29	Lincoln nominated for the Presidency, 1860.
17 Thursday	5 6	6 47	2 4	Money order system established in U. S., 1864.
18 Friday	5 5	6 47	2 38	Peace Conference at the Hague began 1899.
19 Saturday	5 5	6 48	3 12	Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon, 1801.

20. Rogation Sunday.

Day's Length, 13h. 44m.

20 Sunday	5 4	6 48	3 45	Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 1775.
21 Monday	5 4	6 49	4 18	Manchester Ship Canal formally opened, 1894.
22 Tuesday	5 3	6 50	4 51	Wagner, German composer, born 1813.
23 Wednesday	5 3	6 50	sets	Eads, builder of Mississippi Jetties, born 1820.
24 Thursday	5 2	6 51	8 6	First calculated return of a comet (Encke's), 1822.
25 Friday	5 2	6 52	9 58	Ralph Waldo Emerson born, 1803.
26 Saturday	5 1	6 52	9 47	First steamship to cross the Atlantic sailed, 1819.

21. Sunday after Ascension.

Day's Length, 13h. 52m.

27 Sunday	5 1	6 53	10 33	Morse telegraph line first used, 1844.
28 Monday	5 1	6 53	11 17	Louis Agassiz, scientist and teacher, born 1807.
29 Tuesday	5 0	6 54	11 58	Pepys made last entry in his famous diary, 1669.
30 Wednesday	5 0	6 54	morn	G. A. R. instituted Memorial Day, 1868.
31 Thursday	5 0	6 55	0 38	Tallest cathedral spire (Ulm) completed, 1890.

JEWISH CALENDAR: May 25th—Sivan (year 5666). Feast of Weeks, Sivan 6 (May 30).

When in Doubt Consult Steckler.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1906.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	6d.	3h.	12m.	After.	New Moon	21d.	5h.	5m.	After.
Last Quarter	13d.	1h.	34m.	After.	First Quarter	29d.	8h.	19m.	Morn.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 | Friday	5 0	6 55	1 17	Ross discovered the magnetic pole, 1831.
2 | Saturday	4 59	6 56	1 55	Donati's magnificent comet discovered 1858.

22. Pentecost—Whit Sunday.

Day's Length, 13h. 57m.

3	Sunday	4 59	6 56	2 36	Hobson sank the Merrimac, 1898.
4	Monday	4 59	6 57	3 18	First house built in Oregon, 1810.
5	Tuesday	4 59	6 57	4 4	Montgolfier made the first balloon ascension, 1783.
6	Wednesday	4 58	6 58	rises	First Y. M. C. A. formed in London, 1844.
7	Thursday	4 58	6 58	8 1	English Parliamentary Reform Bill signed, 1832.
8	Friday	4 58	6 59	9 2	Free postal delivery established in U. S., 1872.
9	Saturday	4 58	6 59	9 57	John Howard Payne born in New York 1792.

23. Trinity Sunday.

Day's Length, 14h. 2m.

10	Sunday	4 58	7 0	10 45	Crystal Palace opened by Queen Victoria, 1854.
11	Monday	4 58	7 0	11 27	"Comstock Lode" discovered in Nevada, 1859.
12	Tuesday	4 58	7 1	morn	First railroad in Japan opened, 1872.
13	Wednesday	4 58	7 1	0 6	United States Sanitary Commission formed, 1861.
14	Thursday	4 58	7 1	0 41	"Stars and Stripes" adopted by Congress, 1777.
15	Friday	4 58	7 2	1 15	Magna Charta granted by King John, 1215.
16	Saturday	4 58	7 2	1 47	Fourteenth Amendment adopted, 1866.

7. First Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 4m.

17	Sunday	4 58	7 2	2 20	Wesley, founder of Methodism, born 1703.
18	Monday	4 58	7 3	2 54	Nasmyth patented the steam hammer, 1842.
19	Tuesday	4 58	7 3	3 30	First recorded match game of base ball, 1846.
20	Wednesday	4 59	7 3	4 8	"E pluribus unum" adopted as U. S. motto, 1782.
21	Thursday	4 59	7 3	sets	First stone of St. Paul's, London, laid, 1675.
22	Friday	4 59	7 4	7 44	Revised version of New Testament begun, 1870.
23	Saturday	4 59	7 4	8 32	Reputed date of Penn's treaty with Indians, 1683.

8. Second Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 4m.

24	Sunday	5 0	7 4	9 17	John Cabot discovered Nova Scotia, 1497.
25	Monday	5 0	7 4	10 0	First Methodist Conference held in London, 1744.
26	Tuesday	5 0	7 4	10 39	Raleigh's expedition reached Roanoke Island, 1585.
27	Wednesday	5 0	7 4	11 17	Boston and Lowell Railroad opened, 1835.
28	Thursday	5 1	7 5	11 55	Mazzini, Italian patriot, born 1805.
29	Friday	5 1	7 5	morn	Washington made Molly Pitcher a sergeant, 1778.
30	Saturday	5 1	7 5	0 33	Pillory abolished in England, 1837.

JEWISH CALENDAR: June 24th—Tamuz (year 5666).

We Have a Varied Assortment of Shade Trees of Every Description.

7th Month.

JULY, 1906.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.**MOON'S PHASES.**

Full Moon	5d.	10h.	27m.	After.	New Moon	21d.	6h.	59m.	Morn.
Last Quarter	13d.	4h.	13m.	Morn.	First Quarter.....	28d.	1h.	56m.	After.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h.m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
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26. Third Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 14h. 3m.

1 Sunday	5 2	7 5	1 12	Westminster Assembly convoked, 1643.
2 | Monday	5 2	7 5	1 55	Continental Congress voted for Independence, 1776.
3 | Tuesday	5 2	7 5	2 42	First International Prison Congress opened, 1872.
4 | Wednesday	5 3	7 5	3 33	Declaration of Independence, 1776.
5 | Thursday	5 3	7 5	rises	Salvation Army founded by William Booth, 1865.
6 | Friday	5 4	7 5	7 42	Leibnitz, great mathematician, born 1646.
7 | Saturday	5 4	7 4	8 34	Pasteur first inoculated for hydrophobia, 1885.

27. Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 13h. 59m.

8 | Sunday	5 5	7 4	9 20	First public drinking fountain set up, 1685.
9 | Monday	5 5	7 4	10 1	Supposed date of heroic death of Winkelried, 1386.
10 | Tuesday	5 6	7 4	10 38	Atlantic Cable fleet sailed from England, 1857.
11 | Wednesday	5 6	7 4	11 13	Pike's Peak sighted by Fremont, 1843.
12 | Thursday	5 7	7 4	11 47	Hargreaves patented the spinning jenny, 1770.
13 | Friday	5 7	7 3	morn	Schoolcraft found source of Mississippi, 1832.
14 | Saturday	5 8	7 3	0 20	The Bastile at Paris destroyed, 1789.

28. Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 13h. 55m.

15 | Sunday	5 8	7 3	0 54	Jerusalem taken by Crusaders, 1099.
16 | Monday	5 9	7 2	1 29	Sir Joshua Reynolds, English artist, born 1723.
17 | Tuesday	5 9	7 2	2 7	Isaac Watts, writer of hymns, born 1674.
18 | Wednesday	5 10	7 2	2 27	Thackeray, English novelist, born 1811.
19 | Thursday	5 10	7 1	3 32	West Point fortified by American troops, 1779.
20 | Friday	5 11	7 1	4 23	Maryland Charter granted by Charles I, 1632.
21 | Saturday	5 11	7 0	sets	Commemoration Ode delivered by Lowell, 1865.

29. Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 13h. 48m.

22 | Sunday	5 12	7 0	7 58	Pilgrims sailed from Holland, 1620.
23 | Monday	5 13	6 59	8 41	Statue of Peabody unveiled in London, 1869.
24 | Tuesday	5 13	6 59	9 20	Bolivar, the Liberator, born 1783.
25 | Wednesday	5 14	6 58	9 57	U. S. Grant commissioned General 1866.
26 | Thursday	5 14	6 58	10 34	Continental Congress created Postoffice, 1775.
27 | Friday	5 15	6 57	11 13	Atlantic cable completed by Cyrus Field, 1866.
28 | Saturday	5 15	6 57	11 53	End of the Reign of Terror in France, 1794.

30. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 13h. 40m.

29 | Sunday	5 16	6 56	morn	First newspaper west of Alleghanies, 1786.
30 | Monday	5 17	6 55	0 36	Captain Cook sailed on his first voyage, 1768.
31 | Tuesday	5 17	6 55	1 23	Ericsson, engineer and inventor, born 1803.

JEWISH CALENDAR: July 23d—Ab (year 5666). Fast of Tamuz, Tamuz 17 (July 10th). Fast of Ab, Ab 9 (July 31st).

Our Carolina Seed Rice Has Always Given the Best Results.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1906.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	4d.	7h.	0m.	Morn.	New Moon	19d.	7h.	27m.	After.
Last Quarter	11d.	8h.	47m.	After.	First Quarter	26d.	6h.	42m.	After.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 | Wednesday	5 18	6 54	2 16	Heroic death of Casabianca at battle of Nile, 1798.
2 | Thursday	5 18	6 53	3 15	First stone of Bank of England laid, 1731.
3 | Friday	5 19	6 52	4 16	Columbus sailed from Palos, 1492.
4 | Saturday	5 20	6 52	rises	Chicago surveyed and platted, 1830.

31. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 13h. 31m.

5 | Sunday	5 20	6 51	7 56	First trans-Atlantic cable message sent, 1858.
6 | Monday	5 21	6 50	8 35	Alfred Tennyson, the poet, born 1809.
7 | Tuesday	5 21	6 49	9 11	U. S. War Department organized, 1789.
8 | Wednesday	5 22	6 48	9 46	Santos-Dumont's air-ship successful, 1901.
9 | Thursday	5 23	6 48	10 19	Ashburton treaty signed at Washington, 1842.
10 | Friday	5 23	6 47	10 52	Greenwich observatory begun, 1675.
11 | Saturday	5 24	6 46	11 27	Fulton's steamboat made its first trip, 1807.

32. Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 13h. 20m.

12 | Sunday	5 25	6 45	morn	First town election in Chicago, 1833.
13 | Monday	5 25	6 44	0 4	Cortez occupied City of Mexico, 1521.
14 | Tuesday	5 26	6 43	0 44	Cologne Cathedral completed, 1880.
15 | Wednesday	5 26	6 42	1 27	Lafayette arrived at New York, 1824.
16 | Thursday	5 27	6 41	2 13	First steam voyage London to Calcutta begun 1825.
17 | Friday	5 28	6 40	3 4	Frederick the Great, of Prussia, died 1786.
18 | Saturday	5 28	6 39	4 0	John Dryden made poet-laureate, 1680.

33. Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 13h. 9m.

19 | Sunday	5 29	6 38	sets	Pascal, French philosopher, died 1662.
20 | Monday	5 29	6 37	7 19	Benjamin Harrison, 23d president, born 1833.
21 | Tuesday	5 30	6 36	7 57	Statue of Lincoln unveiled in Edinburgh, 1893.
22 | Wednesday	5 30	6 35	8 35	The yacht America won the Queen's Cup, 1851.
23 | Thursday	5 31	6 34	9 14	Cuvier, the great naturalist, born 1769.
24 | Friday	5 32	6 33	9 54	The Czar called for Peace Conference, 1898.
25 | Saturday	5 32	6 32	10 37	First printing, a proclamation, in New York, 1693.

34. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 58m.

26 | Sunday	5 33	6 31	11 21	Great Eastern completed her first voyage, 1860.
27 | Monday	5 33	6 29	morn	Cæsar landed on coast of Britain, 55 B. C.
28 | Tuesday	5 34	6 28	0 10	Trial trip of first U. S. railroad postoffice, 1864.
29 | Wednesday	5 34	6 27	1 5	Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, born 1809.
30 | Thursday	5 35	6 26	2 3	Archdeacon William Paley born, 1743.
31 | Friday	5 35	6 25	3 4	Mt. Cenis tunnel begun, 1858.

JEWISH CALENDAR: August 22d—Ellul (year 5666).

We Took First Prize for Araucarias at Last Flower Show.

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	2d.	5h.	36m.	After.	New Moon	18d.	6h.	33m.	Morn.
Last Quarter	10d.	2h.	53m.	After.	First Quarter	25d.	0h.	11m.	Morn.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 | Saturday	5 36	6 24	4 7	East India Company ceased to rule India, 1858.

35. Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 46m.

2 | Sunday	5 37	6 23	rises	John Howard, prison reformer, born 1726.
3 | Monday	5 37	6 21	7 6	Gregorian Calendar generally adopted, 1752.
4 | Tuesday	5 38	6 20	7 42	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.
5 | Wednesday	5 38	6 19	8 17	Eliot's Indian Bible finished 1665.
6 | Thursday	5 39	6 18	8 51	Lafayette born in France, 1757.
7 | Friday	5 39	6 17	9 24	Magellan finished circumnavigation of globe, 1522.
8 | Saturday	5 40	6 15	9 59	Last spike driven in Northern Pacific R. R., 1883.

36. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 34m.

9 | Sunday	5 40	6 14	10 37	U. S. of America so styled by Congress, 1776.
10 | Monday	5 41	6 13	11 19	Elias Howe, Jr., patented his sewing machine, 1846.
11 | Tuesday	5 42	6 12	morn	Hudson entered the Hudson river, 1609.
12 | Wednesday	5 42	6 10	0 5	Jenny Lind's first concert in America, 1850.
13 | Thursday	5 43	6 9	0 58	Key composed "The Star Spangled Banner," 1814.
14 | Friday	5 43	6 8	1 48	John Harvard gave half his fortune to Harvard, 1638.
15 | Saturday	5 44	6 7	2 44	Liverpool & Manchester Railroad opened, 1830.

37. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 22m.

16 | Sunday	5 44	6 6	3 42	First overland mail left St. Louis, 1859.
17 | Monday	5 45	6 4	4 42	Federal Constitution signed, 1787.
18 | Tuesday	5 45	6 3	sets	Corner stone of Capitol at Washington laid, 1793.
19 | Wednesday	5 46	6 2	7 12	Washington's farewell address published, 1796.
20 | Thursday	5 46	6 1	7 51	Mungo Park, African explorer, born 1871.
21 | Friday	5 47	5 59	8 34	Macadam, originator paving system, born 1756.
22 | Saturday	5 47	5 58	9 19	Heroic death of Nathan Hale, 1776.

38. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 9m.

23 | Sunday	5 48	5 57	10 7	Lewis and Clark expedition returned, 1806.
24 | Monday	5 49	5 56	11 0	Marshall, Chief Justice of U. S., born 1755.
25 | Tuesday	5 49	5 54	11 57	Balboa discovered Pacific Ocean, 1513.
26 | Wednesday	5 50	5 53	morn	Commissioners to France chosen, 1796.
27 | Thursday	5 50	5 52	0 56	Stockton and Darlington Railroad opened, 1825.
28 | Friday	5 51	5 51	1 56	Frances Willard, temperance reformer, born 1839.
29 | Saturday	5 51	5 49	2 57	Dutch Provinces declared independence, 1578.

39. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 11h. 56m.

30 | Sunday | 5 52 | 5 48 | 3 58 | Sheridan, author and orator, born, 1751.

JEWISH CALENDAR: September 20th—Tishri (year 5667). New Year (5667) Tishri 1 (September 20th). Day of Atonement, Tishri 10 (September 29th).

To Grow Plants Successfully Always Remember Japanese Plant Food.

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1906.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	2d.	6h.	48m.	Morn.	New Moon	17d.	4h.	43m.	After.
Last Quarter	10d.	9h.	39m.	Morn.	First Quarter	24d.	7h.	50m.	Morn.
Full Moon					31d.	10h.	45m.		After.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon sets h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Monday	5 52	5 47	4 56	American Red Cross Society founded, 1881.
2 Tuesday	5 53	5 46	rises	American School at Athens established, 1882.
3 Wednesday	5 53	5 45	6 48	George Bancroft, the historian, born 1800.
4 Thursday	5 54	5 43	7 22	Articles of Confederation signed, 1776.
5 Friday	5 55	5 42	7 58	Jonathan Edwards, theologian, born 1703.
6 Saturday	5 55	5 41	8 35	Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer, born 1820.

40. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 44m.

7 Sunday	5 56	5 40	9 15	Province of Massachusetts Bay incorporated, 1691.
8 Monday	5 57	5 39	9 58	First boat passed through Erie Canal, 1823.
9 Tuesday	5 57	5 37	10 46	General Postal Union concluded at Berne, 1874.
10 Wednesday	5 58	5 36	11 35	Naval Academy at Annapolis opened, 1845.
11 Thursday	5 58	5 35	morn	Society of the D. A. R. founded 1890.
12 Friday	5 59	5 34	0 29	Columbus discovered America, 1492.
13 Saturday	6 0	5 33	1 26	Corner stone of White House laid, 1792.

41. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 32m.

14 Sunday	6 0	5 32	2 25	William Penn born in England, 1644.
15 Monday	6 1	5 31	3 26	Gibbon planned to write his Roman Empire, 1764.
16 Tuesday	6 2	5 30	4 29	Ether first used in a surgical operation, 1846.
17 Wednesday	6 3	5 29	5 32	First Bessemer steel patent issued, 1855.
18 Thursday	6 3	5 27	sets	Kosciusko joined American army, 1776.
19 Friday	6 4	5 26	7 11	Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, 1781.
20 Saturday	6 4	5 25	7 59	Sir Christopher Wren, architect, born 1632.

42. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 19m.

21 Sunday	6 5	5 24	8 53	Florence Nightingale started for Crimea, 1854.
22 Monday	6 6	5 23	9 51	Houston inaugurated as President of Texas, 1836.
23 Tuesday	6 6	5 22	10 50	Telegraph from San Francisco to New York, 1860.
24 Wednesday	6 7	5 21	11 51	Peace of Wesphalia ended Thirty Years' War, 1648.
25 Thursday	6 8	5 20	morn	Heroic charge of the Light Brigade, 1854.
26 Friday	6 9	5 19	0 52	Keel of first whaleback laid at Duluth, 1891.
27 Saturday	6 9	5 18	1 52	First number of "The Federalist" issued, 1787.

43. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 7m.

28 Sunday	6 10	5 17	2 50	Harvard College founded at Cambridge, 1636.
29 Monday	6 11	5 17	3 47	James Boswell, biographer of Johnson, born 1740.
30 Tuesday	6 12	5 16	4 41	Solomon's Temple dedicated, 1004 B. C.
31 Wednesday	6 12	5 15	5 33	Luther's "propositions" at Wittenberg, 1517.

JEWISH CALENDAR: October 20th—Heshvan (year 5667). Feast of Tabernacles, Tishri 15 (October 4th). Feast of Conclusion, Tishri 22 (October 11th). Rejoicing of the Law, Tishri 23 (October 12th).

We Carry a Selected Line of All Garden Implements.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	9d.	3h.	45m.	Morn.	| First Quarter.....	22d.	6h.	39m.	After.
New Moon	17d.	2h.	36m.	Morn.	| Full Moon	30d.	5h.	7m.	After.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon rises h.m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.				
1 Thursday	6 13	5 14	rises	All Saints' Day.				
2 Friday	6 14	5 13	6 32	National Thanksgiving for peace, 1865.				
3 Saturday	6 15	5 12	7 11	John Eliot, missionary, arrived in America, 1631.				

44. Twenty-First Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 57m.

4 Sunday	6 15	5 12	7 53	Santos-Dumont given prize for dirigible balloon, 1901.
5 Monday	6 16	5 11	8 39	Congress reorganized under Confederation, 1785.
6 Tuesday	6 17	5 10	9 28	Florence Nightingale arrived at the Crimea, 1854.
7 Wednesday	6 18	5 9	10 20	Cuba Assembly organized, 1898.
8 Thursday	6 18	5 9	11 14	Bodleian Library opened to the public, 1603.
9 Friday	6 19	5 8	morn	Pilgrims sighted Cape Cod, 1620.
10 Saturday	6 20	5 7	0 10	Stanley found Livingstone, 1871.

45. Twenty-Second Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 46m.

11 Sunday	6 21	5 7	1 9	Revised Version of Testament completed, 1880.
12 Monday	6 22	5 6	2 9	Prof. Koch received royal reward for lymph, 1890.
13 Tuesday	6 23	5 6	3 12	Hany, inventor of blind alphabet, born 1745.
14 Wednesday	6 23	5 5	4 17	Sir Charles Lyell, geologist, born 1797.
15 Thursday	6 24	5 5	5 23	Pike's Peak discovered by Zebulon Pike, 1806.
16 Friday	6 25	5 4	sets	John Bright, statesman, born 1811.
17 Saturday	6 26	5 4	6 40	Suez Canal successfully opened, 1869.

46. Twenty-Third Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 36m.

18 Sunday	6 27	5 3	7 37	Daguerre, pioneer in photography, born 1789.
19 Monday	6 28	5 3	8 38	Grand Duke Alexis arrived in America, 1871.
20 Tuesday	6 28	5 3	9 41	Berlin decrees issued by Napoleon, 1806.
21 Wednesday	6 29	5 2	10 45	Edison announced invention of phonograph, 1887.
22 Thursday	6 30	5 2	11 45	George Eliot, English novelist, born 1819.
23 Friday	6 31	5 2	morn	Gerry, originator of Gerry-mander, died 1814.
24 Saturday	6 32	5 1	0 43	Transit of Venus first observed, 1639.

47. Twenty-Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 28m.

25 Sunday	6 33	5 1	1 41	Abbe de L'Eppe, teacher of deaf mutes, born 1712.
26 Monday	6 33	5 1	2 37	First street car in New York began running, 1832.
27 Tuesday	6 34	5 1	3 30	The Hoosac Tunnel completed, 1873.
28 Wednesday	6 35	5 0	4 23	Magellan entered the Pacific, 1520.
29 Thursday	6 36	5 0	5 17	Sir Philip Sydney, poet and soldier, born 1554.
30 Friday	6 37	5 0	rises	Bunyan, author "Pilgrim's Progress," baptized 1628.

JEWISH CALENDAR: November 18th—Kislev (year 5667).

When You Buy From Us You Get the Best.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1906.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	8d.	7h.	45m.	After.	First Quarter	22d.	9h.	4m.	Morn.
New Moon	15d.	0h.	54m.	After.	Full Moon.....	30d.	0h.	44m.	After.

Day of Month and Week	Sun rises h.m.	Sun sets h.m.	Moon rises h. m.	CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.					
1 Saturday	6 38	5 0	5 51	Habeas Corpus Act restored in U. S., 1865.					

48. First Sunday in Advent.		Day's Length, 10h. 21m.
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2 Sunday	6 39	5 0	6 36	Monroe Doctrine first declared, 1823.
3 Monday	6 39	5 0	7 24	Crompton, inventor of spinning mule, born 1753.
4 | Tuesday	6 40	5 0	8 15	Successful use of oil to calm the waves, 1882.
5 | Wednesday	6 41	5 0	9 7	Kossuth arrived in New York, 1851.
6 | Thursday	6 42	5 1	10 1	Cap stone of Washington monument placed, 1884.
7 | Friday	6 43	5 1	10 57	First State, Delaware, ratified the Constitution, 1787.
8 Saturday	6 43	5 1	11 55	Eli Whitney, inventor of cotton gin, born 1765.

49. Second Sunday in Advent.		Day's Length, 10h. 17m.
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9 Sunday	6 44	5 1	morn	John Milton, English poet, born 1608.
10 Monday	6 45	5 1	0 55	Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1898.
11 | Tuesday	6 45	5 1	1 56	Brewster, inventor of the kaleidoscope, born 1781.
12 | Wednesday	6 46	5 1	2 59	Marconi's first wireless trans-Atlantic signal, 1901.
13 | Thursday	6 47	5 2	4 7	Bishop Phillips Brooks born, 1835.
14 | Friday	6 47	5 2	5 15	Tycho Brahe, Danish astronomer, born 1546.
15 Saturday	6 48	5 2	sets	First 10 Amendments to Constitution in force, 1791.

50. Third Sunday in Advent.		Day's Length, 10h. 14m.
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16 Sunday	6 49	5 3	6 19	"Boston Tea Party" occurred, 1773.
17 Monday	6 49	5 3	7 23	Sir Humphrey, inventor safety lamp, born 1778.
18 | Tuesday	6 50	5 3	8 28	Thirteenth Amendment adopted, 1865.
19 | Wednesday	6 50	5 4	9 32	Parry, the famous navigator, born, 1790.
20 | Thursday	6 51	5 4	10 34	Last number of the "Spectator" appeared, 1714.
21 | Friday	6 51	5 4	11 33	Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock, 1620.
22 Saturday	6 52	5 5	morn	First photographic exhibition in London, 1852.

51. Fourth Sunday in Advent.		Day's Length, 10h. 13m.
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23 Sunday	6 52	5 5	0 30	Washington resigned his commission 1783.
24 Monday	6 53	5 6	1 25	Treaty of Peace between England and U. S., 1814.
25 | Tuesday	6 53	5 7	2 19	Christmas Day.
26 | Wednesday	6 54	5 7	3 12	Baron de Montyon, French philanthropist, born 1733.
27 | Thursday	6 54	5 8	4 5	Keppler, great astronomer, born 1571.
28 | Friday	6 54	5 8	4 57	Westminster Abbey dedicated, 1065.
29 Saturday	6 55	5 9	5 50	Gladstone, English statesman, born 1809.

52. Sunday after Christmas.		Day's Length, 10h. 15m.
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30 Sunday	6 55	5 10	rises	Gadsden Purchase approved, 1853.
31 Monday	6 55	5 10	6 10	Cartier the explorer, born, 1494.

JEWISH CALENDAR: December 18th—Tebet (year 5667). Feast of the Maccabees (Chanukah), Kislev 35 (December 12th). Feast of the Maccabees (Chanukah) lasts 8 days.	
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Steckler's Death to Chicken Lice and Mites Never Fails.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The directions given here are for Southern Louisiana. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance, the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State and Mississippi and the southern part of Alabama. In autumn directions for September can be followed in August. For the middle and southern part of Florida, sowing can be done much earlier in the Spring, and in the Fall much later than in Louisiana. In the northern part of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, as well as in the southern part of Alabama, very little can be planted in November and December.

JANUARY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

During this month Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips and Leeks may be sown, also early varieties of Radish, and for the last crop the Black Spanish, White California Mammoth and Chinese Rose.

Early varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga for table use can also be sown.

Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, the latter for cutting, should be sown; also, Roquette and Sorrel.

If the hot-bed has not been prepared already during the previous month, it should be done at once, to sow now Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes; the latter can be sown a little later than the former.

Plant Peas for general crop, such as Black-Eyed and large White Marrowfat, Champion of England, Eugenie, Strategem, Telephone and other varieties. Towards the end of this month the Extra Early varieties; like First and Best, Little Gem and Alaska may be planted.

Divide and transplant Shallots, also set out Cabbage plants sown in November.

Onions, if not already transplanted, should be hurried now, so that they may have time to bulb. Those who desire to raise Onion sets, should sow the seeds toward the end of this month, as Onion sets which are set out early in the fall can be sold earlier than those raised from seed.

It is better to sow Onion seeds for sets in February, as they generally get too large if sown in this month. Northern seeds will not make any sets in our climate.

Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs such as Thyme, Sage, Marjoram, Bene, Rosemary, Pot Marigold, Borage, Savory, Balm, Tansy and Wormwood.

Cucumber seed can be planted now for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in

flower pots first, and when the third leaf is developed, transplant into the hot-bed.

Although Cucumbers for shipping are mostly planted in November and December, if the hot-bed is properly made, those planted in this month will bear better than those planted in November.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph should not be planted before the latter part of this month. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first.

Asparagus roots should be set out this month; also Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. We consider this and German Millet, which ought to be sown in March, two of the best annual forage plants for Louisiana.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees of all kinds, such as Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple and Orange as well as other varieties of Fruit Trees enumerated in this catalogue, should be planted.

Sow Pecans now. This and the following may be considered the best month to set out fruit trees. Plant Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Correopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rosa Montana, Evening Glory and Nasturtium, and in the Greenhouse in pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips and Leeks; also the early varieties of Radishes, White Spring and Early Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard and Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower may be sown. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower and Cabbage plants should be transplanted, shallots divided and set out again; also sow Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning, if not sown already.

All varieties of Peas can be planted in this month, especially the early varieties. The later varieties are best planted in January, but if planted in the early part of February they will do well.

Sweet Herbs should be planted, the most tender varieties in a frame, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground.

This is the proper month to sow Asparagus seed, also to plant the roots of this vegetable, if not done so previously.

Hot-beds on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention. Give air when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant, otherwise plants will become spindly and long legged. If too thick thin them out so that they may become sturdy.

You may begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash and Melons may be planted, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes covered with glass, as most gardeners do here; there is no risk at all.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted. For market use, Adams' Extra

Early and Early White Flint are best. We recommend the Sugar varieties for family use; but as they are more tender than the preceding, they should only be planted during this month if the weather is extremely favorable, otherwise it is better to wait until March. They are just as large as the above mentioned varieties, especially Stowell's Evergreen, which is as large as any grown. We consider it the best for family use.

IN THE FIELD.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown this month for stock food. Sweet Potatoes may be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Plant fruit trees of all kinds, especially Orange and Pecan trees. Pecans may be sown during this month to raise trees from.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Rose bushes and ornamental Shrubs, Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verbena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobea Scandens, Rosa Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot-bed for propagating.

MARCH.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Sow Beets, Radishes and early varieties of Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard and Leeks; also Celery for cutting, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. Towards the end of this month sow Endive.

Sow the Royal Cabbage Lettuce; also drumhead and Perpignan. The White Paris Coss is a favorite variety for spring; the Butterhead will run into seed too quickly, and should not be sown later than the middle of February in this latitude.

Plant now all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans; but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of this month, as they rot

easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted; set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate, and therefore hardly any are planted at this time of the year for shelling purposes.

IN THE FIELD.

At the end of the month sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Dhouro, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food, also Teosinte. Sow Lespedeza at the beginning of this month.

Potatoes may still be planted, but all depends upon the season. Some years they do as well as those planted during the previous month. In fact we have seen the finest crop raised from Potatoes which had been planted on the 15th of this month. Sweet Potatoes can still be planted.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees may be planted the early part

of this month, or even later if the season is somewhat retarded.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tube roses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

In this month sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers.

It is rather late to sow Cabbage seed now, but if sown, the early varieties may be successfully used. Kohlrabi can still be sown, but it is best to sow thinly and drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature, and, therefore, should be sown early.

It is always best to make several sowings, so that in case one should fail, the other may be used.

The Italian Cauliflower is hardier than the French and German varieties. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the Cabbage-fly off. The plants should be overlooked daily, and all green Cabbage-worms and other vermin removed.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Sweet Potato slips for early crop, dig

Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc., in it.

Sow Cashaw and field pumpkins.

German Millet should be sown this month. The ground ought to be well plowed and harrowed. Three pecks of seed is the quantity to be sown per acre. After sowing, roll the ground well and the seed will require no other covering. If no roller is handy, some brush tied together ought to be passed over the ground sown, and this will effectively cover the seed. For hay it should be cut when in flower.

Every planter should give this forage plant a trial.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Little is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata stools; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacca, Gomphrena, Toreniias and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

MAY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month very few vegetables can be sown. Hardly any of the winter varieties if sown now will do well. The ground should be occupied by growing crops.

Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins may be planted.

No cabbage excepting the Creole can be sown this month, as this is supposed to stand the heat better than other varieties, but it does not form a solid head and runs into seed as early as the end of November.

Yellow and White Summer Radishes and Endive may be sown.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected,

soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. Perpignan is the best for summer use. Okra can still be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Late Italian Cauliflower may be sown.

Lima or Pole Beans can be planted; the Southern Prolific is the best variety for late planting.

IN THE FIELD.

Cow Peas can be planted now between the corn; or the Crowders in rows, the latter is the best to be used green. If Cow Peas are sown for fertilizing purposes, one bushel per

acre should be used and plowed under when the ground is well covered with vines, or sometimes they are left until fall, when they commence to decay, and then plowed down. It is best, however, to plow them down when they have the most foliage, that is whilst they are blooming, as they then contain the most fertilizing properties. We consider Cow Peas the cheapest and most beneficial fertilizer for worn out land.

Sweet Potato slips can still be set out, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the tops of Shallots get dry, which indicates

their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up.

Pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days, and then store away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lay them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Sorghum can still be planted and as it resists considerable drought, will do fairly well.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Besides Budding, nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for last month.

JUNE.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding; that is, not a great deal can be sown. The growing crops will require attention as weeds grow fast now.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears; also a few Water and Musk Melons. Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month, generally do well; but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Southern Prolific Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than any other variety. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips.

Sow Yellow and White Summer Radishes; Endive for salad, also Royal and Perpignan Lettuce.

To sow Lettuce during the summer months requires a great deal of attention; in fact, it requires more care than most people are willing to bestow.

Before sowing, soak the seeds for half an hour in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and place in a cool spot under the cistern, or if convenient in an ice box. Keep the cloth moist, and in two or three days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsmen be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to

September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October.

Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with.

Some late Cabbage for winter crops may be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months; but we consider this month too early for Cabbage seeds, as the plants become too hard and long-legged before they can be transplanted.

Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may still be sown at the early part of this month; towards the end Early Giant can be sown. Some cultivators transplant them, when large enough; at once from the seed bed into the open ground; others plant them first in flower pots, and transplant into the ground later. However, if transplanted at this time of the year they will have to be shaded for a few days and watered until they have taken a good hold.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

IN THE FIELD.

Cow Peas for fertilizing purposes can still be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips for a late crop.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also, some Corn for roasting ears.

If the weather is favorable, Corn may be planted also for stock food. Cucumbers can be planted for pickling; also Early Italian

Giant Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Yellow and White Summer Radishes.

In new ground some Turnips and Ruta Bagas can be sown, but it is better to wait until next month, as they are apt to become hard and stringy.

After the 15th of this month, Cabbage, such as Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat

Dutch, Improved Drumhead, Crescent City Flat Dutch, Stein's Early Flat Dutch, St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil and Brunswick may be commenced with. The above are the leading kinds.

It is very hard in our climate to say which is the best time to sow, as our seasons differ so much.

Some seasons we have early frosts, other seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are small, or half grown, or when they are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is therefore necessary to make two or three sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

September, in our experience, is the most unfavorable month for sowing Cabbage; as generally plants raised from seed sown in September are ready to head when frost sets in, and therefore, more liable to be hurt. Still there are some exceptions. Some years ago the seed sown in September turned out best, because we had no frost until very late in the season.

Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when

cold weather sets in. It is more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis and Improved Early Summer.

All Cabbages require a strong, good soil, but the Brunswick and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized with either stable manure, cotton seed meal or superphosphate; but we consider Cow Peas planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under the best and cheapest fertilizer.

The standard varieties, Superior Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead, should be sown at the end of this month and during the next.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is a very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially, after a mild winter, very plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems cut fine and scattered over the ground, will keep them off to some extent. Still sometimes even these remedies will fail.

In the Field, Orchard and Flower Garden nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting. Bush Beans, Extra Early and Washington Peas can be planted; also continue to sow Late Cabbages, Drumhead Savoy, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale. Sow Early Italian Cauliflower at the early part of this month. This is the proper time to sow the Half Early Paris and other varieties.

Sow Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel; but if the weather should be very dry, these seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush until it begins to come up.

Yellow Turnip and White Strasburg Radish may be sown during this month, and towards the end commence to sow the red varieties, such as Scarlet Turnip, Half Long French and Long Scarlet, also Black Spanish.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be put in the ground; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Carrots may be sown in the later part, if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry,

it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

White Solid, Dwarf Large Ribbed and Perfection Hartwell Celery should be sown now.

Set out Shallots. Red and White Kidney Beans for shelling should be planted at the early part of this month.

Set out Tomato plants for late crop, if not done so last month.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

IN THE FIELD.

Early Rose and other varieties of Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smallest Potatoes are selected for that purpose and are planted whole.

IN THE ORCHARD.

If the weather is favorable Orange trees may be transplanted during this month, and will generally do better than those transplanted in February.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1.

SEPTEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Mostly all seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant early varieties of Peas, such as Extra Early, Early Alaska, Washington. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Early Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month.

Begin sowing Creole Onion seed after the 15th of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected. Our planters and truck farmers in the neighborhood of the city make their first sowing by the 15th of this month. If the weather is hot and dry, it is necessary to cover the seed-beds with moss, after the seed has been sown; it will keep it moist and insure its coming up. As soon as the young plants make their appearance, the moss must be taken off. For main crop the end of this month is the proper time.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favor-

able, set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed may be sown, but Cabbage sown this month will generally not do as well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out Shallots, divide and transplant Sorrel, sow Turnip-rooted Celery.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Continue to bud if the weather is not too dry and the stools remain in sap.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

During the month Flower seeds, such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month. Sow on your lawn English Rye Grass for winter lawn.

OCTOBER.

This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can be sown up to the 10th of this month, but it is better to get it in the ground as soon as possible, so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Towards the end of this month, Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas and English Windsor Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive and Parsnips.

Shallots set out previously may be divided and set out again.

Salsify, which does very well here, must in order to obtain the best results be sown now; it is generally sown too late. It requires a fine mellow ground, which has been deeply spaded, as the size and smoothness of the roots depend upon the preparation of the soil.

Do not manure the beds fresh, but use such lands for Salsify as have been well manured in the spring. At the end of this month some of the Celery which has been planted early may be earthed up. Water it frequently with soap water.

IN THE FIELD.

Rye, Barley and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats should be planted for stock food; also Orchard Grass, Red and White Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne and Crimson Clover. Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy and Rescue Grass.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees onto sour stock but not on Trifoliata.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done North.

Michel's Early, Ocean City, Improved Hoffman, Lady Thompson and Klondyke are the favorite varieties for this market.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow Flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month.

Superior Large Late Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead Cabbage sown in this month will make fine heads in the spring, also other late and second early varieties.

Artichokes should be dressed if not done already last month.

Sow Black Eye Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas; they are not easily affected by frost as long as they are small, and during this time of the year they will not grow very fast. English Windsor Beans may be still planted; they are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost.

Hot beds should be gotten ready now for Cucumbers, manure for same should be looked after; it ought not to be over one month old.

Throw it together in a heap and when heated fork it over again, so the long and short manure will be well mixed.

The first vegetables generally sown in hot-beds are Cucumbers; it is best to start them in two or three inch pots, and when they have two rough leaves, transplant them into their place; two good plants are sufficient under one sash.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to sow Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, all varieties of

Grass seed, Red, White and Crimson Clover and Alfalfa. Set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants and work those set out during the previous month.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare your land to set out fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant, and set out Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia and Poppy.

Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in 5 inch pots, so that the top of the bulbs are covered about half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots 6 inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from 4 to 5 weeks. When well rooted take the pots out of the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

DECEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month not a great deal is planted, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops.

Peas for general crop may be planted, some Potatoes could be risked; but on account of cold weather during January and February, it is very uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower, such as Early Erfurt, Le Normands, Half Early and Extra Early Paris in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February. Of Early Cabbage, sow Early and Large York, Oxheart and Winingstadt.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot bed, the best kinds for that purpose are the Extra Early Dwarf and Dwarf Champion. The former is really a good acquisition; it is very productive and of good size, and bears the fruit in clusters.

These varieties will only sell for the first crop, as the fruit is not as large as the Livingston varieties, which come in later.

IN THE FIELD.

Sow Alfalfa, Red, White and Crimson Clover, all varieties of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food, which, if the weather is favorable, will do well.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare ground for fruit trees during this month, and towards the end begin to plant some.

Sow Pecans to raise trees from.

Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

A Few Remarks on Raising Vegetables for Shipping.

Truck farming or the raising of Vegetables for shipping to the Northern and Western markets is a very important and growing industry.

With better facilities for placing our truck on the markets, a greater knowledge acquired by past experience, of the best methods of packing, etc., and the natural advantages of our climate, this business can be made a very profitable one.

Almost every kind of Vegetables are shipped from here, but Beans, Cucumbers, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage and Peas form the bulk of shipment. For Beans, the Dwarf Wax, Improved Valentine, "Best of All," and Extra Early Refugee, are principally planted for shipping purposes; the last two carry well and find ready sale. The Wax varieties do well in a dry season, but in a wet one they are very apt to spot, which makes them unfit for shipping. The Wardwell's Kidney Wax and Dwarf Flageolet have the preference amongst the dwarf sorts. The Golden Cluster Wax Pole is the best kind and follows the dwarf varieties in close succession. If they have had a good season to grow, so they arrive in good order at destination, they will sell higher than any other variety. The "Crease Back," — a green podded Pole Bean introduced here by the late Richard Frotscher, is well adapted for shipping. It is very early and will follow the Dwarf Beans closely in maturing. Thousands of bushels of green pods are shipped from here to Western markets. They are generally stenciled "Mobile Beans," which name is wrongly applied. Very few of the variety are planted at that place.

In the way of Cucumbers, the Improved White Spine and New Orleans Market are the best varieties, as they bear abundantly, keep their color better; and are superior for shipping to any other. We have been supplying the largest growers in this vicinity in that line with seed, the stock of which cannot be surpassed in quality. Of Beets, only the Dark Red Blood Turnip or the Egyptian should be planted for shipping purposes. The Egyptian is a very quick growing variety, and should not be sown quite so early as the Blood Turnip, which ought to be sown in September and October; for the former variety January is time enough. The strain of Beets which we have been selling for years is raised for us in Connecticut; it is dark red, very early and cannot be surpassed for shipping purposes. Several new varieties have come into cultivation, some lighter in color, like the Lentz and Dewings; they are a trifle earlier, but do not come up to the strain of Extra Early Dark Blood Turnip we are selling. The Eclipse is another good variety but is smaller. Also introduced by the late Richard Frotscher.

For Tomatoes, Extra Early Dwarf comes in bearing first, but should be planted only for the first crop, as when large varieties come in the market the former do not sell as well. Great improvements have been made of late years in Tomatoes; the varieties raised and introduced by Livingston's Sons are perfect, and hardly any improvement can be made on such varieties as the Paragon, Favorite, Acme and Beauty.

Lettuce is shipped quite extensively; the New Orleans Improved Passion is used principally, and cannot be excelled for that purpose by any other variety.

The Onion crop is one of the surest and most profitable. From Creole seed, failure to make a crop is almost unknown.

Early Potatoes pay well.

Cabbage is by far the most important and profitable crop we have. It is the mainstay of the truck farmer.

The Musk Melon is also usually a good paying crop. In favorable seasons, when the quality is good, the demand is large and prices high.

Egg Plants have been, of late years, shipped in large quantities.

Carrots and Turnips ship well, and paying prices generally to be had.

Radishes have also proved to be a profitable shipping crop.

Gardeners and others who contemplate raising vegetables for shipping are invited to give us a call. From the fact that all staple articles are raised by contract, in such sections best suited to mature the varieties we need for our climate, and the interest we take in the seed business, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the same, enables us to assist in making selections of seed for the purpose. The interest of our customers and ours are identical. Our stock is the best selected and the largest in the South.

We will fill all orders for fruit trees; a list of the choice leading varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We desire to call special attention to Letters on Pecan culture to be found herein. An interesting treatise on pecan growing by Mr. Wm. Nelson and price list of budded trees will be sent to all applicants.

We have a choice lot of Orange trees on Trifoliata and Sour Stock all sizes and prices; a list of varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We will also fill all orders for plants, trees and shrubs, roses, greenhouse plants, etc. Low prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

We aim to supply our patrons with everything needed for the garden. Seeds, trees, plants, horticultural tools and implements. Money can be saved by having your orders all filled at one house, time gained, and the trouble of sending orders to several different houses avoided.

The Vegetable Garden.

The size depends upon the purposes for which it is intended; whether the family is large or small, and the time which can be devoted to its cultivation. The most suitable soil for a garden is a light loam. When the soil is too heavy, it ought to be made light by applying stable manure and working up the ground thoroughly. Trenching as done in Europe, or North, is not advisable, at least where there is any cocoa, as by trenching the roots of this pest will get so deeply incorporated with the soil that trouble will be met with afterwards to get rid of it. Exposure towards the east is desirable. If there are one or more large trees in the garden, or on the immediate outside, their shade can be used in which to sow Celery, Cabbage and other seeds during the hot summer months, which will be an advantage. The seed beds for this purpose should be so arranged as to receive only the morning and evening sun. It is of the greatest importance that the ground should be well drained, otherwise it will be impossible to raise good vegetables. The most reliable manure for general purposes is well decomposed stable or barn yard manure. Cow manure will suit best for light, sandy soil, and horse manure for heavy, stiff clay lands. For special purposes, Peruvian Guano, Commercial Fertilizer, Raw Bone, Cotton Seed Meal and other commercial manures may be employed with advantage. Of late years most gardeners who work their land with a plow, use Cow Peas as a fertilizer with excellent results. They are sown broad-cast at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and

when large enough they are turned under. When the land is very sandy, Cotton Seed Meal has the most lasting effect. For quick growing crops, such as Melons, Cucumbers, etc., the Commercial Fertilizer and Guano applied in the hills are very good. Soap Suds are good for Celery; it is astonishing to perceive the difference in the size of these stalks which are watered every few days with the suds, and others on the same ground which are not. Wood ashes are best for Peas, either used as top dressing when the Peas just come out of the ground, or else sprinkled in the rows when planted. The New Orleans market gardeners raise as fine vegetables as can be produced anywhere; in fact, some varieties cannot be excelled, and very few gardeners use anything but stable manure, which can be had for the hauling.

Rotation of crops is another important item. Beets, Carrots and other roots should not be grown in succession on the same ground, but should be changed to those which grow above ground, such as Lettuce, Beans, Peas, etc. Good seed, good ground and good cultivation are essential in order to raise good vegetables. When plants are up, the ground should be stirred frequently; weeds ought not to be suffered to go into seed, but should be destroyed as soon as they appear. Hoeing and working the young crops during dry weather is very beneficial, because the weeds are then easily killed, and hoeing the ground will make it retain moisture better than if it were left alone.

Sowing Seeds.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as Beans, Corn and Peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Peas and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of Corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as Beets and Carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes or land plaster before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds

require shade when sown during summer, such as Cauliflower, Celery and Lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful Cabbage planters in this neighborhood sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants come up too thickly they are apt to damp off.

Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow Turnips on a large scale during the late summer and early fall months, the ground

should be prepared in advance and the seed sown just before or during the rain. Small pieces of ground, of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For covering, all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, Peas and corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme and Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance, the

party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground, or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate, or if there is too much manure it will burn the seeds and destroy their vitality.

When seeds, such as Beans, Cucumbers, Melons, and Squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are very apt to rot if it rains.

Germinating Seeds.

Complaints are often made to seedsman by inexperienced Truck farmers and Planters, that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule is mostly the gardeners, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our Truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule, is never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered

$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed, if any is needed use well rotted Horse, or in light sandy soil Cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

Approximate Time for Certain

The time for seed to germinate depends entirely upon the weather and the treatment of the seed bed; we will try though to give as much as we know by experience, the approximate time for germinating.

Artichokes from 14 to 21 days.

Asparagus from 20 to 30 days.

Beans from 5 to 10 days.

Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower from 5 to 12 days.

Carrots from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.

Celery from 14 to 20 days.

Chervil from 18 to 25 days.

Collards from 5 to 12 days.

Corn Salad 14 days.

Corn from 8 to 14 days.

Varieties of Seed to Germinate.

Cress, curled from 3 to 5 days.

Cress, broadleaved from 5 to 12 days.

Cress, water from 12 to 14 days.

Cucumbers from 5 to 10 days.

Eggplants from 8 to 20 days.

Endive from 3 to 7 days.

Kohlrabi from 5 to 12 days.

Lettuce from 3 to 5 days.

Melons, Cantelopes from 5 to 10 days.

Melons, water from 8 to 15 days.

Mustard from 3 to 7 days.

Okra from 8 to 15 days.

Onions from 7 to 14 days.

Parsley from 20 to 30 days.

Parsnip from 8 to 14 days.

Peas from 5 to 10 days.

Pepper from 8 to 20 days.

Approximate Time for Certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate. CONTINUED.

Pumpkin from 5 to 10 days.
 Radish from 3 to 5 days.
 Roquette from 5 to 10 days.
 Salsify from 8 to 14 days.
 Sorrel from 8 to 14 days.
 Spinach from 8 to 14 days.
 Squash from 5 to 10 days.
 Tomatoes from 5 to 15 days.
 Turnip from 2 to 5 days.

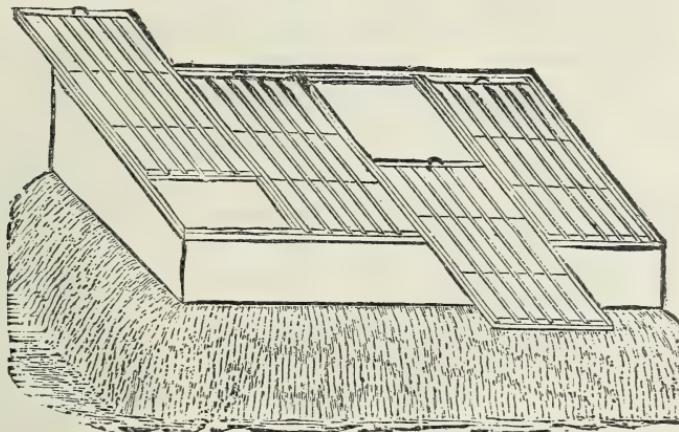
Field and Grass Seeds.

Clover Seed from 25 to 35 days.
 Clover Seed, Japan from 30 to 40 days.
 Clover Seed, Burn 60 to 90 days.
 Kentucky Blue Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 Red Top Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 English Rye Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Rescue Grass from 20 to 30 days.
 Johnson Grass from 30 to 40 days.
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 Meadow Fescue Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Orchard Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Timothy Grass from 15 to 25 days.
 Rye Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Barley Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Wheat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Oat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Sorghum from 10 to 15 days.

Kaffir Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Broom Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Dhouro Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Millet Seed from 8 to 15 days.
 Sunflower Seed from 5 to 10 days.
 Buckwheat from 10 to 20 days.
 Vetch from 15 to 20 days.
 Teosinte from 30 to 40 days.
 Bermuda Grass from 60 to 90 days.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Anise from 12 to 15 days
 Balm from 8 to 12 days.
 Bene from 12 to 15 days.
 Basil from 8 to 12 days.
 Borage from 8 to 12 days.
 Caraway from 10 to 15 days.
 Dill from 12 to 15 days.
 Fennel from 12 to 15 days.
 Lavender from 8 to 12 days.
 Marjoram from 8 to 12 days.
 Rosemary from 8 to 12 days.
 Rue from 5 to 10 days.
 Sage from 12 to 15 days.
 Savory from 5 to 10 days.
 Thyme from 12 to 15 days.
 Wormwood from 8 to 12 days.



The Hot Bed.

Owing to the open winters in the South, hot beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing.

Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame, the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame from five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure ought not to be more than a month old; it should be thrown

together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow

the seeds. In lower Louisiana the ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep, throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North; by a few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage when the frame is put above the ground, is that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it, and plants will become spindly.

Seeds Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.

	Quantity Per Acre.		Quantity Per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	Grass, Hungarian and Millet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs	Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 bu
Barley.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	2 bu
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill	2 bu
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Hemp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill....	10 lbs	Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	4 oz
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	6 lbs	Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz	Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	3 lbs
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants..	5 oz	Melons, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs
Buckwheat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Melons, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
*Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs
Carrots, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Oats.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu
*Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
*Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs	Onion Seed for transplanting.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Clover, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	8 lbs	Onion Seed for sets.....	30 lbs
Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	30 lbs	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill..	8 bu
Clover, Medium.....	10 lbs	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	5 lbs
*Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants.....	6 oz	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.....	8 qts	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 160 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs	Peas, field.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Pepper, 4 oz. to 1500 plants.....	4 oz
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	3 oz	Potatoes.....	10 bu
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs	Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	4 qts
Flax, broadcast.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Rye.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	2 bu		
Grass, Blue English.....	1 bu		

Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.—Continued

	Quantity Per Acre.		Quantity Per Acre.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs	Turnip, 1 oz. to 260 feet of drill	1½ lbs
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs	Vetches.....	2 bu
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill.....	2 lbs	Wheat.....	1 to 2 bu
Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	2 lbs	*The foregoing calculations are made for sowing in spring; during the summer it re- quires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.	
Squash, winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	3 lbs		
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 oz		
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	2 oz		

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
½ foot	174,240	6 feet.....	1,210
1 foot.....	43,560	7 feet.....	889
1½ feet.....	19,360	8 feet	680
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	573
2½ feet	6,969	10 feet	435
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	11 feet	360
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260	12 feet	302
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet by 1 foot	10,888	18 feet	134
4 feet by 2 feet	5,444	20 feet	108
4 feet by 3 feet	3,629	25 feet	69
4 feet ly 4 feet.....	2,722	30 feet	49
5 feet by 5 feet	1,742		

Standard Weight of Seed.

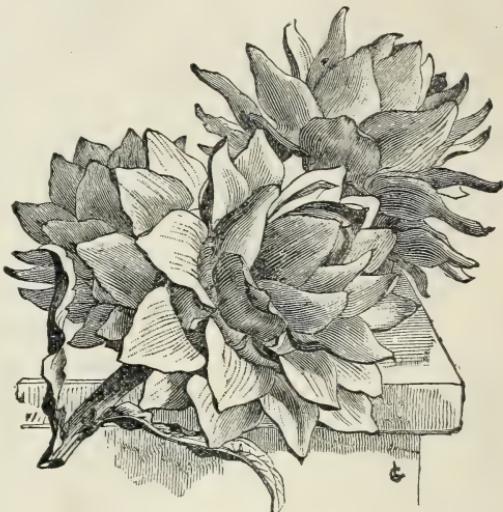
	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Alfalfa Clover	60 lbs	Grass Seed, Johnson	25 "
Alsike Clover	60 "	Grass Seed, Meadow Oat	14 "
Barley	48 "	Grass Seed, Rescue	14 "
Beans	60 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Broom Corn	46 "	Irish Potatoes, Heaped measure.....	60 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Millet, German and Italian	50 "
Canary Seed	60 "	Mustard	58 "
Castor Beans	46 "	Oats	32 "
Clover Seed, Red.....	60 "	Osage Orange	33 "
Clover Seed, White	60 "	Onions	54 "
Clover Seed, Crimson	60 "	Onion Sets	36 "
Clover Seed, Japan	25 "	Peas, Cow	60 "
Clover Seed, Burr, measured	8 "	Peas, English, smooth seed	60 "
Corn, shelled, Adams	50 "	Peas, English, wrinkled	56 "
Corn, shelled, Sugar, measured.....	42 "	Rape Seed	50 "
Corn, shelled, Field	56 "	Rye	56 "
Corn on ear.....	70 "	Radish Seed	50 "
Flax Seed	56 "	Sweet Potatoes	56 "
Grass Seed, English Rye	20 "	Sorghum	50 "
Grass Seed, Italian Rye	20 "	Sunflower, Russian	24 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Fescue	15 "	Teosinte	50 "
Grass Seed, Orchard	14 "	Turnip.....	58 "
Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue	14 "	Wheat	60 "
Grass Seed, Timothy	45 "	Vetch	60 "
Grass Seed, Hungarian	48 "		

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEED.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT (Fr.), **ARTISCHOKE** (Ger.), **ALCACHOFA** (Sp.), **ARTICIOCCA** (Ital.)

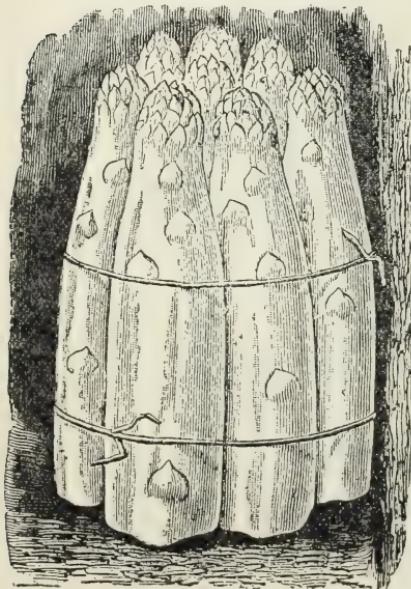
Large Green Globe. This is a very popular vegetable in the South, and much esteemed by the native as well as the foreign population from the South of Europe. It is extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market. It is the best propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months; plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. If planted by seed, sow in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. The seeds we offer are imported by us from Italy and France, and of superior quality. We can also furnish sprouts or plants in the fall of the year at 25c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.



Green Globe Artichoke.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE (Fr.), **SPARDEL** (Ger.), **ESPARAGOS** (Sp.), **SPARAGIO** (Ital.)
Conover's Colossal. *Columbia White Mammoth.* *Palmetto.*



Columbia White Mammoth.

CULTURE—The Asparagus is not extensively cultivated in the South; not that it is not liked well enough, but from the fact that it does not succeed as well as in more northern latitudes. It seems that they are short-lived, the roots giving out soon or throwing up very small shoots.

The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate the sowing of seed is preferable. Roots are generally imported from the North, and we find that the roots raised here, one year old, are as strong as those received from the North three years old. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, one foot apart and two feet between, or three if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up thin out to two plants. The following winter when the stalks are cut off cover with a heavy coat of well-rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fishbrine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard variety.

Columbia White Mammoth. A new and entirely distinct variety, which has been tried and found to do well in the South. It is more robust and vigorous growing than either Conover's Colossal or Palmetto, producing stronger sprouts of a creamy white color and more tender than any other variety. It is claimed that as the sprouts are white and tender it is not necessary to be planted as deep as the Colossal, but this is a mis-

take; all varieties must, in order to get tender sprouts, be planted the same depth, that is, the crowns of the plants must be at least from 8 to 10 inches below the surface of the ground.

Palmetto. Another good variety, especially adapted to the South. The sprouts are strong, of vigorous growth, very tender and not bitter. We recommend this variety highly, knowing it to be one of the best for our climate.

BEANS.

(Dwarf, Snap or Bush.)

HARICOT (Fr.), BOHNE (Ger.), HABA (Sp.), FAGINOLI (Ital.)

Pride of Newton.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks.

Early Yellow Six Weeks.

White Kidney.

Red Kidney.

Best of All.

Improved Early Red Valentine.

Extra Early Dwarf Refugee.

Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax.

Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Dwarf Golden Wax.

Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod.

Refugee Wax.

Wood's New Prolific Bush Lima.

White Wax.

Detroit or Rust Proof Wax.

Dwarf Butter Wax (Bismark).

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.

Dwarf Flageolet or Perfection Wax.

Henderson's Bush Lima.

Burpee's Bush Lima.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.

Davis Wax.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.

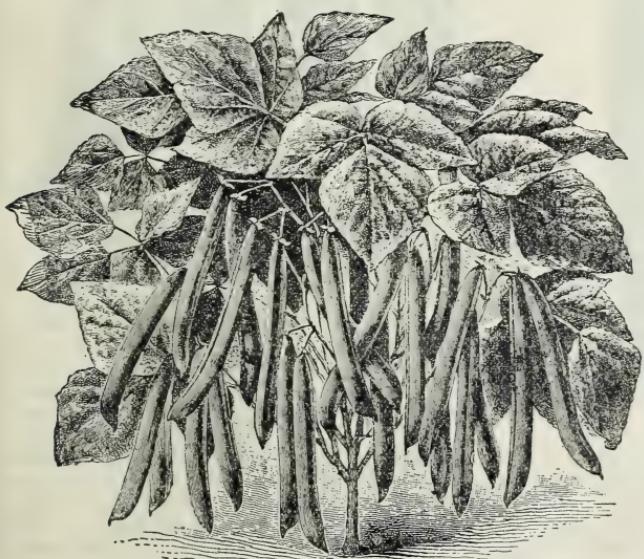
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Steckler's Original Stock Best of All.

Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Pod.

Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter.

CULTURE—Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Pride of Newton. This is a robust, strong growing bean with long flat pods, which are light green. It is quite early and productive. The bean is similar to the Yellow Six Weeks in color, but much harder.

Early Mohawk 6 Weeks. A long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a large extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.

Early Yellow 6 Weeks. This is the most popular sort among market gardeners. Pods flat and long; a very good bearer, but not so good for shipping as the Mohawk or Valentine.

White Kidney. A good strong growing variety, should be planted more extensively.

Red Kidney. A kind largely planted for the New Orleans market. It is a coarse growing variety, and much

used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

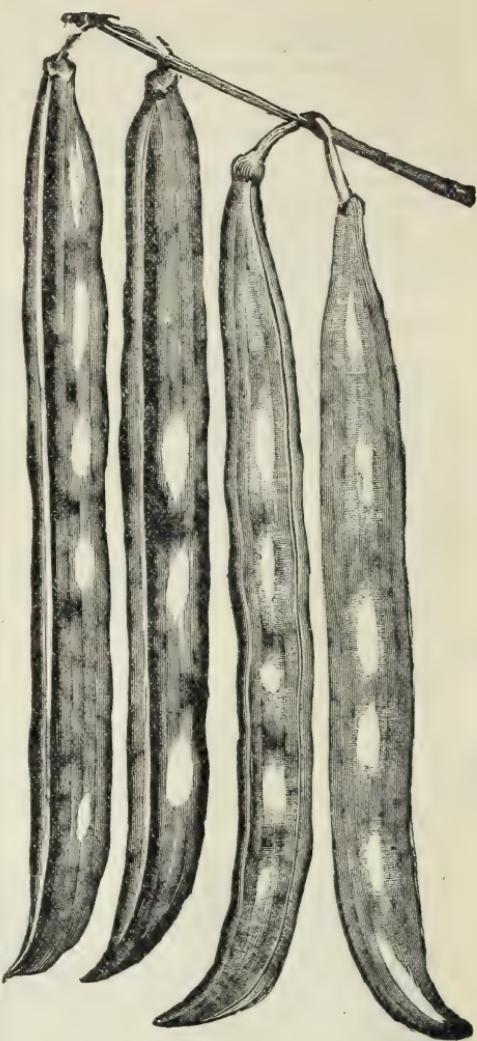
Best of All. A variety from Germany of great merit, introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Excellent for shipping and family use. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping, and therefore almost the only kind planted here for that purpose. The cut is a good representation as it grows; it shows only two-thirds of its natural size. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Improved Valentine. This variety has all the good qualities of the old Valentine, only it is ten days earlier, a great consideration when planted for the market; it has taken the place of the old variety of Valentine.



Henderson's Dwarf Lima.

Extra Early Refugee. Is an improvement on the well-known old Refugee. Very early and prolific. Owing to its good qualities it has become a favorite with market



Best of All Beans, $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size.

gardeners for shipping. Pods round and fleshy.

Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax. This variety is a great improvement on its parent, the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive, with the good qualities of the old kind, which was the first Wax Bean introduced here from Germany.

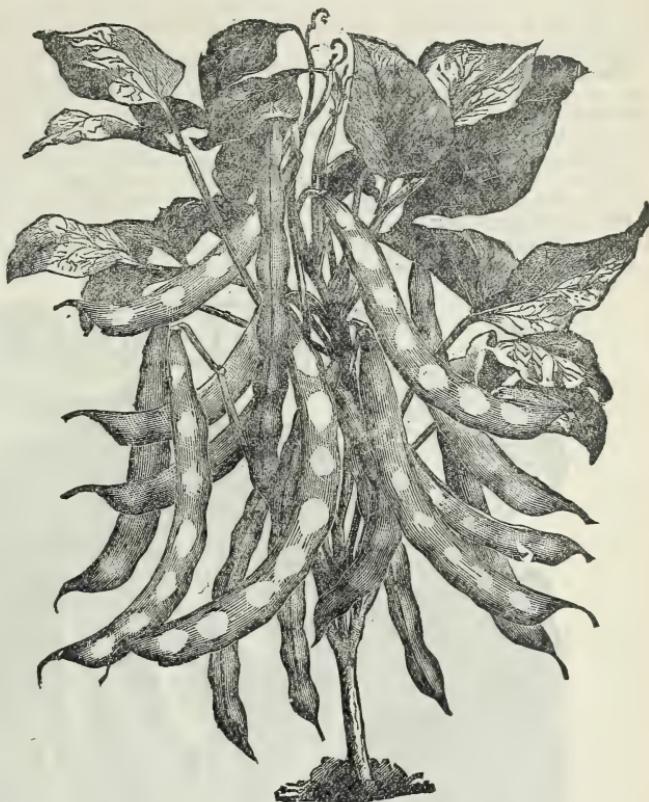
Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Dwarf Golden Wax. An improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same in color as that kind. The pods are straight, long, and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and positively "Rust Proof," quite an object with us

here in the South, when we often have rainy weather in the spring, which is injurious to most wax beans. The originator also claims it to be more prolific and hardier than the ordinary Golden Wax Bean. We had this bean thoroughly tried and found it so superior to the ordinary Golden Wax that we have concluded to drop the last named variety from our list.

Detroit or Rust Proof Wax. This splendid wax bean is of recent introduction, and is very productive and hardy; pods straight, flat and somewhat broader than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The beans, when well grown, are of a beautiful golden yellow. The originator claims that when tried side by side with the majority of wax beans, it had never "spotted or rusted," while most of the other varieties were unsaleable. He claims it to be the best bean for shipping.

Dwarf Butter Wax. This variety is also sold under the name of "Bismark" and "Rust Proof Wax." It is very early, an excellent bearer, pods similar in shape to the Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax; they are very brittle and of fine flavor. Not as liable to rust as other kinds. The seed is of a dark purple color when dried.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax. Undoubtedly the best dwarf wax bean in cultivation; it is quite early; the pods are of similar shape to the Golden Wax, but longer;



Improved Valentine.

color of a beautiful golden yellow. They are very prolific and hardy, surpassing any other Dwarf Wax Bean that we know of. The color of the bean is somewhat like the Golden Wax, but more kidney-shaped and more spotted with dark purple. It has done best here among the Dwarf Wax Beans. Of

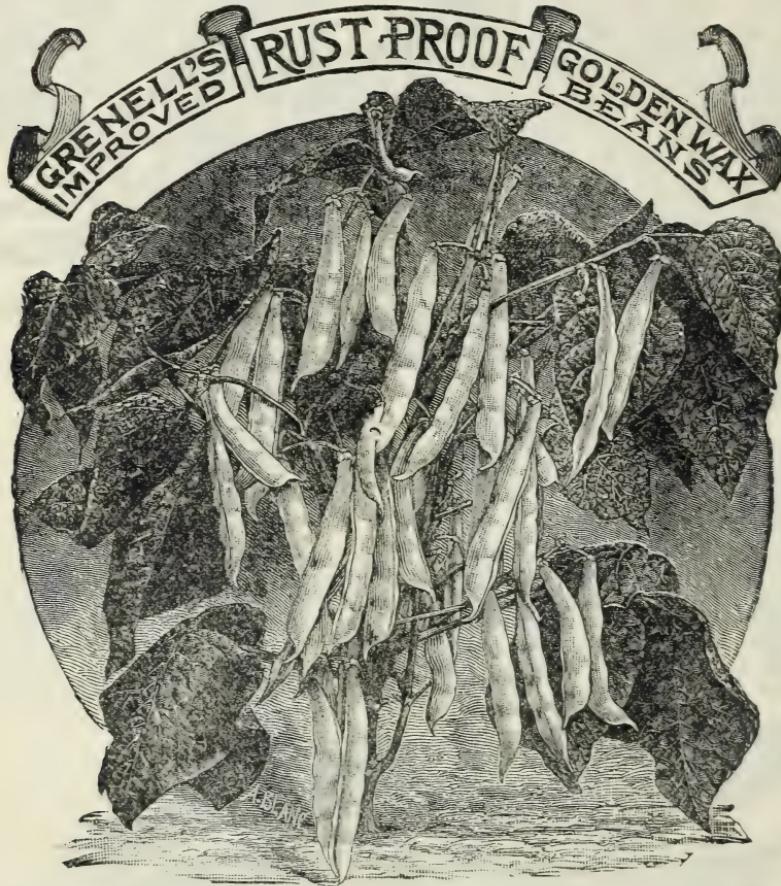


all the many new kinds we had tried, we found none to excel it.

Dwarf Flageolet Wax. A German variety which figures as *Perfection Wax*, also *Scarlet Flageolet Wax* in some catalogues. It is a robust growing sort with large fine yellow pods. For several years we have tried to introduce it amongst the gardeners who still give the *Wardwell's Kidney* the preference.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This is a dwarf Butter Bean which requires no poles, it grows from 18 to 24 inches high. It is early

ness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, from 100 to 150 fold. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. If the pods



and productive. It should be called *Dwarf Carolina* or *Sewee Bean*, as the pods are the size of that variety. Recommend same for family use, or where it is difficult to obtain poles.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The pods are of same size as the Large Pole Lima and of same flavor. It is a stronger grower than the Henderson's Bush Lima.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. This is the long looked for bean, combining hardi-

ness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, from 100 to 150 fold. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. If the pods

are picked as fast as formed the plant continues to furnish a good supply for an unusually long season. Properly speaking, it is not a Bush Bean, but a half climber; grows 6 to 8 feet high; should have some brush to run upon. Otherwise the qualities are as described by the introducer.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is most happily named, as it is quite unique—the first stringless green pod Bush Bean. Without any exception it surpasses all others in

crisp, tender flavor. The illustration here-with, taken from nature, shows the handsome, straight green pods; all are absolutely stringless and of the beautiful fleshy appearance shown. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of Improved Valentines—in fact, even earlier than Early Yellow Six Weeks, which, as all know, is valuable only for its extra earliness, being of inferior quality. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is of immense value, not only to the market gardener who plants for profit, but also to the amateur who seeks finest quality for the home table.

Davis Wax. Without doubt the best white seeded Dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation. The pods are clear waxy white, long, straight and thick. It is very early, productive and handsome in appearance. The plant is of a sturdy robust habit, which enables it to hold up the pods from coming in contact with the soil. Good for shipping.

Steckler's Original Stock Best of All.

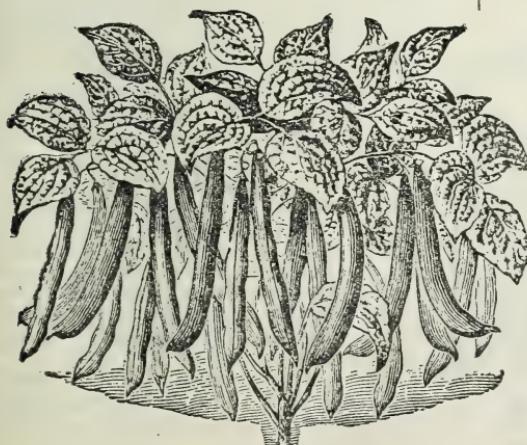
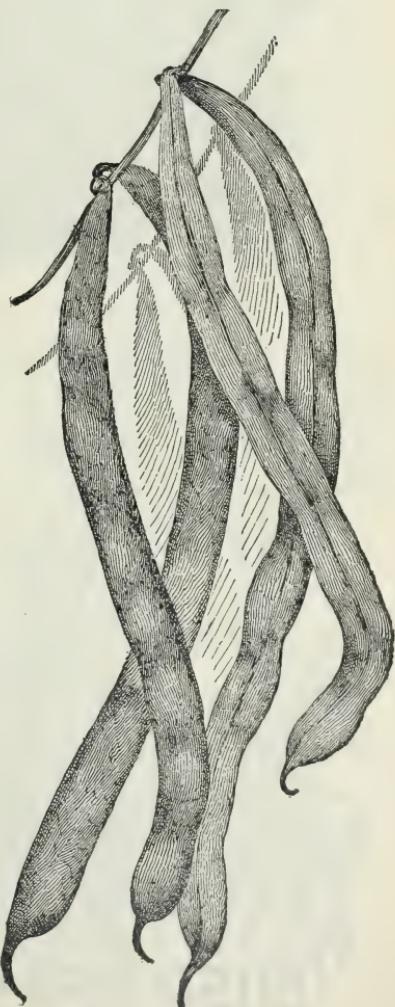
We have been fortunate enough in securing a limited supply of the Original Stock of this well-known green snap bean from Germany. American soil and culture will not reproduce the same variety that is grown in the Fatherland. In order to make a distinction between the two varieties, we have decided to adopt the above name, which will be a guarantee that our customers will secure the genuine article.

Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter. Raising this specialty is strongly recommended, as it gives universal satisfaction; it being a very early variety, making strong, vigorous vines, branching out with many shoots or stems and bearing clusters of beans from bottom to top. When in full bearing it is easy for one picking the beans, to gather a handful of nice beans at a single grasp. The flavor of this bean is excellent; it is used

either as a green bean or dry shelling. When gathered green it is a beautiful waxy white color and at maturity it has a mingled color of white, brown and red; making it a distinctive calico variety. It is especially recommended for summer crop, to supply the table in hot weather; it will stand the heat of any climate and bear profusely all summer, as it is very prolific.

Wood's New Prolific Bush L'ma Bean.

This is the small-podded very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South, growing in compact bush form. It is especially suited for sandy soils and warm locations. The pods are ready for use a week or ten days earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive.



Extra Early Refugee.

Pride of Newton.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Dwarf.
With all the merits of its name-sake, it has in addition larger pods and is more productive. Pods of this variety are one-third larger than Valentine, and it is claimed that it is earlier; not so early as the original Stringless Green Pod, but it is

desirable to plant with that variety for a succession. It retains all the characteristics and good qualities of its parent, but with a very much larger and more showy pod. In quantity, no variety surpasses it. Gardeners and truckers should give it a thorough trial.

Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush. This is a strong, upright grower; holds its fruit exceedingly well; beans perfectly round and straight; extra heavy bearer and is two weeks earlier than the long favorite grown around New Orleans, the "Best of all Beans." It is planted by the most experienced vegetable gardeners of the Crescent City and pronounced the best green Bush Bean yet introduced. Experience has shown it to do well both in the Spring and Fall.

Refugee Wax. A perfect Extra Early Refugee, with long, round, wax pods of a golden yellow color, and of the finest quality. Bears immense crops, free from rust.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. This is an early, productive, good bean, having long, flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Foliage healthy and rust proof.

White Wax. A desirable snap bean. Pods are broad, flat, yellow and semi-transparent when boiled, and is of a delicate flavor.

STECKLER'S



Garden Hose and Reels, all Lengths.

BEANS—Pole or Running.

HARICOTS A RAME (Fr.), **STANGEN BOHNEN** (Ger.), **FRIGOLO VASTAGO** (Sp.), **FAGINOLI** (Ital.)

Large Lima.

Carolina or Sewee.

Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter.

Dutch Case Knife.

Southern Prolific.

Adams' Everbearing Cluster Butter.

White Crease Back.

Golden Carmine.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.

Lazy Wife's.

Improved Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.

White Sickle.

Perfectly Round Straight Imported White Crease Back.

CULTURE—Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat; and not more than three or four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.

Adams' Everbearing Cluster Butter. One of the best flavored, earliest and most productive climbing Butter Beans, containing numerous clusters of pods borne close to the stems, each stem holding four to eight pods. Pods measure three to four inches long, with an average of three to four well formed small beans in each. Blooms and bears more abundantly than any small climbing butter bean we have known. Withstands both heat and light frosts. We recommend same highly.

Large Lima. An excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty of room to grow.

Carolina or Sewee. Similar to the Lima; the only difference is the seeds and pods are smaller. It is generally cultivated, being more productive than the Large Lima.

Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter. This is a variety which is grown by the market gardeners about New Orleans; the pods and beans are the same as the Sewee or Carolina Bean; it is quite distinct in the leaves, being narrow like the willow. It stands the heat better than any other Butter Bean, and is very productive. Originated here by the late Richard Frotscher.

Dutch Case Knife. A very good pole Bean; it is early; pods broad and long; somewhat turned toward the end.

Perfectly Round, Straight, Imported White Crease Back Pole. Latest introduced, which from tests made by the most critical market gardeners surrounding New Orleans, have been pronounced to be entirely satisfactory; same type as the old style Crease Back Pole Beans, except that this bean is perfectly round and straight.

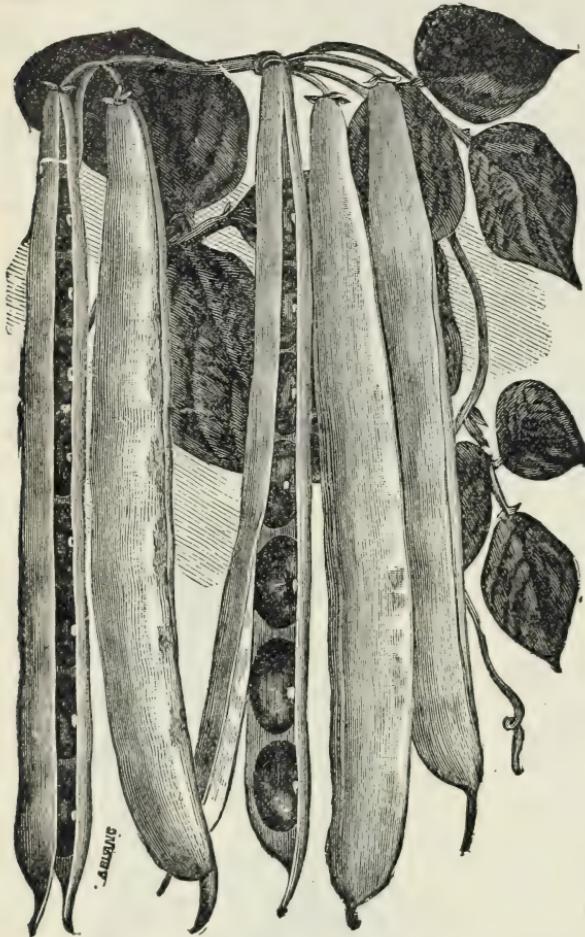
Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This is the earliest of all green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. A prolific variety, one of the best on our list.

Golden Carmine. A new strain of pole variety of sterling merit; excels in earliness, quality, handsome appearance and productiveness. As the pods approach full size they are mottled and streaked with an unusually bright carmine color, which gives the pods a strikingly beautiful and attractive appearance. This, together with its productiveness, will make it a most desirable strain of this well known and popular bean.



Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.

Southern Prolific. No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a very strong grower; pods about seven inches long and flat; seeds are dark yellow or rather light brown. The standard variety for the New Orleans market for late spring and summer. If planted in July or August it will continue to bear until frost sets in.



Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean.

White Crease Back. A variety of Pole Beans which has been cultivated in the South for a long time, but had never come into the trade until introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific." Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back, from which the name. It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and, if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the spring than any other for shipping purposes, and when in season cannot be surpassed.



White Crease Back Pole Bean.

For early summer the Southern Prolific is preferable, standing the heat better.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole. This is the earliest Wax Pole Bean in cultivation; pods from 5 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters. The pods are golden yellow; for shipping they are rather too wide. It has not the same fine appearance as the Flageolet. For family use it cannot be too highly recommended on account of its productiveness and delicious flavor.

Lazy Wife's. A pole bean from Pennsylvania. The pods are entirely stringless, 4 to 5 inches long, and have a fine flavor. They retain their rich flavor until nearly ripe. The beans are white and fine as a shell bean.

White Sick'e. Similar to Kentucky Wonder, except that the dry beans are white, more slender and curved, and the pods are a

little more slender than those of that variety. We think this sort an improvement over the Kentucky Wonder in that it has the advantage of a white seed, and so does not discolor in cooking. It is certainly a splendid variety, and is grown with great success in the South where many think it the best pole bean in cultivation.

ENGLISH BEANS.

GOURGANNE OR FEVE DE MARAIS (Fr.), PUFF BOHNEN (Ger.), HABA COMUN (Sp.)

Broad Windsor. Not so much cultivated here as in some parts of Europe. It is much liked by people of the Southern part of Europe. Ought to be planted

in drills two and a half feet apart, every 6 inches one bean, during November; as if planted in the spring it will not produce much.

BEETS.

BETRAVE (Fr.), ROTH-RUBEN (Ger.), REMOLACHA (Sp.), BARBABETOLA (Ital.)

Extra Early or Bassano.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip.

Edmond's Early Blood.

Long Blood.

Half Long Blood.

Extra Early Red Egyptian Turnip.

Steckler's Extra Early.

Crosby's Egyptian Red Turnip.

Eclipse.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

White French Sugar.

Silver or Swiss Chard.

Lentz.

Chicago Early Blood Turnip.

Frotscher's Three-Fourths Red.

Extra Early Perfect.

Crimson Globe.

Detroit Dark Red.

CULTURE—The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seed over night and roll in land plaster before sowing.

Extra Early or Bassano. Is the earliest variety, but not popular on account of its color, which is almost white when boiled.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip. This is earlier than the Blood Turnip, smooth skin and of light red color; planted a good deal by the market gardeners about New Orleans, and called by them Half Red.

Early Blood Turnip. The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark selected smooth roots, and cannot be excelled.

Chicago Early Blood Turnip. A splendid beet for market and shipping. Very handsome, perfect in form, and deep bright red color. It is early, crisp, tender and sweet, and has very little foliage. One of the finest beets under cultivation.

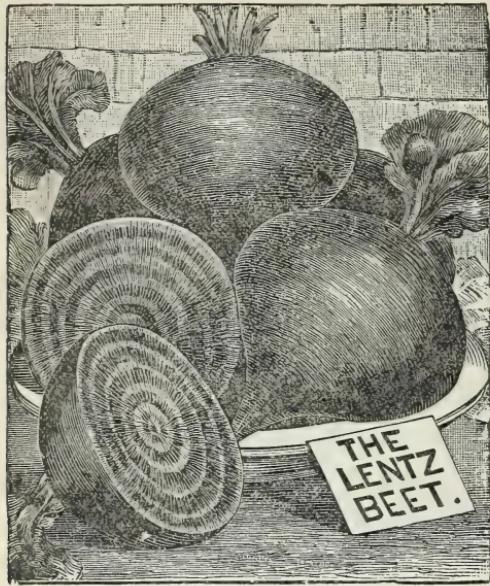
Crimson Globe. This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. We have been growing it on our trial grounds for several years, and could not help noting its many desirable qualities. It is a second early variety, does not grow large and coarse, the

matured beets being medium in size and rather oblong in shape. The flesh and skin are both very dark and quality fine, being sweet and tender. The tops are small and dark in color. We are confident that this beet will please all who plant it.

Detroit Dark Red. A choice variety of early turnip beet, skin dark red, flesh bright red. It grows very smooth, globular shape and is tender and sweet.



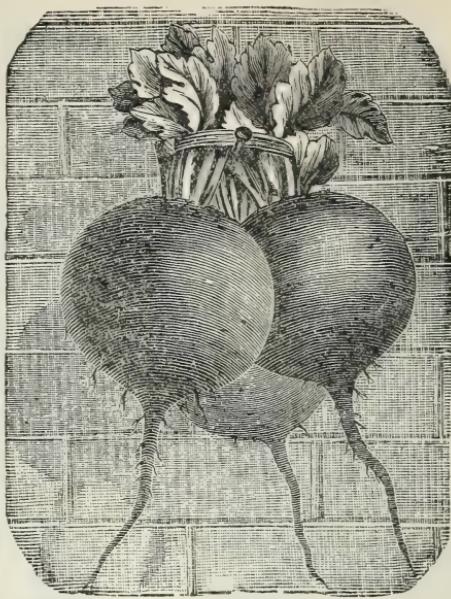
Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.



Steckler's Extra Early. The earliest variety in cultivation. Unequalled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener, and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation. It is a rich, blood red beet of fine grain and flavor, is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth; top and tap roots being very small. Market gardeners should not fail to give it a trial.

Eclipse. A new beet from Germany; very regular; of globular shape. It has a small top, is of dark blood red color, sweet and fine grained flesh. It comes earlier than the Egyptian.

Long Red Mange! Wurzel. This is raised for stock; it grows to a large size. Here in the South where stock is not stabled during



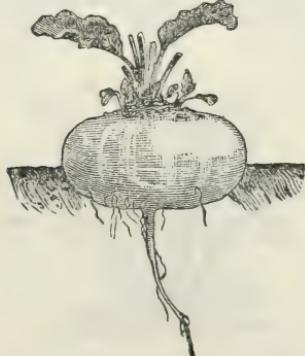
Eclipse Beet.

the winter, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for feeding it ought to be more cultivated.

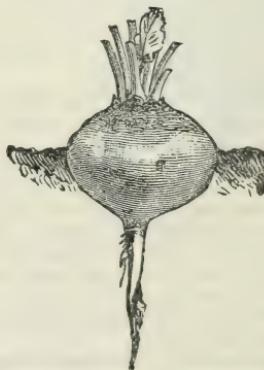
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip. A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.

Long Blood. It is not quite so tender as the foregoing variety, and therefore not planted at all for the market and very little for family use.

Half Long Blood. A very dark red variety, a good kind for family use.



Dewings Early Red Turnip Beet.



Early Blood Turnip beet.

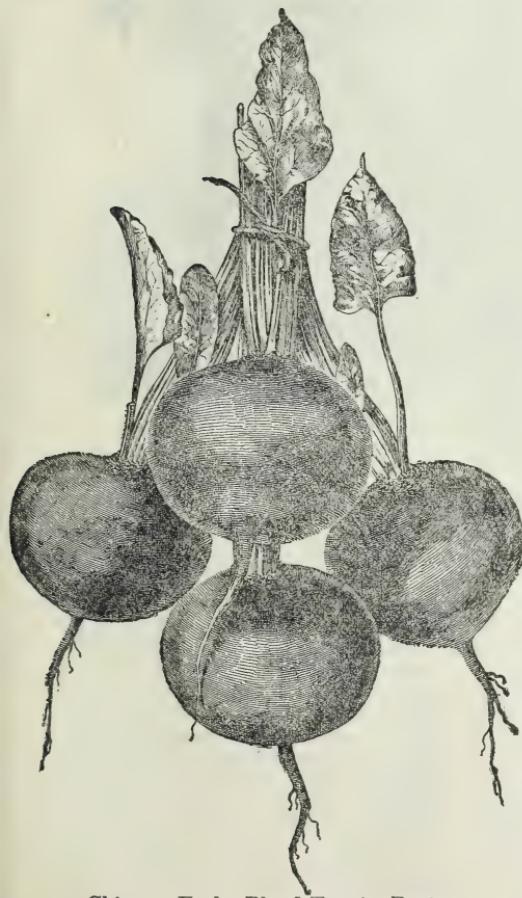
Extra Early Red Egyptian Turnip. This is a well known variety, very early, tender; deep red and of Turnip shape. Leaves of

this variety are smaller than the others. The seeds are also much smaller. We recommend it and consider it a good acquisition. The seed of this variety is obtained by us from the original source and is the finest stock offered. It increases in popularity every year.

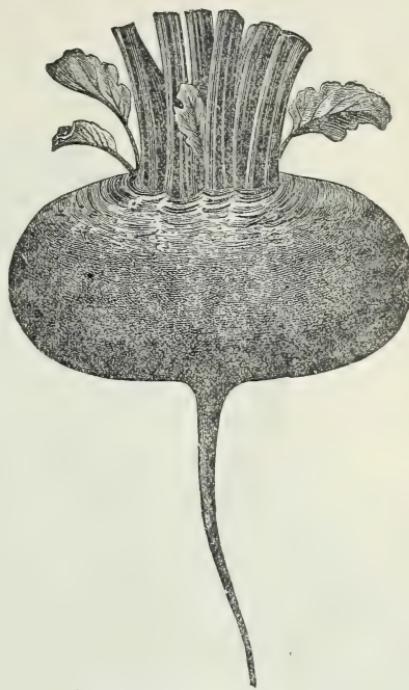
Crosby's Egyptian. An improvement on the foregoing sort; being of more uniform shape and color. Recommend same highly; it will take the place of the old variety for market purposes.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard. This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purpose as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

Lentz. A strain of Blood Turnip Beet which originated with one of the most prominent market gardeners around Philadelphia. This beet, as selected and grown by him, has had a great reputation in the surroundings of the above place, but the seed has been carefully guarded and kept until it fell into the



Chicago Early Blood Turnip Beet.



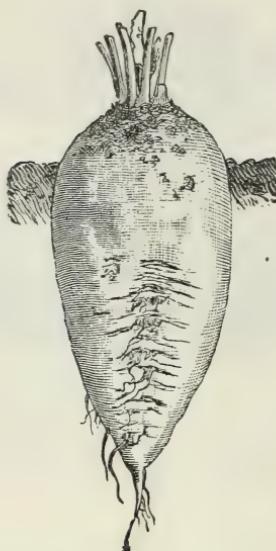
Egyptian Red Turnip Beet.

hands of a seed grower, from whom we have received our supply. It is fully as early as the Egyptian Beet, but larger and of better quality; and it has a fine turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. The cut is an exact representation of its shape.

Frotscher's Three-Quarter Red. A decided improvement on the Blood Turnip; excellent beet for family use and also for shipping; retains its color longer than any other variety; quick growth and not much foliage.

Extra Early Perfect. The Extra Early Beet is a very handsome dark red blood beet, nearly globe shape, but having a tendency to a slightly oblong form. It is an early beet; also a good main crop. They grow to a good size. The skin is very smooth and free from fibrous roots; the flesh is a deep purplished crimson, slightly zoned, and is one of the sweetest and tenderest beets grown. The foliage is a rich, bronze purple.

White French Sugar is used for stock food in our climate.

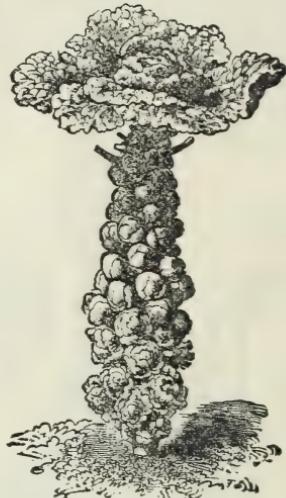


White French Sugar Beet.

BROCCOLI.

CHOUX BROCCOLI (Fr.), **SPARGEL-KOHL** (Ger.),
BROCOLI (Sp.), **BROCOLI** (Ital.)

Purple Cape. Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of greenish cast. This is the most desirable variety; cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower; further north than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being harder.



Brussels Sprouts.

CABBAGE.

CHOUX POMME (Fr.), **KOPFKOHL** (Ger.), **REPOLLO** (Sp.), **CAVOLO CAPUCCHIO** (Ital.)

Early York.
Large York.
Early Large Oxheart.
Early Winningsstadt.
Jersey Wakefield.
Early Flat Dutch.
Early Drumhead.
Large Flat Brunswick.
Improved Early Summer.
Improved Large Late Drumhead.
Crescent City Late Flat Dutch.
All Season.
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.
Solid South.
Stein's Early Flat Dutch.
Red Dutch, for pickling.

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.

CHOUX-VERT (Fr.), **GRUENER KOHL** (Ger.),
BRETON (Sp.), **CAVOLO VERDE** (It.)

Dwarf German Greens. A vegetable highly esteemed in the northern part of Europe. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as cabbage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOUX DE BRUXELLES (Fr.), **ROSEN OR SPROSSEN KOHL** (Ger.), **BRETON DE BRUSLAS** (Sp.),
CAVOLO DE BRUSSELLS (Ital.)

A vegetable cultivated the same as cabbage. The small heads which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September.



Green Globe Savoy.
Early Dwarf Savoy.
Drumhead Savoy.
St. Denis, or Chou Bonneuil.
Succession.
Pride of the South.
Steckler's French Market.
Steckler's New Leader.
Steckler's New Money Making.
Selected Jersey Wakefield.
Charleston Wakefield.
Danish Ball Head.
All Head, Early.
Sure Head.
Louisville Drumhead.
St. Louis Late Market.

During the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans there was exhibited by the late Richard Frotscher different vegetables as they were in season.

Many visitors will recollect the specimens of Cabbage, Beets, Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cucumbers, etc., they saw there displayed. He received a prize for "Frotscher's Flat Dutch Cabbage" and Early Blood Turnip Beets. Ten heads of Cabbage, devoid of all outside leaves, weighed one hundred and seventy-three pounds. They were raised on Captain Marcy's place, one mile below Algiers. They were not exhibited for competition, but merely to show our Northern visitors what fine vegetables we have here during the winter, when at their homes everything is covered with snow and ice. The Committee of Awards on Vegetables gave the Prize without any solicitation on his part—they thinking it well merited.



These three heads of Cabbage were grown by M. Popovich, at Tunisburg, La.

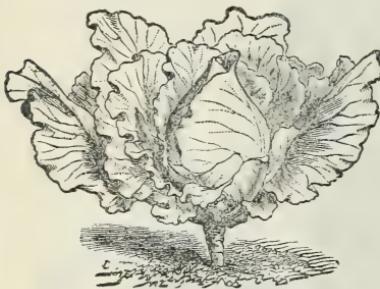
CULTURE—Cabbage requires a strong, good soil, and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil and without working the plants well is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. The main crop for spring should be sown from end of October to end of November, as stated before. The raising of Cabbage for spring has become quite an item of late years; Brunswick should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer; the latter kind not till November, but in a frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give to raise cabbage plants during the months of July and August. We have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by cab-

bage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Tobacco dust scattered on the plants and in the walks between the beds, is a sure preventive against the fly.

Early York. An early variety, grown here mostly for family use.

Large York. About two or three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.

Early Large Oxheart. An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York, and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.



Early Winningstadt.

Early Winningstadt. This is a very solid heading variety; pointed, of good size and of the same season as the Oxheart. Very good for family use. But does not suit the market, as no pointed cabbage can be sold to any advantage in the New Orleans market.

Jersey Wakefield. Very popular; is of medium size and heads up well.



Large York.

Early Flat Dutch. An intermediate kind between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt; but if raised for the market more suitable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.

Early Drumhead. A similar variety to the above; a little earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.

Large Flat Brunswick. This is a late German variety, introduced here many years ago by the late Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent kind, and when well headed up the shape of it is a true type of a premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. Requires very rich ground if sown for winter crop and should be sown early, as it is a little more susceptible of frost than the Superior Flat Dutch. It is well adapted for shipping, being very hard, and does not wilt so quick as others.



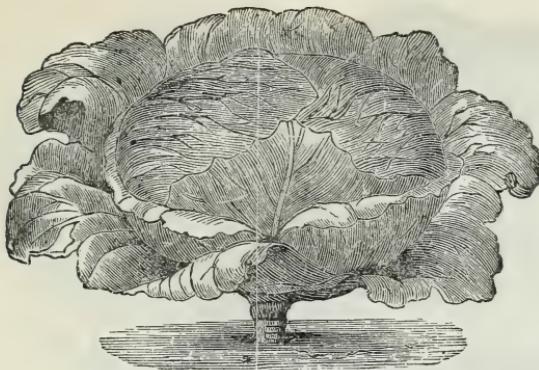
Large Flat Brunswick.

Improved Early Summer. This cabbage is of recent introduction. It is not quite so large as the Brunswick; for fall it can be sown in August; for spring, in November and as late as January; heads up very uniform and does not produce many outside leaves. It is harder than the Brunswick, and stands the cold and heat better. The seed we offer is



St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil.

the best strain cultivated, and can be planted closer together than the late varieties—say about 8,000 to the acre. The finest crop of this variety (one hundred and fifty thousand heads of cabbage) we ever saw, was raised some years ago near the city. The grower could commence on one end of the row to cut, and continue to the end, all well headed. They averaged about seven pounds.



Improved Large Late Drumhead.

Improved Large Late Drumhead. Fine large variety; should be sown early in the fall for winter, or during December and January for late spring use; it will stand more cold than the Brunswick.

Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. This is the most popular variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. Heads are large and solid, often weighing from 15 to 25 pounds. In regard to the time of planting, see remarks under the head of "Cabbage" in the directions for planting for July. We have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to equal the stock which is raised for us by contract.



Early Flat Dutch.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has increased almost double since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity.

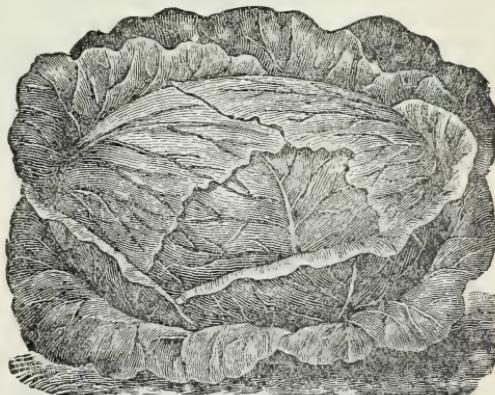
Solid South. A cabbage introduced by one of the leading cabbage growers on Long Island. It is of the same season as the Early Summer, but more regular in shape than that variety, and very hard heading; the crop can be cut almost at one time.

St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil. A very popular variety. It does better for spring than for fall; should be sown in November.



Drumhead Savoy.

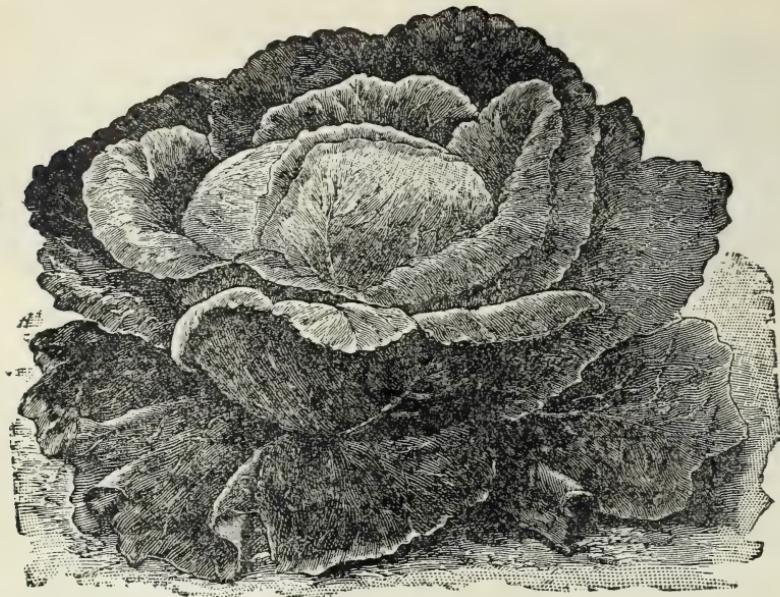
Crescent City Flat Dutch. This variety has been sold during the past under the name of No. 1. It is the most uniform heading cabbage, suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.



Crescent City Flat Dutch.

Red Dutch. Mostly used for pickling or salads.

Green Globe Savoy. Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other kinds.



Succession.

Early Dwarf Savoy. Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent; of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

Drumhead Savoy. Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the two foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with large roundish head.

Succession. This cabbage is of recent introduction. It resembles the German Brunswick, but not quite so large, and is of same season. It heads up very regularly and uni-

form; should be planted same time as the Early Summer and Brunswick for a spring crop.

All Season. An excellent market variety, the heads are large and solid, globular in shape, the ribs pinkish and not quite as thick as of the Superior Flat Dutch. Will stand heat and drouth better than any other variety.

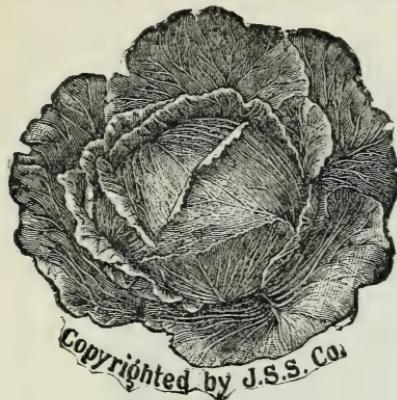
Steckler's French Market Winter. This is a new and fine strain of an immense winter cabbage grown on Long Island. It is one of the most uniform heading varieties ever



All Season.



Solid South.



Steckler's French Market Winter.

brought to this market. The heads are larger than the Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch, very solid, dark green in color, and matures as early. Fine for shipping.

Pride of the South. An excellent new variety, resembling the German Brunswick closely in appearance and color, but more globular in shape, not quite as large and equally as early. In growth it is very uniform, heading regular and very firm and is a good shipping variety. The seed should be sown during the months of October and November for spring crop and will come in at the same time with the Brunswick and Early Summer.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Our stock of this is very superior, and it has attained a big reputation with truckers and market-gardeners wherever grown. It is an ideal market-gardeners' first early cabbage, and is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large and solid for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield. This is a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. In fact, in our trial grounds it makes the largest and most solid heading of early cabbages. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a special selected stock.



Early Dwarf Savoy.



Early York.

Danish Ball Head—(Hollander.) This extra hard-heading variety originated in Denmark. It is the medium-sized, hard white that is received from abroad during the early spring months, and even after the long journey arrives in splendid condition. It is a medium or late variety, used mostly as a winter cabbage.

All Head, Early. The largest heading of the second early sorts, of excellent quality. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and very uniform in size, of a very compact growth, having few outer leaves; can be planted as close as the Wakefield.

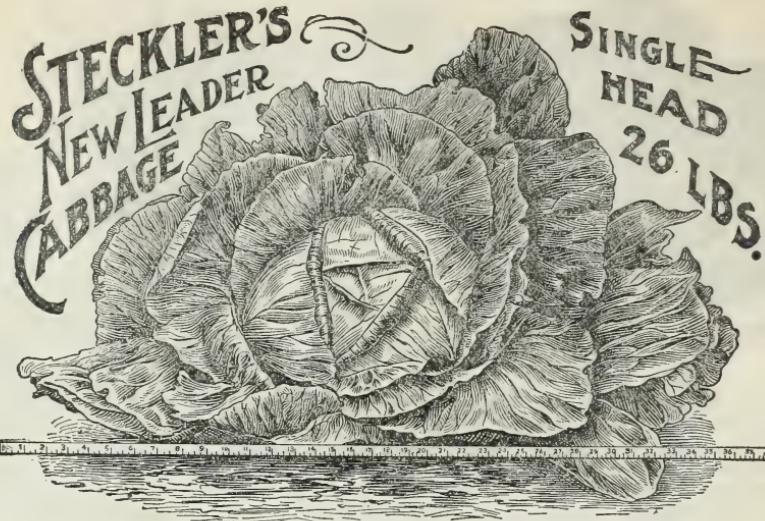
Sure Head—(Genuine Stock from the Originator.) Remarkable for its certainty to head. Produces very large, flattened heads, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds; very uniform and firm.

St. Louis Late Market Cabbage. The Very Best Late Cabbage in Existence. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, continues growing after others have matured.

Louisville Drumhead Cabbage. A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

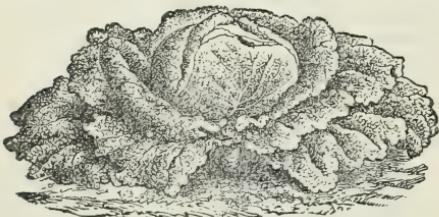


Steckler's New Leader or No. I. This is a cabbage of recent introduction; was introduced last year for the first time. We have tested it for the past three years in connection with different varieties of cabbage; it has also been tested by our market gardeners here who praise it and recommend it very highly. It resembles somewhat that of the Brunswick, but not quite so flat and broad, but about the same season. It is a regular header and uniform.

Steckler's New Money Making. Has never been known to fail since its introduction by us in 1902 and cannot be equalled as

a positive cropper by any variety known on the market to date. The extreme and varying conditions of the past season only heightened the popularity of this Cabbage as a money-maker; this is evidenced by the many testimonials received from those who have planted it.

There are many reasons why this cabbage supercedes all other varieties; viz, it is a sure header, every plant makes a head in size and solidity surpassed by none; it keeps longer than any other variety, grows bigger and better the longer it remains in the field—does not rot or burst—and continues growing long after all other sorts are matured. It will stand after it matures for weeks without bursting. Due to the sturdy nature of this cabbage it resists droughts and insects and never fails to make a crop! Reports of this character establish the fact that this Cabbage is phenomenal in all respects and that money can be made by raising this variety. The true original stock-seed of this Cabbage was procured by us, and seed offered by others is not the original "Money Making Cabbage."



Green Globe Savoy.

CAULIFLOWER.

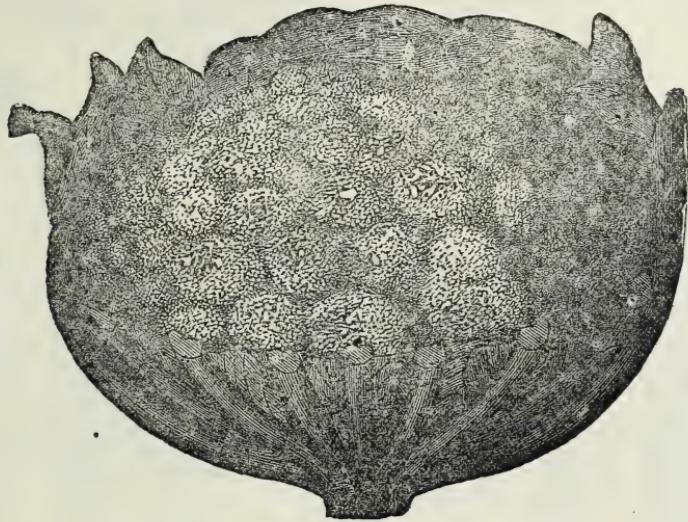
CHOUFLEUR (Fr.), BLUMENKOHL (Ger.), COLIFLOR (Sp.), CAVOLO FIORE (Ital.)

Extra Early Paris.
Half Early Paris.
Early Dwarf Erfurt.
Le Normands (short stemmed.)

Large Algiers.
Early Italian Giant.
Late Italian Giant.
Early Snowball.

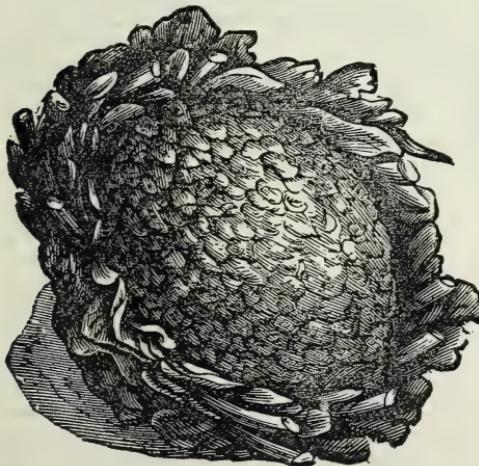
CULTURE.—This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the South especially in the vicinity of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast in the neighborhood of Barataria Bay. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing

to a large size, and are considered hardier than the German and French kinds. The ground for planting Cauliflower should be very rich. They thrive best in rich, sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April to July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October, the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference. The Half Early Paris is very popular; but the other varieties are just as good. For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine; but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.



Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

Extra Early Paris. The earliest variety; heads small, very tender.



Large Algiers.

Half Early Paris. The most popular in the New Orleans market. Heads of good size, white and compact.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. This variety is of more dwarfish growth than the two former. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.

Le Normands, is a French variety, and largely cultivated here. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads. Not so popular as the Half Early Paris in this market; but there is no good reason why it should not be, as it is an excellent kind in every respect; stands the heat better than any other.

Large Algiers. A French variety of the same season as the Le Normands, but a surer producer. It is one of the best kinds, and has taken the place of other second early varieties since it has been introduced. It has become the leading market variety.

Early Italian Giant. Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian, and almost as large. The heads are quite large,

white and compact, and of delicious flavor. We recommend it to all who have not tried it. When sown at the proper season, it will head with certainty and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Late Italian Giant. This is the largest of all Cauliflowers, and grown to considerable extent in the neighborhood of New Orleans. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

Early Snowball. An extra early dwarf variety similar to the Dwarf Erfurt; good to sow for last in spring. It will produce flowers as early as the Extra Early Paris, but larger.



Le Normands Short Stemmed Cauliflower.

CARROT.

CAROTTE (Fr.), MOEHRE OR GELBE RUBE (Gr.), ZANAHORIA (Sp.), CAROTA (Ital.)

Early Scarlet Horn.

Half Long Scarlet French.

Improved Long Orange.

Long Red without core.

St. Valerie or Three-Quarter Long.

Half Long Luc.

Danver's Intermediate.

Chantenay Half Long Scarlet.

Oxheart.

Creole.

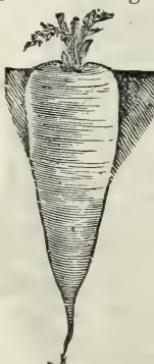
CULTURE.—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.



Long Red without core.



Danver's Intermediate.



Half Long Scarlet French.

Danver's Intermediate. An intermediate American kind. It is of a bright orange color; very smooth; symmetrically formed, somewhat stump-rooted like the Half Long Luc. It will produce more in weight to the acre than any other Half Long variety.

Oxheart, or Guerande. This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired.

Improved Long Orange. This is an old variety; roots long and of deep orange color. The flavor is not so fine as that of the preceding kind. Valuable for field culture.

Chantenay Half Long.

A half long scarlet variety; similar to the Half Long Luc, but thicker.

Early Scarlet Horn.

A short stump-rooted variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor.

Half Long Scarlet French. This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for the market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, much larger, bright scarlet in color, and of fine flavor.

Half Long Luc. An excellent variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump-rooted and larger. Very smooth and of a fine color.

St. Valerie or Three-Quarter Long. Also a French variety, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in the leaves. This is one of the finest carrots. It is very smooth.

Long Red, without core. A variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive. Consider it a first-class variety for the table, and should be more cultivated.

Creole. This carrot was originally the Half-Long French variety, but grown in Louisiana a number of years it partakes of the color of the Half-Long French but grows considerably longer. This carrot can be planted at the time of year when Northern or French varieties cannot be planted; for instance in very early Spring or late Fall. We highly recommend this variety of Carrots.



Half Long Luc Carrot.

Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

St. Valerie Carrot.

CELERY.

CELERI (Fr.), SELLERIE (Ger.), APIO (Sp.), SEDANO (Ital.)

Large White Solid.

Perfection Hartwell,

Dwarf Large Ribbed.

Golden Self Blanching.

Large White Plume.

Giant Pascal.

Cutting or Soup.

Celeriac or Turnip-rooted Celery.

CULTURE.—Sow in May and in June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; lataniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table. Which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made.

Large White Solid. This variety used to be planted exclusively, but since the introduction of half dwarf and dwarf kinds, it has not been planted so extensively by market gardeners. It is crisp, but not as fine flavored as the following kinds.

Perfection Hartwell. This variety is in size between the Large White Solid and Dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and when blanched the heart is of a beautiful golden yellow color; preferable to the White Solid, and one of the best kinds ever introduced.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. This kind was brought here some years ago from France. It is short but very thick ribbed, solid and



Dwarf Large Ribbed Celery.

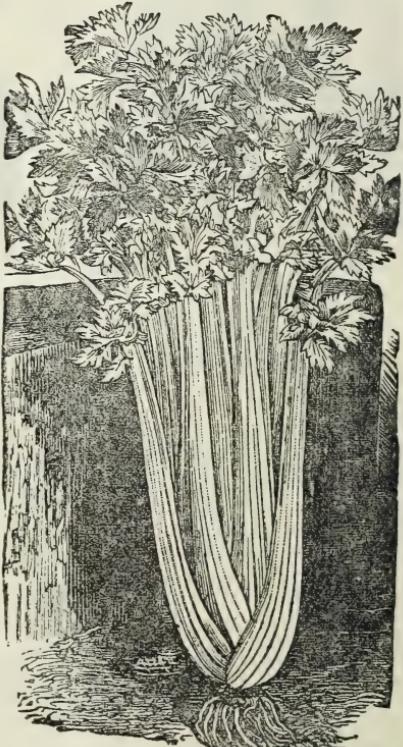
of fine flavor. The best dwarf variety for this section.

Golden Self Blanching. A French variety, of the best quality. The heart is solid, very tender, of a beautiful yellow color; the ribs brittle and of a delicious flavor. Can not be too highly recommended.

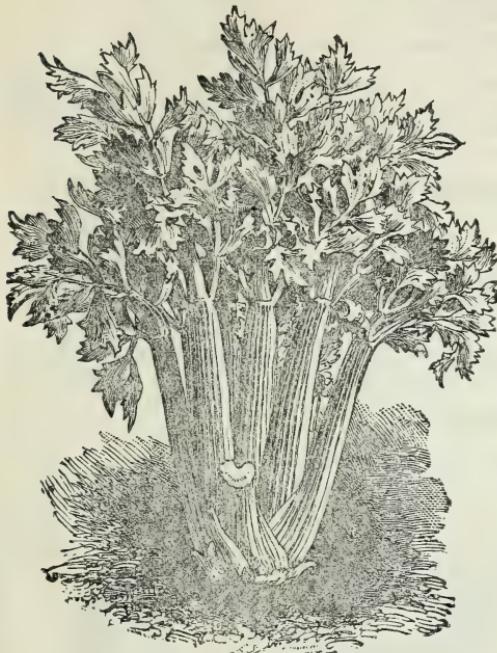
Large White Plume. A handsome thick ribbed variety lately introduced in the South, of a yellowish white color and very crisp and tender. It is easily bleached requiring but little earthing up, as the stalk, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white naturally. The originator claims that up to but a few years ago this variety has always had a tendency to revert to the old green



Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.



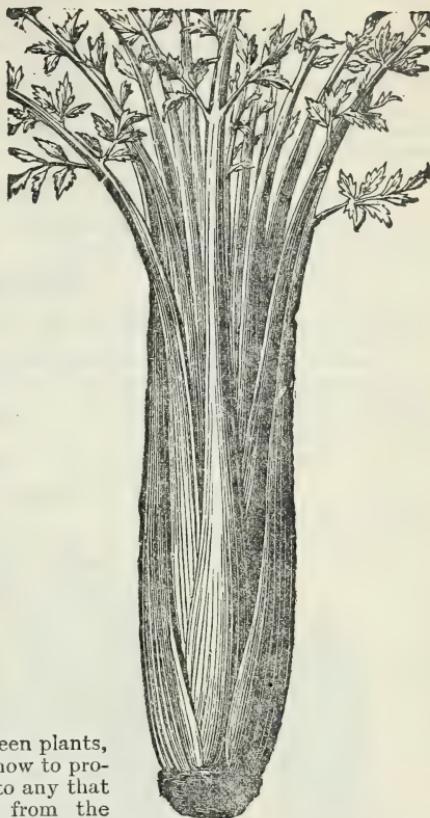
Giant Pascal Celery.

type, and it has always produced a proportion of green plants, but persevering selection for years enables them now to produce an almost absolutely pure stock far superior to any that has ever been offered. Our stock was obtained from the originator.

Giant Pascal. This is a selection from the New Golden Self-Blanching Celery; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but it is a much larger and better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this kind. It bleaches with but little "earthing up" and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Is very popular in some parts of Europe, and should be more cultivated here. It should be sown in the fall of the year, and transplanted six inches apart. When the roots have obtained a good size, they are boiled, scraped off, sliced and dressed with vinegar, etc., as a salad.

Celery for Soup. This is sown in the spring of the year, broadcast, to be used for seasoning the same as Parsley.



Large White Solid.



Perfection Hartwell Celery.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL (Fr.), **KERBELKRAUT** (Ger.), **PERIFOLIO** (Sp.), **CERFOGLIO** (Ital.)

An aromatic plant, used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broadcast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.

COLLARDS.

A kind of Cabbage which does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other cabbage and is very popular in the South.

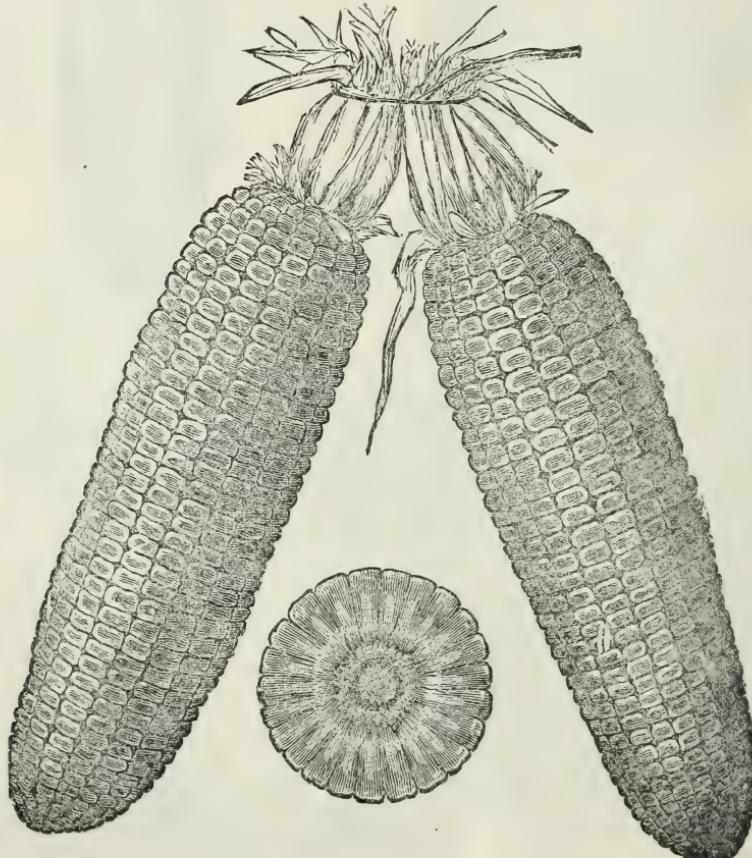
CORN SALAD.

MACHE DOUCET (Fr.), **ACKER SALAT** (Ger.), **CANONIGAS** (Sp.), **VALERIANA** (Ital.)

Broad-leaved Corn Salad is the variety generally cultivated. It is used as a salad during the winter and early spring months. Should be sown broadcast or in drills 9 inches apart during fall and winter.

CORN.**INDIAN.**

MAIS (Fr.), **WELSCHKORN** (Ger.), **MAIZ** (Sp.), **MAIS** (Ital.)



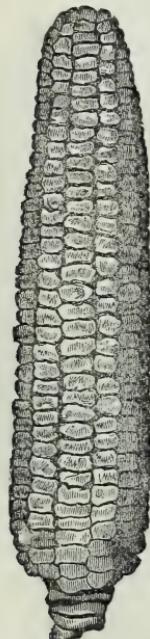
Improved Leaming.

*Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar.
Adams' Extra Early.
Frotscher's Adams Early.
Early Sugar or New England.
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.
First in the Market Sugar.
Best of All.
New Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg Sugar.
Country Gentleman.
French Market.
Tuscarora.
Golden Dent Gourd Seed.
Early Yellow Canada.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adam's Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to June.

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar.
This is a very tender variety and of excellent quality. Ears small, but very sweet. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

Adam's Extra Early. The earliest kind, but ears are small, and not as desirable as the Adam's Early, which follows this variety closely in maturity.



Early Sugar or
New England Corn.



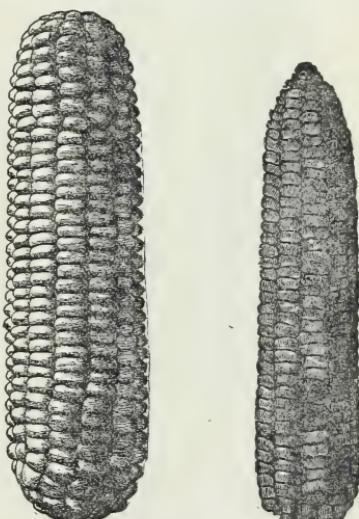
Evergreen
Sugar Corn.

*Large White Flint.
Blunt's Prolific Field.
Improved Leaming.
Golden Beauty.
Champion White Pearl.
Mosby's Prolific.
Hickory King.
White Rockdale.
Yellow Creole.
White St. Charles.
Mexican June.
Pop Corn.
Bushnell's Gate Post.*

and other varieties of field corn, to be planted for the market, to be sold green.

Early Sugar or New England. A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early sorts. Desirable kind.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is early, the ears are of large size and are well filled. It



Best of All Corn. Extra Early Sugar Corn.

remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn, is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field-corn for table use, considering size instead of quality, we cannot understand.

First in the Market Sugar. A new variety of Sugar Corn for which we claim to be the earliest in the market. It is fully two weeks earlier than Extra Early Crosby and nearly a week earlier than any Corn. It is a good producer, more prolific than Extra Early

For a yellow field corn nothing surpasses the Improved Yellow Leaming.

Crosby's, the ears are somewhat larger and the kernel of a pale, pinkish color, some of the ears run entirely white, while others again are of a deep pink. The stalks grow larger than the Crosby's, almost as tall as Stowell's Evergreen, and produces two ears each. We consider this variety one of the best, if not the best, of all the Sugar Corns, owing to its earliness, and we would recommend it to all, either for market or family use.

Best of All. This white corn is the most profitable variety yet introduced. It is a week later than the Large Adams, but the ears are very large, nearly double the size of Adams, therefore the lateness of bearing is offset by its extra large size, a quality that is demanded by all our truckers and gardeners. We recommend it very highly.

New Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg Sugar. Is some three to five days earlier than Country Gentleman Corn, which is as late as Stowell's Evergreen. It has very small cob, long grain, shape of shoe pegs. It is very sweet and tender and largely used by market men in the large cities of this country.

Tuscarora. This Corn, like Frotscher's Adams Early and Extra Early Adams, is a substitute for Sugar Corn. Tuscarora Corn has more sugar and sweetness in it than either sort of Adams. The Tuscarora Corn comes in use about the same time as the Frotscher's Adams Early, with ears 8 to 10 inches long, 8 and 10 rowed, with broad creamy white grains. It is a very pretty corn when in the green state, being white as chalk. It is a fine yielder, never blights, and does not smut. It is a strong favorite wherever used by market gardeners or private planters.

French Market Corn. A white variety about one week later than Large Adams; it comes between Large Adams and White St. Charles; well filled, large ear. Recommended highly for family use, and used largely by market gardeners here.

Country Gentleman. A remarkably satisfactory and delicious Corn for family use. The ears are good sized and produced in great abundance, many stalks bearing four plump ears. It's long, small, milky kernels, are full of sweetness; and as the cob is small, and the corn white and tender, it is sure to please.

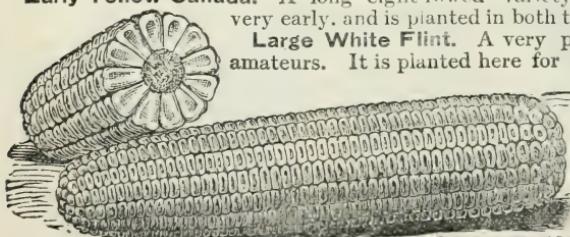
Golden Dent Gourd Seed. A field variety which is very productive at the North. It makes a fine corn South, but has to be planted here several years in succession before it attains perfection, as during the first year the ears are not well covered by the husk, which is the case with all Northern varieties. When selected and planted here for a few years, it becomes acclimated and makes an excellent Corn, with large, fine ears, grain deep and cob of medium size.

Early Yellow Canada. A long eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both the field and garden. It does well here.

Large White Flint. A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is planted here for table use principally, but like the Golden Dent, makes an excellent kind for field culture after it has been planted here for two or three years.



Hickory King Corn.



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Golden Beauty Corn.

White St. Charles. Our city gardeners' favorite variety. It makes a vigorous stalk, ears as large as the Champion White Pearl and well filled, small red cob. It is the best all round

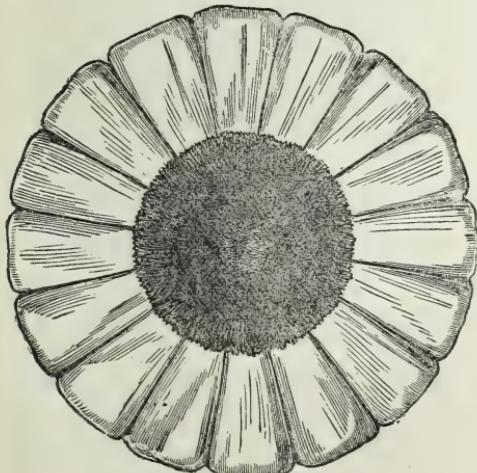
field corn and always give satisfaction.

Mexican June. This latest addition to our large and selected list of field corn, best adapted for the South, has been thoroughly tested in the past and has proven all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drought well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of August.

Pop Corn. Is one of the smallest varieties of kernel or seeds, cultivated same as field or garden corn, but drilled instead of in hills. Very extensively used, for pop corn candy. We are handling the best two varieties known, the Rice and the Pearl for seed purposes or candy manufacturing.

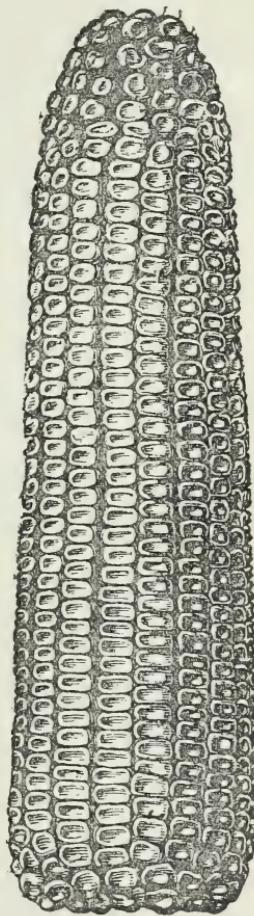
Blunt's Prolific Field. This is a very excellent variety, either for field or for the table. It is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early. We recommend it as an early yielding corn for field culture.

Improved Leaming. An extra early field variety. It is not hard and flinty, but sweet and nutritious, making excellent feed and fine meal. The ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains, deep orange color and small red cob. It is very productive. The shucks cover the ear better than any Northern or Western variety we have ever tried. It is adapted to any variety of soils, and produces well on heavy or light soil; it has shown itself as very reliable.



Champion White Pearl.

Golden Beauty. This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.



White Rockdale Corn.

Champion White Pearl. This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, two of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White

Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted here a good deal for the market,

Mosby's Prolific. This is a Southern corn, and is recommended for general crop. The originator of this variety says: "This corn is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is purely white; small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long. It stands the drouth better than ordinary corn." Should be planted early.

Hickory King. This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled Pure White Dent Corn in the world. It is early, the ears are from seven to nine inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South.

White Rockdale. This new Southern variety has been planted quite extensively and has proven to be everything that was claimed for it. *It is the best Southern White Corn in cultivation*, flintier than the Mosby's Prolific; moderately early; cob small, grain deeply dented, of pure white color and makes excellent meal. We recommend same highly; any one using this corn will not be disappointed.

Improved Yellow Creole Corn. That corn, which will produce well with little cultivation, which is not affected by drought or by excessive rains; which is not injured by climbing wet vines at time of its maturity; which resists the attacks of the birds in the field, and the weevil in the barn, is valuable corn indeed. Such a corn is the Improved Creole. Long yellow ears, filled to the end, large grains, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long tough shuck; generally two or more ears, growing high upon a tall firm stalk. This corn will yield, in fit condition for storing, almost every ear that buds in the spring. Loss of stock by feeding corn that is in the least degree wet or tainted with rot at the time of putting away, is quite frequent. The Improved Creole Corn is so well protected by its long firm shuck against the dampness arising from the many climbing vines, always wet with the frequent summer rains, that loss from this cause is insignificant and danger to stock life in its feeding practically nothing. This corn may be planted at any time from the latter part of February to the end of June. It will yield its best if drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet, and thinned to one stalk every 12 or 15 inches. Fertilizing the land will,

of course, increase the yield. Planted early and a good stand secured, it will give a good yield, provided the land is not previously exhausted with three workings, two in March and one "lay-by" working in April, and will be ready for gathering the last week in July or first week in August, and will make 35 to 40 bushels per acre.



Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn. This is a deep grain, yellow color, medium early and a wonderful yielder. Last year 100 pounds of ears shelled 90 pounds of corn; one of the handsomest corns ever grown, and highly recommended for field culture.

CRESS.

CRESSON (Fr.), KRESSE (Ger.), BERRO (Sp.), AGRETTO (Ital.)

*Curled or Pepper Grass.
Broad-Leaved.*

Water Cress, True.

CULTURE—Used for salad during the winter and spring. Sow broadcast or in drill six inches apart.

Curled or Pepper Grass. A popular salad which should be sown early in the Spring and at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Broad-Leaved. This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is sown from

early fall to late spring. The leaves resemble Water Cress. It is considered a very wholesome dish.

Water Cress. We have succeeded in obtaining and are controlling the output of the Celebrated Water Cress plants and seeds.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE (Fr.), GURKE (Ger.), PEPINO (Sp.), CETRIOLO (Ital.)

*Improved Early White Spine.
Frotscher's New Orleans Market.
Early Frame.
Long Green Turkey.*

*Early Cluster.
West India Gherkin or Burr.
Japanese Climbing.
Steckler's Private Stock.*

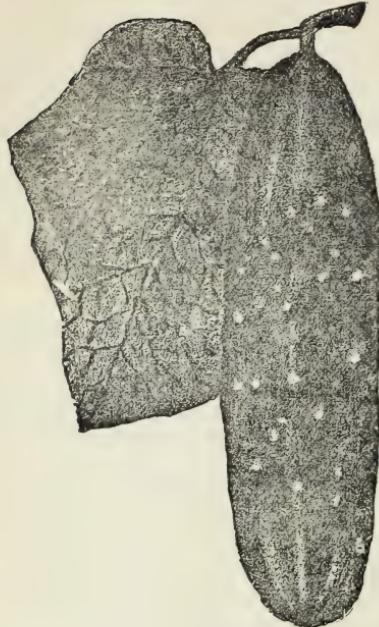
CULTURE—Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted in each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep; when well up thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold, the plants are kept covered.

West India Gherkin or Burr. This is an oval variety, small in size. When grown to its full size it can be stewed with meat. In fact, this is the only use made of it about New Orleans.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber. The vines are extra strong, and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single

plant. Has given satisfaction the past season.

Steckler's Private Stock Longest Ever-bearing Green. This is a very long green Cucumber, with white spines, being a cross between our famous New Orleans Market and the Japanese varieties, yet decidedly distinct in appearance, and bearing qualities, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our selected list of Cucumbers, as well as of profitable interest to all market gardeners. We recommend same highly.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

Improved Early White Spine. This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, covered with white spines, and turns white when ripe. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market gardeners for forcing as well as outdoor culture and is very productive.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market. This is a variety selected from an imported forcing Cucumber, introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is good for forcing or open ground; very productive, keeps its green color and has few vines. This kind cannot be excelled for shipping, as it produces very perfect cucumbers and but few culls; the



Improved Early White.

largest growers of cucumbers for shipping about here plant none but this variety. It is quite different from the Long White Spine offered by some. The best in and outdoor cucumber yet introduced.

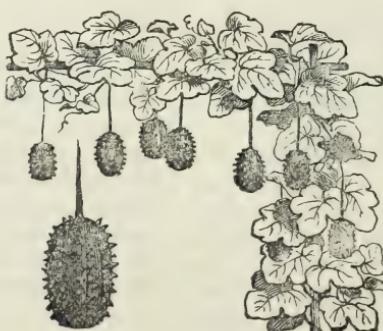
Early Frame. A good, early variety, but not so popular as the foregoing kind. It is deep green in color, but turns yellow very quickly, as it is a very small variety it is used extensively for pickling.

Long Green Turkey. A long variety, attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

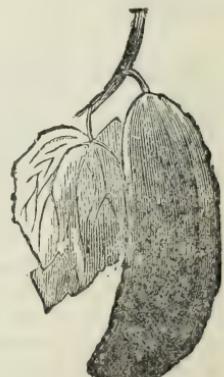
Early Cluster. Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Principally cultivated for pickling.



Early Cluster.



West India Gherkin.



Early Frame.

Adams' Extra Early Corn, as a garden corn, should be first choice.

EGG PLANT.

AUBERGINE (Fr.), **EIERPFLANZE** (Ger.), **BERENGENA** (Sp.), **PETONCIANO MEANENA** (Ital.)

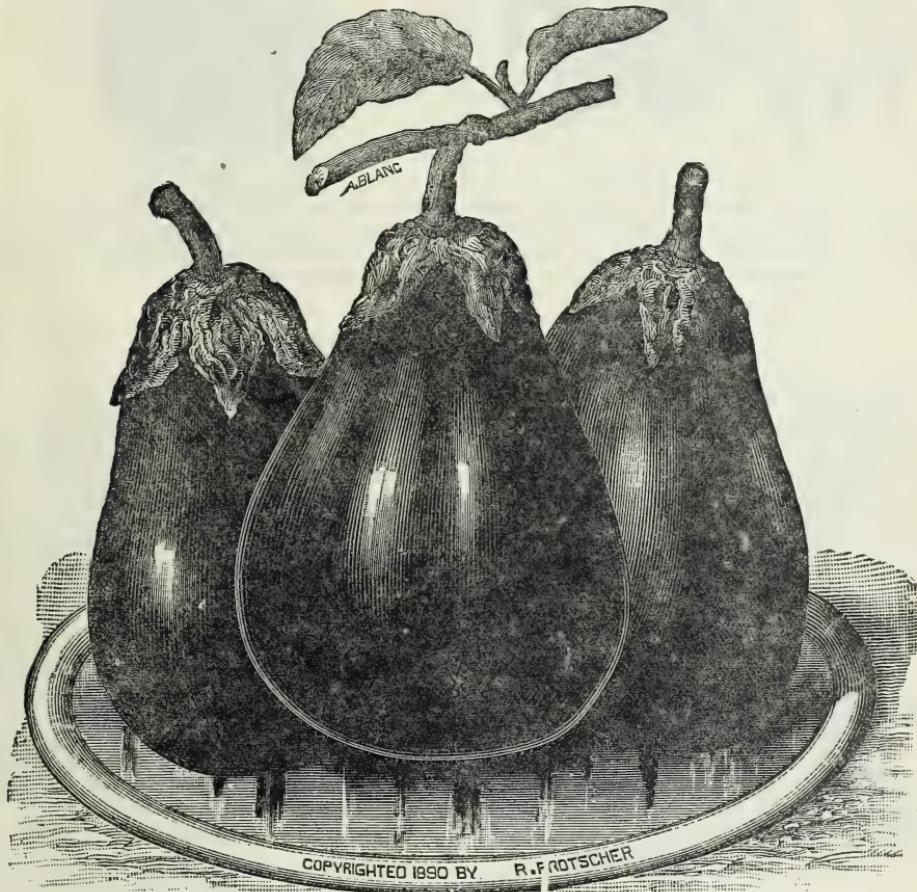
Large Purple, or New Orleans Market.

Early Dwarf Oval.

The New York Market.

New Early White Pearl Eggplant.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated.



New Orleans Market.

Large Purple, or New Orleans Market. This is the kind mainly grown here, is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color and very productive. Southern grown seed of this, as a good many tropical or subtropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will germinate more readily, and the plant will last longer during the hot season. It is the best variety for shipping, superior to the Northern raised kinds. It carries better. The cut is made from three ordinary specimens and represents the true

form. This season we will have enough Southern grown seeds to supply our patrons.

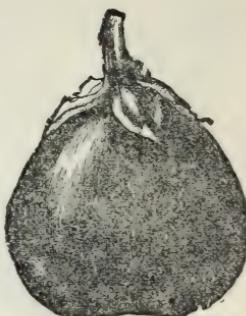
Early Dwarf Oval. This variety is very early and productive; the fruit is not so large as the New Orleans Egg Plant, but equal in flavor. For market it will not sell as well as the former; desirable for family garden.

The New York Market. Is rounder in shape than the New Orleans; has spines on leaves and stems; not very popular here. Shippers and gardeners always give the New Orleans Market variety the preference.



Early Dwarf Oval.

New Early White Pearl Eggplant. The plant is a large, vigorous grower and comparatively free from thorns. Fruit pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light



New York Market.

green near the stem; beautiful in shape, resembling somewhat the purple variety. In eating quality it is very delicious, fine grain and well flavored.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE (Fr.), ENDIVIEN (Ger.), ENDIBIA (Sp.), INDIVIA (Ital.)

Green Curled.

Extra Fine Curled.

Broad-Leaved or Escarolle.

CULTURE.—A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.



Green Curled Endive.

Green Curled. Is the most desirable kind, as it stands more heat than the following sort, and is the favorite market variety.

Extra Fine Curled. Does not grow quite so large as the foregoing, and is more apt to decay when there is a wet summer. Better adapted for winter.

Broad-Leaved or Escarolle. Makes a fine salad when well grown and blanched, especially for summer.

GARLIC.

AIL (Fr.), KNOBLAUCH (Ger.), Ajo (Sp.), AGLIO (Ital.)

There is more Garlic grown in Louisiana than in any other State, or in all States together. It is a staple product of the lower parishes, and is raised for home consumption and shipping. It is used for flavoring stews, roasts and various other dishes. People from the south of Europe use much more than the inhabitants of the United States. It should be planted in October and November, in drills two to three feet apart, about six inches

in the drills and one inch deep. The distance between the rows depend upon the mode of cultivation, if planted in the garden, a foot between the rows is sufficient. It is cultivated like Onions; in the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. One of these strings contains from fifty to sixty heads in double rows; they are then stored or rather hung up in a dry, airy place, and will keep from 6 to 8 months.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

KOHLRABI or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU NAVET (Fr.), KOHLRABI (Ger.), COL DE NABO (Sp.), CAVALO RAPO (Ital.).

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of our city, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or, they may be sown in drills, and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas.

Early White Vienna. The finest variety of all, and the only kind we keep. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable.

LEEK.

POIREAU (Fr.), **LAUCH** (Ger.), **PUERO** (Sp.), **PORO** (Ital.).

Large London Flag.

Large Carentan.

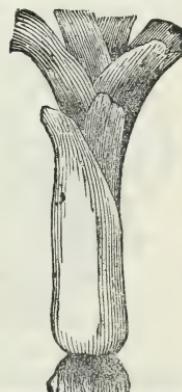
Large Rouen.

A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broadcast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and January and February, for summer.

Large London Flag. Is the kind most generally grown.

Large Carentan. This is a French variety which grows to a very large size.

Large Rouen. A French variety introduced here some years ago, which does well in our climate and seems to be particularly adapted to our soil. It grows shorter than either London Flag or the Carentan and much stouter than either of them. As a market variety it cannot be excelled.



Large London Flag.

LETTUCE.

LAITUE (Fr.), **LATTICH** (Ger.), **LECHUGA** (Sp.), **LATTUGA** (Ital.).

Early Cabbage or White Butter Head.

Improved Royal Cabbage.

Brown Dutch Cabbage.

Drumhead Cabbage.

White Paris Coss.

Perpignan.

Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion.

Trocadero.

Steckler's French Market.

Big Boston.

CULTURE.—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardener. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot summer months. For directions how to sprout the seed during that time, see "Work for June." The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during fall and spring. The seed should be sown broadcast, when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows. Some kinds grow larger than others, for instance, Butter Head will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan.



White Paris Coss Lettuce.

Early Cabbage or White Butter. An early variety, forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is very early and of good flavor.

Brown Dutch Cabbage. A very hard kind, forms a solid head; not so popular as many other kinds; good for winter.



Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.

Drumhead Cabbage. An excellent spring variety, forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.

White Paris Coss. This is very popular with New Orleans market gardeners, as it is the favorite with the French population. It grows to perfection and forms large, fine heads, particularly in the spring of the year.



Perpignan Lettuce.

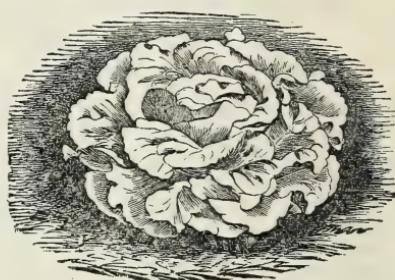


Improved Royal Cabbage Lettuce.



Early Cabbage or White Butter Lettuce.

Improved Royal Cabbage. This is the most popular variety in this State. Heads light green, of large size, and about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is tender and crisp; can be sown later in the spring than the foregoing kind, and does not run into seed so quickly.



Trocadero Lettuce.

Big Boston. A fine large heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames during the winter. The plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanched and quite tender. Popular in the South as a winter Lettuce for shipping North.

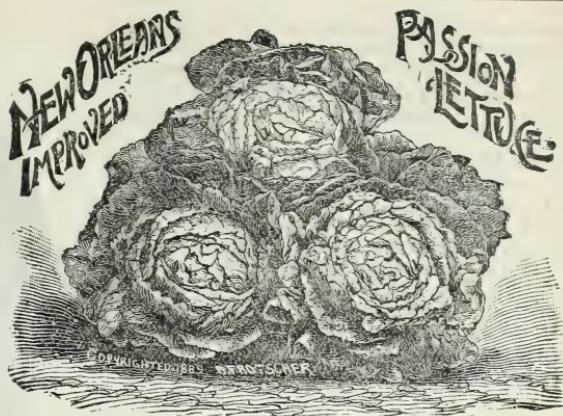


Steckler's French Market Lettuce.

Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion. This is a Cabbage Lettuce introduced by the late Richard Frotscher from California; it attains a large size; grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late autumn and winter than in summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the fall and transplanted during winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. This is the kind shipped from here in the spring, and cannot be surpassed for that purpose.

Trocadero. A Cabbage Lettuce from France; it is of light green color, forming a large solid head, resembling the New Orleans Improved Passion Lettuce somewhat in appearance; however, the leaves are thinner, and, therefore, not so well adapted for shipping. It is excellent for forcing for home market.

Perpignan. A fine German variety, which forms large, light green heads, and which stands the heat better than the Royal. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives



well when sown during the latter part of spring.

Steckler's French Market. This new Lettuce is a great improvement on the old and well known Royal strain, forming much larger and more compact heads. Is very crisp, tender, and olive green in color. Has been largely planted the past year, and gave most gratifying results.

MELON—Musk or Canteloupe.

MELON (Fr.), MELONE (Gr.), MELON (Sp.), POPONE (Ital.)

Texas Cannon Ball.
Osage.
Netted Nutmeg.
Netted Citron.
Pine Apple.
Early White Japan.
Rockyford.

New Orleans Market.
New Early Hackensack.
Emerald Gem.
Long Island Beauty.
Paul Rose.
Persian or Cassaba.
Preserving Citron.

CULTURE.—Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotted manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten or twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in the neighborhood of New Orleans; the quality is very fine and far superior to those raised in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening, too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit.

Osage. This variety is cultivated largely for the Chicago market. It is small and does not look very attractive, but is of excellent flavor. Recommend it highly for family use. It will not sell well in this market. People here are accustomed to roughly netted melons, such as the New Orleans Market. The Osage is smooth and very slightly netted.

Netted Nutmeg. Small oval melon, roughly netted, early, and of fine flavor.

Netted Citron. This variety is larger than the foregoing kind; it is more rounded in shape, of medium size and roughly netted.

Pine Apple. A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of very fine flavor.

Persian or Cassaba. A large variety, of oval shape and very delicate flavor. The

rind of this kind is very thin, which is a disadvantage in handling, and prevents it from being planted for the market. Very fine for family use.

Early White Japan. An early kind, of creamish white color, very sweet and medium size.

Rockyford. Undoubtedly the best extra early, small, sound, green fleshed melon in cultivation, nearly perfect globe in shape. Remarkably uniform in size, weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Very thick meatied with thin rind. Skin green and heavily ribbed. Flesh light green in color, melting and uniform, of a very luscious flavor. Very prolific and early in ripening.

Texas Cannon Ball. This melon is as

round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time.

New Orleans Market. A large species of the citron kind. It is extensively grown for this market, large in size, very roughly netted and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier but not so fine in flavor, and not half the size of the variety grown here. The New Orleans Market cannot be excelled by any other variety in the world. In a favorable season it is a perfect gem. It has been tried alongside of varieties praised at the North, such as are brought out every year, but none of them could compare with the New Orleans Market. Northern grown seed do not thrive here. It requires a Southern sun to bring the seed to perfection. Small varieties of melons will improve in size if cultivated here for a number of years, and if care is taken that no Cucumbers, Squashes, Gourds or Pumpkins are cultivated in the vicinity. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed, in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.

New Early Hackensack. A newly introduced variety, resembling the well known Hackensack, but not quite so large. It is productive and of good flavor. The seed we offer are Southern grown. It is earlier than the New Orleans Market. Recommend same highly.

Emerald Gem. A medium size Melon



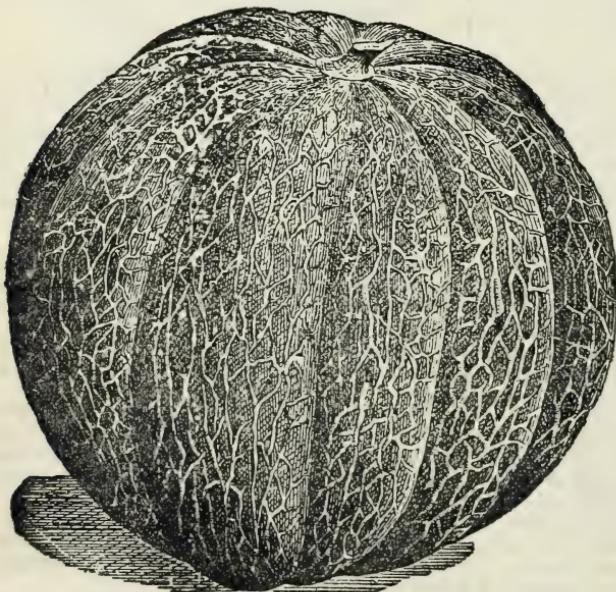
Osage Melon.

which originated in Michigan. It is almost round, of very good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. Good variety for family use.

Long Island Beauty. A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the earliest of all.

Paul Rose. This splendid melon is one of the very best varieties for either home use or the market that has been introduced for many years. It is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and a long keeper; has a very small seed cavity. It has a deep orange colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, averaging a uniform diameter of about five inches.

Preserving Citron. This fruit resembles the average sized water melon, of a light



New Orleans Market Melon.

green color, which is coated over with a white substance like flour, that is easily rubbed off. It is only used for preserving and for making pies and sauces.

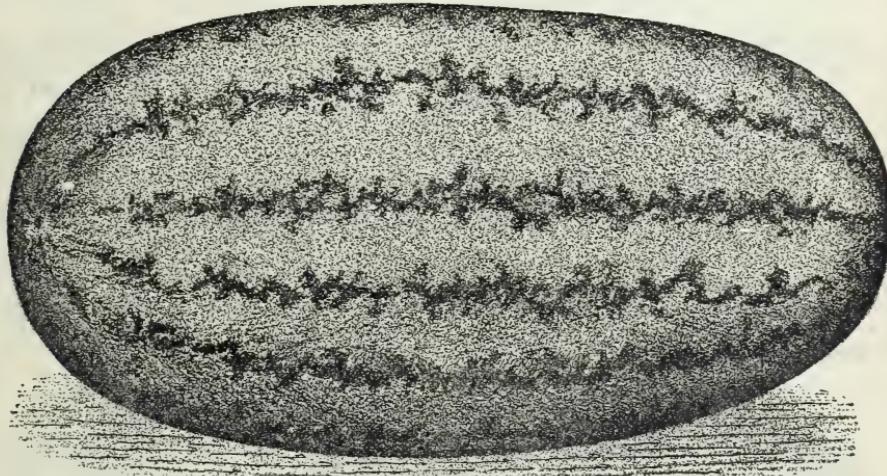
MELON—Water.

MELON D'EAU (Fr.), WASSERMELONE (Ger.), SANDIA (Sp.), MELONE D'AQUA (Ital.)

*Ice Cream, white seeded.
Mammoth Iron Clad.
Rattle Snake.
Pride of Georgia.
Kolb Gem.
McIver's Wonderful.
Early Dark Icing.
Bradford.
Seminole.
Florida's Favorite.*

*Lone Star.
Duke Jones.
Early Triumph.
Alabama Sweet.
Black Diamond.
Kleckley's Sweet.
Sweetheart.
Monte Cristo.
Marie Louise.
Cole's Early.*

CULTURE—Water Melons will grow and produce in places where Canteloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hill kept clean till the vines touch.



Marie Louise Water Melon.

Ice Cream. (WHITE SEDED.) A medium sized variety of excellent quality. It is early and very productive. Being thin in the rind it is not so well adapted for the market as the other kinds; notwithstanding this it is grown exclusively by some for that on account of its earliness. It has come into general cultivation more and more every year, as it is very sweet and sells readily in the market.

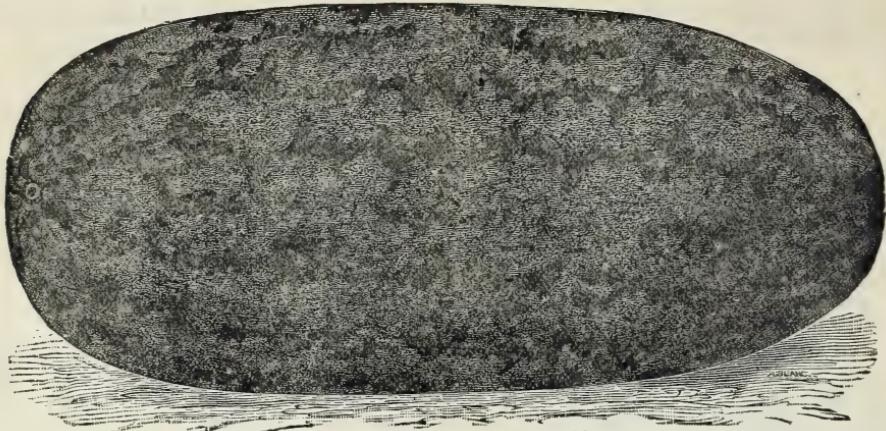
Rattle Snake. An old Southern variety which has come into notice of late years. It is of large size, light green, with large dark stripes, and is identical with the Gypsy. Fine market variety. It stands transportation better than most other kinds; has been the standard market melon till the Kolb Gem was introduced. However it always will

remain a favorite with market gardeners. The seed we offer of this variety is especially grown for us by one of the best growers in Georgia. It is one of the purest strains that can be found.

Mammoth Iron Clad. Highly recommended North. It did not do as well as Southern raised seed. We have the seed now grown in Florida, and, no doubt, it will give better satisfaction.

Pride of Georgia. A variety from Georgia of excellent quality; attains large size when well cultivated. Very good for family use.

Kolb Gem. Only a few years since this variety has been introduced, but the shipping qualities are so good that the bulk of melons raised for the market are of that



Florida's Favorite.

kind. Flesh crimson, very thin but tough rind; fine flavor and full of flesh; no hollow in the middle. It is the heaviest Melon for its size. What we offer are Southern grown seeds.

Florida's Favorite. This Melon originated in Florida. It is an excellent variety; prolific, earlier than the Kolb Gem, Rattle Snake or Pride of Georgia, and very fine for the table. It is not as good for shipping as the Kolb Gem or Rattle Snake, of medium size, colored with light and dark green stripes alternately, flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. One of the best Melons.

Seminole. A very early Melon, oblong

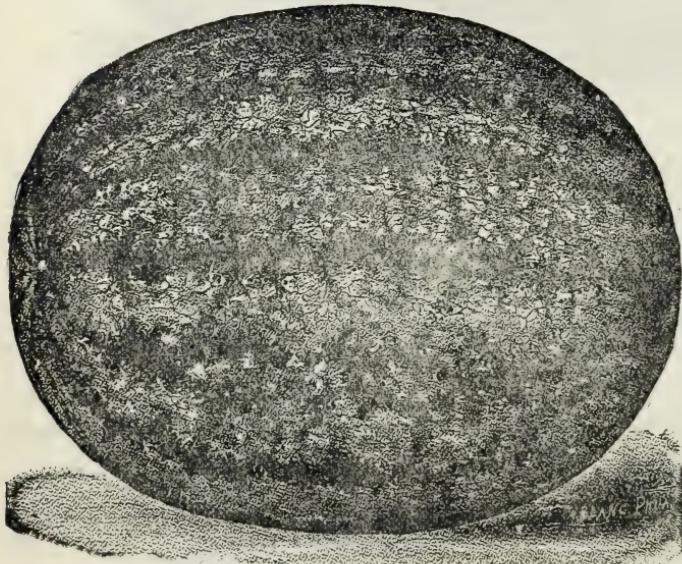
in shape, of two colors, some very grey and others light green, resembling the Ice Cream, but larger in size. It is fine flavored and productive.

Duke Jones. A Southern Melon of great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, but of much finer flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh, large and early. The seed we offer has been grown from headquarters by a careful grower of Georgia. It is a good shipper. We recommend it highly.

Lone Star. This Melon was brought here from Texas by Mr. Nat. Henderson, of Iberia Parish, La. It has proven to be the best

Melon for this section, either for market or family use. This Melon is above medium and very uniform in size; a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattle Snake, but of a darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor it cannot be excelled by any variety. It is excellent for market as well as for family use. It is one of the leading varieties for the South. Recommend same very highly.

Early Triumph True Strain. This new Melon has been largely planted in the past, and has proven so successful that we con-



Kolb Gem.

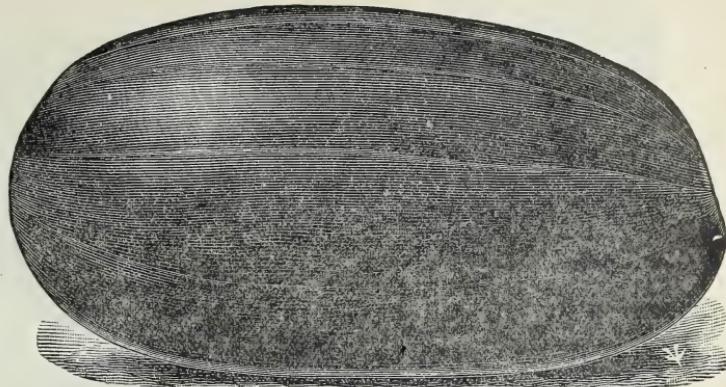
sider it worthy of being classed as one of our leading varieties. It is the best market and shipping Melon thus far introduced. The rind is dark green, the flesh deep red and very sweet. The Melon is very large, weighing from 40 to 80 pounds.

McIver's Wonderful. An oblong shaped Melon of uniformly large size, and hand-

some in appearance. The skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior, flesh of a soft, pale pink, crisp and free from any stringiness and very juicy. These Melons have a solid heart free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind.

Monte Cristo. A variety unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color dark green, often showing fine russeting; flesh very bright, rich red, and exceedingly sweet. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar.

Marie Louise. This new variety is one of the finest yet introduced. It



Alabama Sweet.

is a cross between the Lone Star and Florida Favorite; shape similar to the latter, but larger; just as early, and far superior than either. Dark striped, thin rind, and flesh red and very succulent, ripening almost to the rind. The seed resembles that of the Lone Star, but is darker in color. We had some of the Melons weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. Recommend same highly.

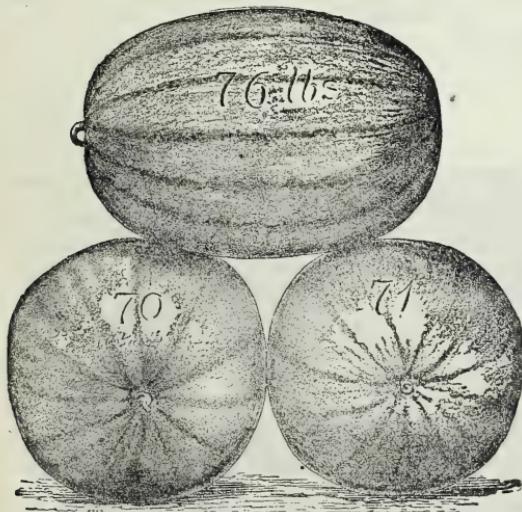
Cole's Early. Oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. The fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use.

Bradford. This Melon is long in shape and color dark green with darker wavy bands; flesh melting and of excellent flavor. Seed white, an excellent variety.

Early Dark Icing. This is an early variety, round, with thin, dark skin, yet very solid and of superior quality. Not well adapted for shipping purposes.

Alabama Sweet. The best Melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, feintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless; very prolific; we cannot recommend this Melon too highly. Fancy selected Southern grown seed.

Black Diamond. We have tried very hard the past season to popularize this fine large Melon, but our customers do not "take to it" as they should. Do not be partial and cling too long to old favorites. We admit that but half the so-called "novelties" are really novel or an improvement on others, but when we know that we have an improved variety, we do not hesitate to recommend it. Put at least a portion of your Melon patch in Black Diamond and you will plant more of it the next season. It is nearly round, solid, rind,



Early Triumph True Strain.



Pride of Georgia.

black-green in color; good shipper, and of fine quality. Yields larger than any other variety of late introduction.

Kleckley's Sweet. This is one of the best flavored Melons in cultivation, and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin, flesh deep scarlet, fine and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly one of the best.

Sweet Heart. A new shipping Melon

of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm, flesh bright crimson, sweet and tender, this melon is particularly fine for distant shipping, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily and they remain in fit condition to use longer than any other sort.



Lone Star.

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE (Fr.), SENF (Gr.), MOSTAZA (Sp.)

White or Yellow Seeded London.

Chinese very Large Cabbage-Leaved.

Black or Brown London.

Large Leaved Curled.

Giant Ostrich Plume.

CULTURE.—This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

Large-Leaved Curled. The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Chinese Very Large Cabbage Leaved. A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

Giant Ostrich Plume. This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners and ama-

teurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beautifully curled, much more than our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

White or Yellow London. This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

Black or Brown London. Used for same purposes as the White; the difference being in the color of the seed.

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), INDIANISCHE KRESSE (Ger.), CAPUCHINA (Sp.), NASTURZIO (Ital.)

Tall. | Dwarf.

Planted here only for ornament. (For description see List of Climbing Plants.)

OKRA.

GOMBO (Fr.), OCHER (Ger.), GOMBAND (Sp.), OCRA (Ital.)

Green Tall Growing.

Dwarf Green Prolific.

White Velvet.

French Market Dwarf Prolific.

CULTURE.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.



White Velvet Okra.

Tall Growing. This is the variety mostly cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end and tender longer than the square podded kind.

Dwarf Green Prolific. This is an extra early variety, very prolific; the pods are close together, from which the name. If planted for market it will be only in demand up to the time the long podded varieties come in; as in this market no ribbed pods sell well.

White Velvet. A white variety; dwarf with round smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. We tried this variety thoroughly. It has come up to what is claimed for it. We recommend it to all who have not tried it.

French Market Dwarf Prolific. One of the earliest and



Tall Growing Okra.

most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the White Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when 6 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the



French Market Dwarf Prolific.

plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. Pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

ONIONS.

OGNON (Fr.), ZWIEBEL (Ger.), CEBOLLA (Sp.), CIPOLLO (Ital.)

Red Bermuda.
White Bermuda.
Louisiana or Creole.
Danver's Yellow Globe.
Red Wethersfield.

The Prize Taker.
White Queen.
White Creole.
Crystal White Wax.

CULTURE.—The cut on next page represents a well-grown Onion raised from Louisiana or Creole seed. The Onion is one of the most important vegetables planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high. Different varieties of Italian kinds have been tried here, but none produce good bulbs, but the True Red Bermuda, which is raised at Teneriffe and the coast of Africa.

True Red Bermuda is a flat shaped Onion, a little lighter in color than the Creole, earlier, and does not shoot up like that kind; comes in the market just after the shipping from the West is exhausted and hits the market at the proper time. We would recommend the Bermuda for home use and home market, but for shipping to distant markets it is unfit, as it decays quickly, and when dry peels off. The Creole has the preference, even shot up onions sell for a better price than the Bermuda.

White Bermuda. This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Ber-

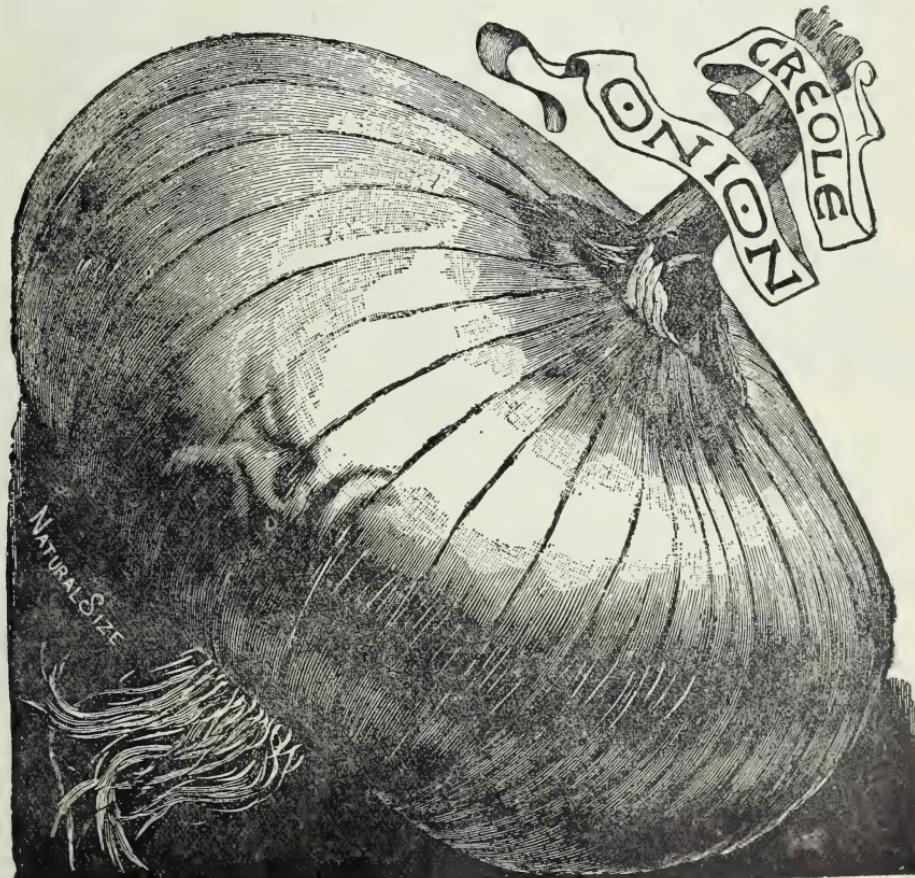
muda; the only difference is in the color, which is pure white. Very good for family use.

Louisiana or Creole has been cultivated here for a century—supposed to have been brought here first from the south of Europe; we presume the bulbs produced but few seeds. It is hard to say from what variety this Onion originated; having been planted here for so long it has become a distinct kind. It is not as red as the Wethersfield, and not as light as the Strassburg; in flavor it is similar to the two last named varieties, but much stronger than the Italian kinds. In this

latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 10th of October; if sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast, protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Lataniers for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, say in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to be removed entirely; but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or

BERMUDA ONION

six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to be taken up. In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the



As a Winter Lawn the English Rye is unexcelled.

Creole seed can be sown in January and February; in that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good size Onion. Growers here use very little, if any fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage. For spring sowing we recommend the Bermuda seed. The seed of the Creole Onion, which we offer, is grown for use by an experienced Onion grower. No better stock can be found.

Danver's Yellow Globe. An excellent variety North, where thousands of barrels are annually grown for home consumption and shipping to Southern markets at the time when our Creole Onions are consumed and new crops not expected before several months after. In the Southern parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida the Danver's Onion will not bulb, but in the middle States and further north it will do well enough, still it does not come up to Louisiana or Creole.

Red Wethersfield. Another good Northern variety. Will do well in the middle and Northern States, where the Bermuda and Creole do not succeed. In shape it is not quite as globular as the preceding variety, of a deep red color, medium size and very firm. It is an excellent shipper and good keeper.

The Prize Taker. One of the largest Onions, more flat in shape than either Danver's or Wethersfield, and of yellowish red color. Flesh is firm and solid, of a transparent white and of excellent mild flavor. Does better in the South than either of the above.

White Queen. (ITALIAN ONION.) This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized, bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table.

White Creole is similar in shape and hardness to Frotseher's Creole Onion, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities, make it a favorite White Onion for shipping.

Crystal Wax. This variety is the best White Onion we have ever seen. It is of a pure white paper color and sells on sight. Should be planted in rich soil, if left exposed to sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Excellent for shipping and the finest flavored onion in existence.

SHALLOTS.

ESHALLOTTE (Fr.), SCHALLOTTEN (Ger.)

CULTURE.—A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL (Fr.), PETERSILIE (Ger.), PERJIL (Sp.), PREZZEMOLO (Ital.)

Plain Leaved.

Double Curled.

Improved Garnishing.

Market Gardeners' Curled.

Creole Plain.

CULTURE.—Parsley can be sown during the fall from August to October, and during spring, from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast.

Plain Leaved. This is the kind raised for the New Orleans market.

Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind, extensively raised for shipping purposes.

Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

Market Gardeners' Curled. A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on

the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

Creole Plain Parsley. This Parsley originally comes from the imported French strain, but after being grown in Louisiana for a number of years it has a tendency to grow taller; it is claimed by some gardeners that this Parsley does not go to seed as quickly as the Northern and imported varieties. It can be planted during the months of November, December, January and February, also in June or July and is the best variety for all around purposes.

PARSNIP.

PANAS (Fr.), PASTINAKE (Ger.), CHIRIVIA (Sp.), PASTINACO (Ital.)

CULTURE—Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to three inches apart in rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown or Sugar, is the kind generally cultivated, it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

PEAS.

POIS (Fr.), ERBSE (Ger.), GUISANTE (Sp.), PISELLO (Ital.)

EARLIEST.

New Prize Winner, 1½ feet.
Gradus or Prosperity, 3 feet.
Prince of Wales, 2½ feet.
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone, 2½ feet.
Early Alaska, 2½ feet.
Extra Early or First and Best, 2½ feet.
Early Washington, *Early May or frame*, 3 feet.
Early Tom Thumb, 1 foot.
Laxton's Alpha, 3 feet.
American Wonder, 1½ feet.
Blue Beauty, 2 feet.
Nott's Excelsior, 1 foot.
Steckler's Sealed First and Best Peas, 2½ feet.
Eclipse, 2½ feet.
Metling Sugar, 2½ feet.
Thomas Laxton, 3 feet.

CULTURE—Plant in ground manured the previous season, else they will make more vines than peas. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground will not bear well, but they produce finely in sandy light soil. The Extra Early, Tom Thumb and Laxton's Alpha will not produce a large crop without being in rich ground. Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Alpha and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted; but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in drills to support them, except the very dwarf kinds.

Gradus or Prosperity. This is the earliest, large podded wrinkled pea in cultivation. The vine has heavy stems with dark green leaves, and grows three feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches long, nearly round and well filled with large, handsome peas.

Prince of Wales. Hardy, vigorous and upright in habit. Flavor of first quality, which is true of nearly all white wrinkled peas. Height 2½ feet. Seed white, wrinkled and flattened.

Daisy or Dwarf Telephone. Habit dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous. Exceedingly productive. Plants frequently bearing from five to seven pods. The height under favorable or ordinary culture averages from 15 to 16 inches.

Early Alaska. This is an extra early Pea, blue in color, the earliest by a few days of any

SECOND CROP.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod, 1½ feet.
Champion of England, 5 feet.
McLean's Advancer, 3 feet.
McLean's Little Gem, 1½ feet.
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod, 3 feet.
Eugenie, 3 feet.
Carter's Stratagem, 2½ feet.
Carter's Telephone, 5 feet.
Paragon, 3 feet.

GENERAL CROP.

Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.
Royal Dwarf Marrow, 3 feet.
Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 4 feet.
Large White Marrowfat, 4 feet.
Dwarf Sugar, 2½ feet.
Tall Sugar, 6 feet.

other kind; very pure and prolific, the best flavored pea among the Extra Early smooth podded kinds. Recommend it highly.

Extra Early or First and Best. Very popular with the small market gardeners here, who have rich grounds. It is very productive and well flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any, no matter whose name is put before Extra Early.

The New Prize Winner. The best all-round and earliest Sweet Wrinkled Pea in the world. An ideal Pea for the market gardeners. Decidedly superior to any other sort for the home garden. For many years the planters of Peas have wanted a medium Dwarf Wrinkled Pea that would mature as early as the Early Smooth Pea, and produce a superior quality of product. Prize Winner Pea fills this want absolutely. Height, 18 inches. Seed, light green, wrinkled. Season four days later than Alaska.

Early Washington, Early May or Frame, which are nearly all the same thing, is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive, and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

Early Tom Thumb. Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

Laxton's Alpha. This is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation; of delicious flavor and prolific. This variety deserves to be recommended to all who like a first-class pea.

American Wonder. A wrinkled pea of dwarf growth; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra Early.

Blue Beauty. An extra early variety of compact growth; productive and of fine flavor. Good market variety.

Nott's Excelsior. This pea resembles in habit American Wonder, being more uniform and productive and earlier. Seeds are green, wrinkled and square at the end like American Wonder.

Steckler's Sealed First and Best. A selection made from the Extra Early or First and Best; an improved variety and selected strain; used largely by market gardeners of New Orleans, and recommended highly for home garden.

Eclipse. The earliest of the wrinkled peas.

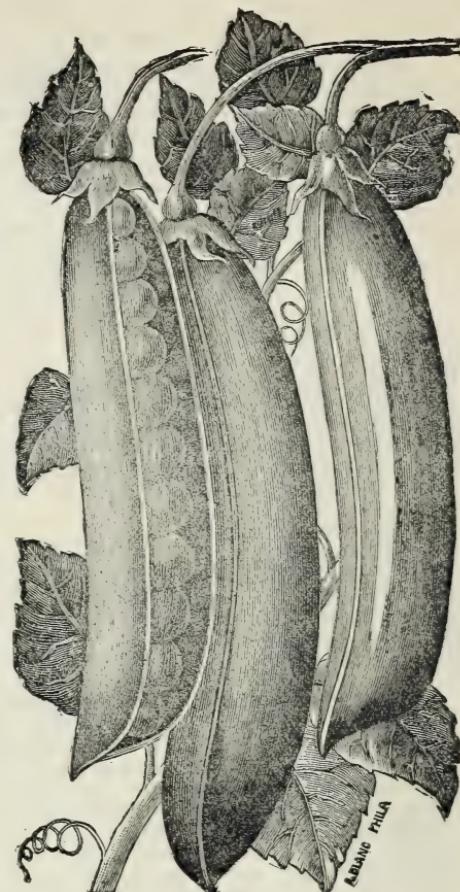
Melting Sugar. This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet. It is but little known in our country, while abroad it is considered a great relish.

Thomas Laxton. New Extra Early Large Podded Peas—Superior in earliness, hardiness and large size of pod, to the now famous Gradus or Prosperity Pea, which is one of its parents, the finest early pea yet produced.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod. An early dwarf variety; very stout and branching, requires no sticks. It is productive and of excellent quality.

Champion of England. A green wrinkled variety of very fine flavor; recommended for family use.

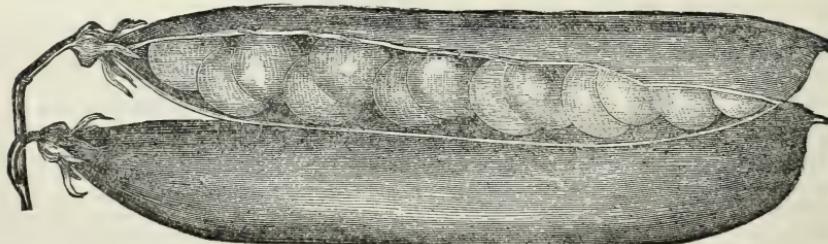
McLean's Advancer. This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.



Carter's Stratagem.

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. A green, narrow pea of good quality. Pods long and well filled. It is second early, and can be recommended for the use of market gardeners, being very prolific.



Carter's Telephone.

Eugenie. A white wrinkled variety of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advancer. Cannot be too highly recommended for family use.

Carter's Stratagem. This is a wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the largest podded variety ever brought out; pods 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor, and is very productive.

six to nine peas. Short stocky vine with luxuriant foliage, pods light green; quality unsurpassed, the largest producer known.

Dwarf Blue Imperial. A very good bearer if planted early, pods are large and well filled.

Royal Dwarf Marrow. Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about four feet high.



Early Alaska Peas.

Carter's Telephone. Another wrinkled English late variety; grows about from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high. The pods are very long, containing from 8 to 12 fine flavored peas. It is productive; will bear twice as much as the Champion of England, which is about of the same season.

Paragon. It is a white wrinkled pea, second early, long straight pods, containing

Large White Marrowfat. Similar to the last variety, except that it grows about two feet taller and is less productive.

Dwarf Sugar. A variety of which the whole pod can be used after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod.

Tall Sugar. Has the same qualities as the foregoing kind, only grows taller, and the pods are somewhat larger.

THE PEA BUG.

All peas grown in this country have small holes in them, caused by the sting of the Pea Bug, while the pod is forming, when it deposits its egg in it. Later the insect perfects itself and comes out of the dry pea, leaving the hole. The germ of the pea is never destroyed, and they grow equally as well as those without holes. Market gardeners in this neighborhood who have been planting the Extra Early Peas for years, will not take them without holes, and consider these a trade mark.

FIELD or COW PEAS.

Canada Field.

White, Red and Speckled Sugar Crowder or Forty Day.

Lady Peas.

Black-Eyed Field.

Whippoorwill.

Clay Cowpeas.

Wonderful Peas.

Red Rippers.

Unknown Cowpeas.

Steckler's Improved Louisiana Wild Cowpeas.

CULTURE.—There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes and are sown broadcast; when in a good stand, and of sufficient height, they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the most popular. There are several varieties called crowders, which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green, the same as snap beans, and if dried, like dried beans, makes a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small, white, with a black eye, they are generally planted between corn, so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety for cooking. The Clay and Unknown Peas produce the most vines.

Canada Field. For sowing broadcast as a fertilizer; used as common Cow Peas.

White, Red and Speckled Sugar Crowder or Forty Day. These are largely used in the Southern States for early Peas. They grow upright, bushy, and under ordinary conditions do not need support, very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods. These Peas are planted early in the spring by market gardeners here and sold in bunches as early Peas.

Lady Peas. These are small, round and pure white, and are generally planted between corn. A delicate vegetable.

Black-Eyed Field. A long white pea with a large black eye, from which it derives its name, and belongs properly to the Cow Pea family.

Whippoorwill. Dark gray in color; robust growth, but of dwarfish habit; considered by some equal to other varieties of peas; this however is a matter of taste.

Clay Cowpeas. This is one of the best peas for our Southern country, being a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer; very

large foliage, which keeps the ground moist, giving proper nourishment to the soil. Begins to bear about two months after being planted.

Wonderful Peas. Similar to the Unknown in every respect, including habit of growth, color, etc. It is considered by those accustomed to all varieties to be somewhat superior to the Unknown.

Red Ripper. This Pea is pink in color and very small in size; but is a vigorous grower and good bearer; is considered a good plantation variety and is usually planted in corn and cane.

Unknown Cowpeas. This pea is a cross between Clay and Crowder Peas, making it a very desirable variety for both fertilizing purposes and eating peas; in color almost the same as that of Clay and a little larger in size than the Clay Peas.

Steckler's Improved Wild Louisiana Cowpea. This Cowpea is a native of Louisiana, seed is very small, about one-half the size of the Clay, consequently will go twice the distance of the others in planting. It will grow well on high or low land and is claimed by people of the Northern part of this State to be without an equal.

FERTILIZING BEANS.

Improved Velvet Bean. The Improved Velvet Bean, or more properly, "Pea," (as it belongs to the Cow Pea family) is a climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that Orange growers in Florida plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. Plant in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivated once or twice to give vines a start of weeds and grass, they grow very rapidly, and in two months the under leaves begin to drop, and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep.

Soy or Soja Bean—(*Glycerine Hispida*.)—Is a legume, and while it has long been a staple crop in Japan, it has but somewhat recently been cultivated in the United States. It grows to perfection only in a tropical or semi-tropical climate. In its native country, Japan, the seed is an important human food product, but in the United States its principal use at present is as forage plant for farm live stock and as a soil renovator. It is an upright, leafy, branching plant, growing three or four feet high. The land should be prepared by plowing and harrowing in the early Spring. Best success is attained by planting in drills, rows to be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and the hills in the row 18 to 20 inches apart.

PEPPER.

PIMENT (Fr.), SPANISCHER PFEFFER (Ger.), PIMENTO (Sp.), PEPPERONE (Ital.)

Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.
Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.
Golden Dawn Mango.
Bell or Bull Nose.
Long Red Cayenne.
Red Cherry.

Bird Eye.
Chili.
Tabasco.
Red Cluster.
Celestial.
Columbus.



Tabasco Pepper.

CULTURE—Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot to a foot and a half in rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in other sections of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce; the mild variety is highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they mix very readily.

Chili. A small variety, from three-fourths to an inch long. It is strong and used for pepper sauce; very prolific.



Sweet Spanish Monstrous.

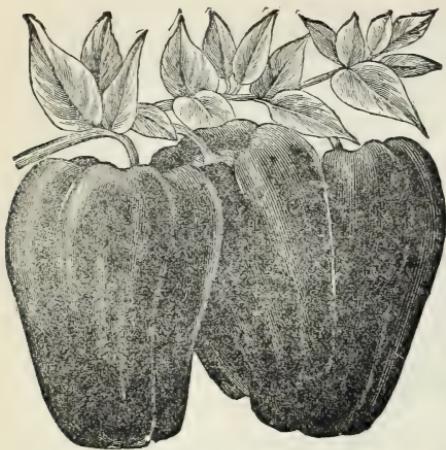
Tabasco. This variety of pepper is grown for the market as well as for making sauce.

It is pungent and strong, also very prolific. It is easily gathered, as the fruit does not adhere to the stem and grows almost erect on the branches, as may be seen in the cut. This variety is used in manufacturing the well-known Tabasco Sauce. It is splendid for family use.

Red Cluster. A variety of which the pods grow in bunches, upright like the Chili, which the pods resemble, but are a little larger. Quite distinct and ornamental on account of the bright fruit and compact growth of the plant. It is hot and pungent.

Celestial. One of the handsomest and most ornamental of all the pepper varieties. The plant grows stout and bushy, producing a large quantity of fine colored rather thick pods, and as it continues to bloom and set fruit almost the entire season, these pods are of a different color. When quite young they are of a light green, changing to a pure white, when almost fully grown they become of a bright yellow and when fully ripe of bright scarlet. The pods are upright like either the Cluster or Tabasco, and are as equally sharp and pungent as the Tabasco. Not only as an ornament, but for the table we recommend this variety highly.

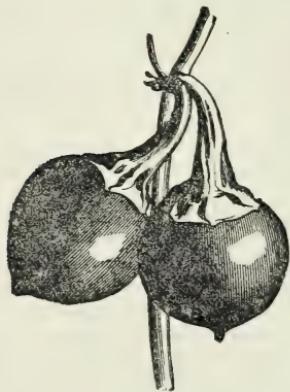
Columbus. A large and popular variety of sweet pepper. It is mild and sweet and used principally for salad.



Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.

Sweet Spanish or Monstrous. A very popular variety, much cultivated. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end, and, when green, is used as a salad. Superior for that purpose to any other kind.

Sweet Pepper, Ruby King. This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor,



Red Cherry Pepper.

and can be sliced and eaten as a salad the same as the Spanish Monstrous. Single plants ripen from 8 to 10 fruits, making this variety both productive and profitable. A decided acquisition.

Golden Dawn Mango. This sweet pepper attracted much attention for the last few years, and was admired by all who saw it. We believe it to be all the originator claims for it. In shape and size it resembles the Bell.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.

Color, a bright waxy golden yellow; very brilliant and handsome. Single plants ripen from twelve to twenty-four fruits, making them productive and profitable. They are entirely exempt from any fiery taste or flavor, and can be eaten as readily as an apple.

Bell or Bull Nose. Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.



Red Cluster Pepper.

Long Red Cayenne. Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for pepper sauce and seasoning purposes. There are two varieties, one is long and straight, and the other like shown in cut, which is the only kind we keep.

Red Cherry. A small roundish variety, very hot and productive.

Bird Eye. Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

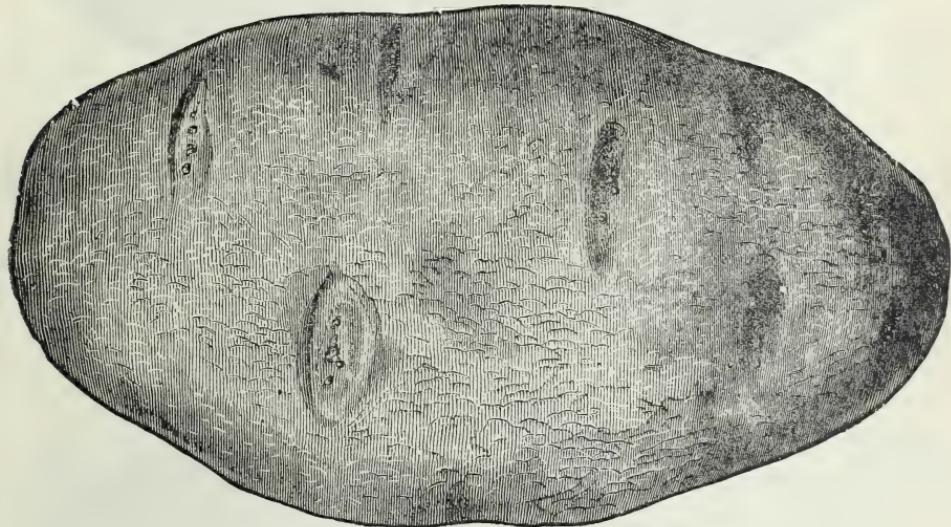
POTATOES.

POMME DE TERRE (Fr.), KARTOFFEL (Ger.)

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.
Early Rose.
Breeze's Peerless or Boston.
Extra Early Vermont.
Beauty of Hebron.
White Elephant.

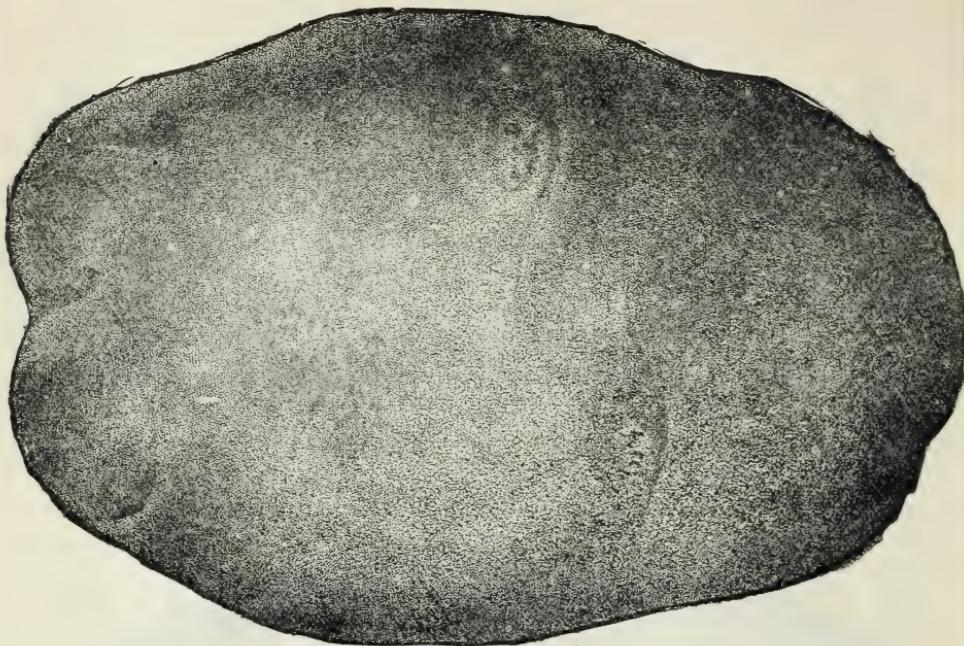
Rural New Yorker No. 2.
Early Ohio.
Burbanks.
Early Goodrich.
Jackson White.

CULTURE.—The above varieties were tried on the grounds of the Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, La., and Audubon Park, New Orleans, among 150 different kinds tested they gave about the best results, both in yield and quality. Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if not to be had, cotton seed meal, raw bone meal or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the fall previous with Cow Peas, which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small, each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. Field culture, two and a half to three feet apart; for garden, two feet will answer. We plant potatoes here from end of December to end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted earlier they should be planted deeper than if planted late, and hilled up as they grow. If potatoes are planted shallow and not



Extra Early Vermont.

hilled up soon, they will suffer more, if caught by late frost, than if planted deep and not hilled up well. Early potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting gets cut down by a frost, and a late planting, which may just be peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of potatoes can be raised here if planted in August; if the autumn is not too dry, they will bring nice tubers by the end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting. All new kinds introduced have been tried here, but of late so many have come out that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. New varieties of potatoes come out with fancy prices, but these prices for new potatoes do not pay here, as we can keep none over for seed, and any person raising for the market would not realize a cent more for a new fancy variety per barrel, than for a barrel of good Peerless or Early Rose. Earliness is no consideration, as we plant from December to end of March. Somebody may plant Early

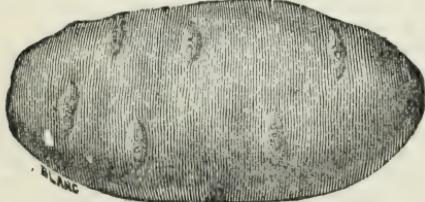


Rural New Yorker No. 2.

Rose in December and another in February, and those planted in February come to the market first; it depends entirely upon the season. If late frosts set in, early planted Potatoes will be cut down, and those just coming out of the ground will not be hurt. Up to now the Peerless is the standard variety. Among the new kinds tried here we find the White Elephant to be a fine potato. It is a very strong grower, tubers oblong, very productive, good quality and flavor. The extra Early Vermont, Beauty of Hebron, Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda and Early Rose for early, and Boston Peerless, White Elephant and Rural New Yorker No. 2, for late, are as good varieties as exist, and it is not likely that we will have anything better by new introductions. Most people are not careful enough in selecting their seeds. Some of the potatoes sold in this market for seed are not fit for planting.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved

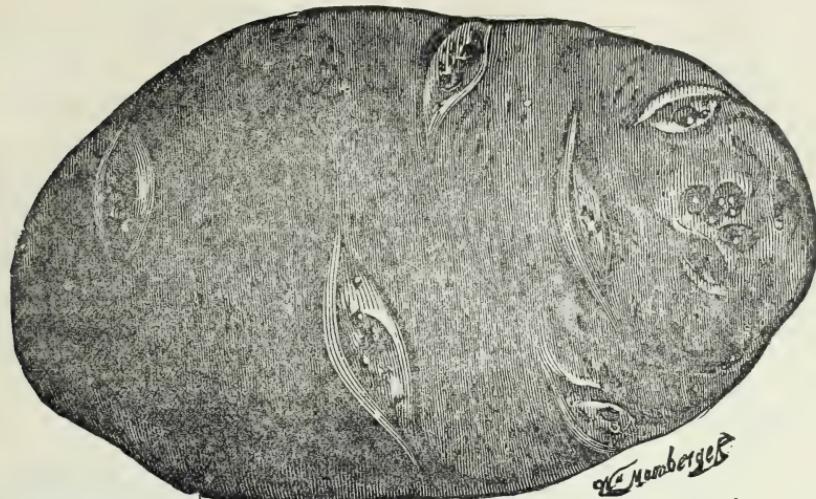
Bermuda. One of the best of all early potatoes, combining the productiveness of the Peerless, with the excellent qualities of the Early Rose. It is more prolific than the former, and much earlier than the latter. Tubers are medium in size, round and very uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed and color of a beautiful light red and is a standard variety.



Early Rose.



Early Ohio.



Breeze's Peerless or Boston.

Early Rose. This is, without any doubt, the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost they suffer more than other varieties; but they want rich, light soil to grow to perfection.

Breeze's Peerless or Boston. Several years ago this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading kind for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly russeted;

eyes few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size; very productive, and earlier than the Jackson White. It is a general favorite in this section.

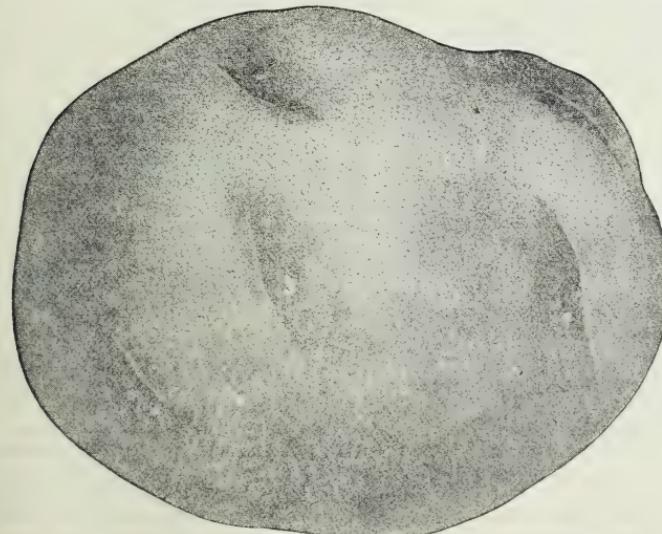
Extra Early Vermont. Very similar to the Early Rose, but of a stronger growth; a little earlier, and the others are more uniform and larger. It is an excellent table variety.

Beauty of Hebron. We have tried this variety thoroughly and found it in every particular as has been represented. It is earlier than the Early Rose, which resembles it very much, being a little lighter and more russeted in color. It is productive and of excellent table quality; more mealy than the Early Rose.

White Elephant. This variety has again given entire satisfaction. The tubers are large and of excellent quality; planted alongside the Peerless, it produced fully one-third more than that variety.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. This potato is the nearest to perfection of any yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It is of large size, very smooth skin; few eyes, distinct and shallow. Flesh very white, of excellent table quality.

Early Ohio. This potato is not exactly a novelty, as it has been in commerce for some years;



Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

but as it is comparatively little known in the South, and has proven to be one of the best of the early varieties, we think it worthy of some special mention, and therefore add it to our list. The potato in appearance bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil, and not rot as easily during a wet season.

Burbanks. Of the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor.

Early Goodrich. Seed small, shape something like that of Burbanks, but with deeper eyes; it is a novelty in Louisiana, but has given entire satisfaction; flesh pure white. This potato is highly recommended for market and family use.

Jackson White. An old variety known to Louisiana 30 or 40 years ago, but of late years has been abandoned entirely. We have been successful in securing stock this year, which we offer to our friends. It produces large tubers of excellent quality; long in shape and similar in appearance to the White Elephant, but a little larger; sound white flesh and good keeper, also a good yielder. We strongly recommend this for family use and market purposes.

THE SWEET POTATO.

CONVOLVULUS BATATAS.

*The Yam.
Southern Queen.*

Shanghai or California Yam.

CULTURE.—The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. They are a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the Middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruits to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a Southern sun. It is a plant of a warm climate, a child of the sun, much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no Southern table should be found without it from the first day of August till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the Potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough, and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes; others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready, and time for planting has arrived, do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure; in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones, and will under favorable circumstances answer best. Watering afterwards, if dry weather continues, of course will be beneficial. Otherwise plant your vines and slips just before or after a rain. Two feet apart in rows is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the potatoes are ready to be dug. Scrape off the grass and young weeds with the hoe, and pull up the large ones by hand. Crab grass is peculiarly inimical to the sweet potato, and should be carefully kept out of the patch. The vines should never be allowed to take root between the rows. Sweet Potatoes should be dug before a heavy frost occurs; a very light one will do no harm. The earth should be dry enough to keep it from sticking to the potatoes. The old fashioned potato bank is the best arrangement for keeping them, the main points being a dry place and ventilation. Varieties generally cultivated in the South:

The Yam. Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without doubt the best potato for family use.

Southern Queen. Very similar to the former but smoother, the tubers having no veins, or very few; it is earlier, oval in shape.

Shanghai or California Yam. This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Is almost the only kind cultivated for the New Orleans market. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON (Fr.), KURBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA (Sp.), ZUCCA (Ital.)

Kentucky Field.

Large Cheese.

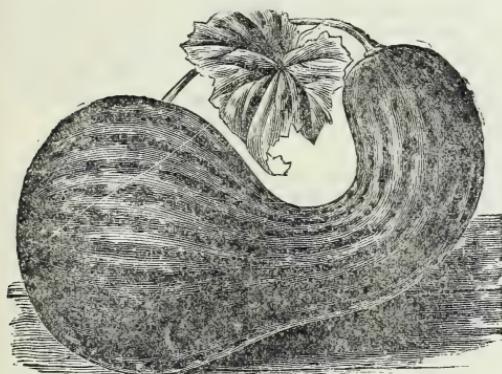
Connecticut Field.

Cashaw Crook Neck, green striped.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.

Small Sugar.

CULTURE.—Are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cashaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills from eight to twelve feet apart.



Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck.

sweet, and better than any Winter Squash. It keeps well; it takes the place here of the Winter Squashes, which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here since a century and never was found North or West, within a few years it has been brought out by Northern seedsmen as Japan Pie Pumpkin. We had this kind grown alongside of the Southern Striped Cashaw and found it one and the same.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.

This is a very large Pumpkin. Flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained, and of good quality. Some were brought to the store weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds, raised on land which was not manured or fertilized.

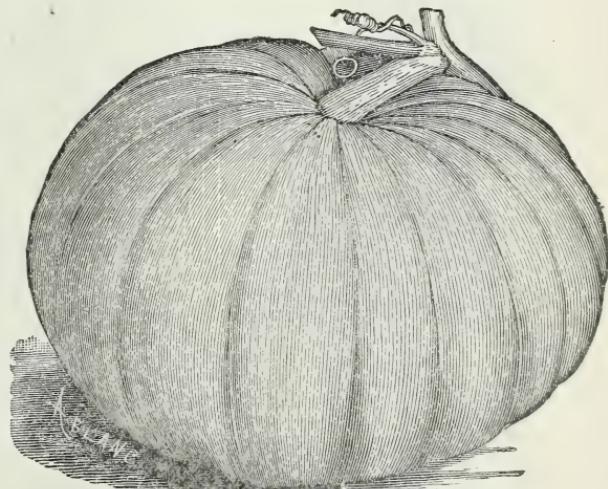
Small Sugar. Very handsome and prolific,

Kentucky Field. Large round, soft shell, salmon color; very productive; best for stock.

Large Cheese. This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained, and used for table or stock feeding.

Connecticut Field. A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.

Cashaw Crook Neck. This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. There are two kinds, one all yellow and the other green striped with light yellow color. The latter is the preferable kind; the flesh is fine grained, yellow, very



Golden Yellow Mammoth.

of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow, fine grained, sweet and an excellent keeper. Very desirable for table purposes.

RADISH.

RADIES, RAVE (Fr.), RADIES, RETTIG (Ger.), RABANO (Sp.), RAVANELLO (Ital.)

Early Long Scarlet.
Chartier's Long Radish.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Golden Globe.
Early Scarlet, Olive-shaped.
White Summer Turnip.
Scarlet Half Long French.
Scarlet Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast.
Black Spanish, Winter.
Chinese Rose, Winter.

White Strasburgh.
White California Mammoth.
New and Earliest White.
Brightest Scarlet, or $\frac{3}{4}$ Long.
White Vienna.
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.
Rosy Gem.
Shippers' Favorite.
Crimson Globe.
Glass or Cincinnati.

CULTURE—This is a popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Golden Globe, White Summer Turnip and White Strasburg are best for planting during the summer months.

Early Long Scarlet. This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle.

Chartier's Long Radish. A long Radish, described as deep crimson colored at the top, shading off lighter until at the bottom it becomes white.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It

is very early, crisp and mild when young.

Golden Globe. This stands the heat better than the foregoing kinds. It is of an oblong shape, and of a beautiful bright yellow color. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing.

Early Scarlet, Olive-shaped. This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter and not quite so bright in color. It is early, and of good quality. Top short.

White Summer Turnip. This is a summer and fall variety. Oblong in shape, skin white, stands the heat well,

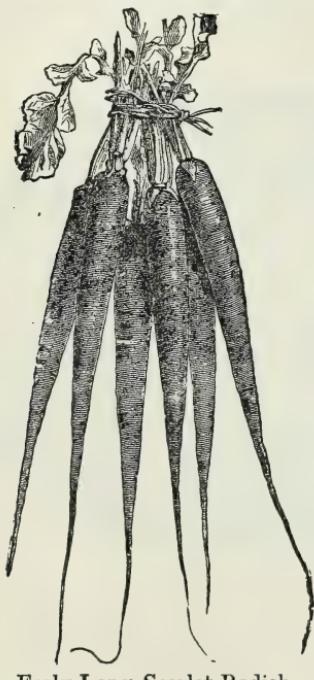
Scarlet Half Long French. This is the most popular Radish for the market. It is bright scarlet color, and when well grown, from two to three inches long, very brittle and tender.

Scarlet, Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast. A handsome Radish of the same shape as the foregoing kind, with end and root white. Quite tender.

Black Spanish. (WINTER.) This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, solid, and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

Chinese Rose. (WINTER.) This is of a half long shape, and bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described, not so popular, but superior to the foregoing kind. Consider it the best winter variety.

White Strasburgh. of an oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for summer use, as it withstands the severest heat, and grows very quickly.



Early Long Scarlet Radish.

White California Mammoth. This is a winter variety of large size, but can be sown here in early spring. It is the largest of all the Radishes, and grows from 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 in diameter,

New and Earliest White. Twenty days from planting to the table, the earliest on record. Pure white, olive shaped; very little top, quality unexcelled. Very mild and tender.

Brightest Scarlet or 3-4 Long. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top, and no neck, bright scarlet color.

White Vienna. Root white, very smooth and clean skinned, straight spindle shaped,

not the primary object. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

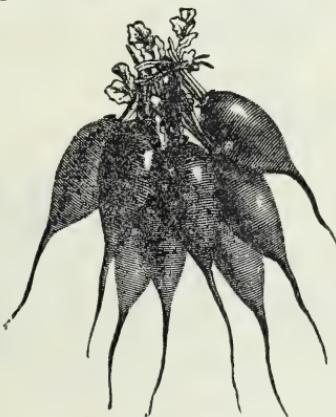
Rosy Gem. Perfectly round, deep scarlet color on top, and pure white at the bottom, the colors blending with each other so delicately as to excite the admiration of every lover of this healthful and valuable vegetable. It is also exceedingly tender, crisp, and very delicious. Well adapted for shipping or the home garden.

Shippers' Favorite. Extra early bright scarlet and round. The tops are small; the flesh very crisp and tender, it is the very best for the market garden.

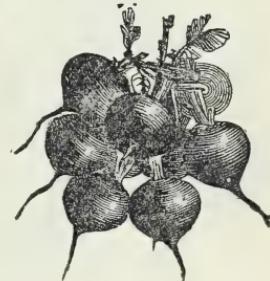
Crimson Globe. A most valuable Radish,



Early Scarlet Turnip.



Scarlet Half French.



Golden Globe.

from 2 to nearly 3 inches long, and from 4-5 to 1 inch broad at the top; neck short rounded, tinged with green and very narrow at the insertion of the leaf stalk; leaves rather large, broad and of a light green color. This is an early variety.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped Forcing and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness is

of European introduction. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed.

Glass or Cincinnati. This is a selection of the Long Scarlet, with exceedingly small tops, and grows from 6 to 7 inches long; of a beautiful bright scarlet color with a very delicate skin; one of the best and most attractive market varieties.

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE (Fr.)

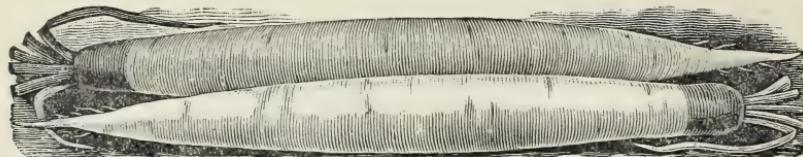
CULTURE.—Sown from September to March. It is used as a salad; resembles the Cress in taste.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

SALSIFIS (Fr.), HAFERWURZEL (Ger.), OSTRA VEGETAL (Sp.), SASSEFRICA (Ital.).

Sandwich Island Mammoth.

CULTURE.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills, about ten inches apart, and thin out to three or four inches in the rows.



Sandwich Island Mammoth Salsify.

Sandwich Island Salsify, (MAMMOTH.) This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation.

SPINACH.

EPINARD (Fr.), SPINAT (Ger.), ESPINAGO (Sp.), SPINACE (Ital.)

Extra Large Leaved Savoy.

Broad Leaved Flanders.

CULTURE.—A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.



Broad Leaved Flanders.

Extra Large Leaved Savoy. The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use.

Broad Leaved Flanders. This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and succulent.

SORREL.

OSEILLE (Fr.), SAUERAMPFER (Ger.), ACEDERA (Sp.), ACETOSA (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Planted in drills a foot apart, during the fall of the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach, also in soup and as salad.



Sorrel.

SQUASH.

COURGE (Fr.) KURBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA TONTANERA (Sp.), ZUCCA (Ital.)

Orange Marrow.

Early Bush or Patty Pan.

The Hubbard.

Long Green or Summer Crook Neck.

Boston Marrow.

London Vegetable Marrow.

CULTURE.—Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds. When well up thin them out to 3 of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn it is also time to plant Squash.

Orange Marrow. This is quite a distinct variety, very early, of running habit, and of most delicate flavor and of an orange color.

Early Bush or Patty Pan. Is the earliest and most popular kind here. It is of dwarfish habit, grows bushy and does not take much room. Quality as good as any.

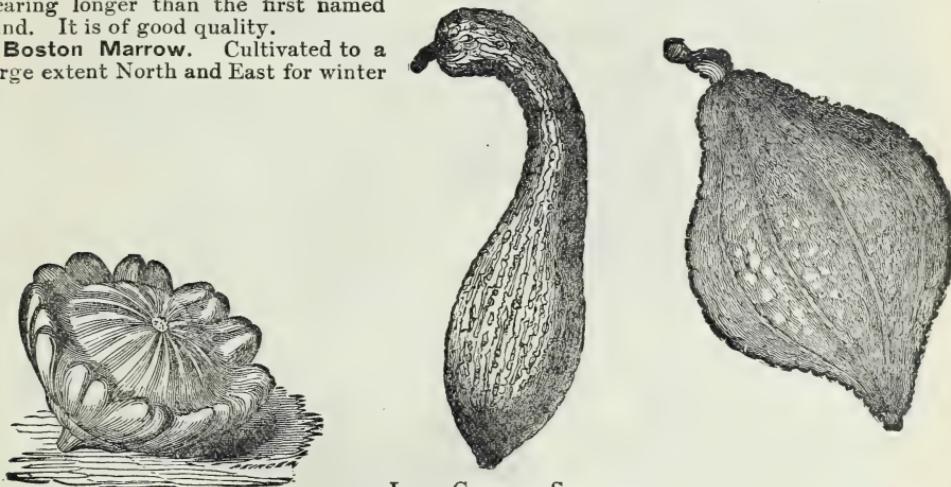
The Hubbard. This is a winter squash highly esteemed in the East. If planted here can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the other kinds.

Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck. This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than the first named kind. It is of good quality.

Boston Marrow. Cultivated to a large extent North and East for winter

use, where it used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality.

London Vegetable Marrow. A variety producing large, oblong fruits, dark green at first, but becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes as they mature.



Early Bush or Patty Pan.

Long Green or Summer
Crook Neck.

The Hubbard.

TOMATO.

TOMATE (Fr.), LIEBESAPFEL (Ger.), TOMATE (Sp.), POMO D'ORO (Ital.)

King of the Earlies.

Extra Early Dwarf.

Dwarf Champion.

Early Large Smooth Red.

Selected Trophy.

Large Yellow.

Livingston's Favorite.

Livingston's Beauty.

Livingston's Acme.

Livingston's Paragon.

Livingston's Perfection.

Tree Tomato.

Ponderosa.

New Early Freedom.

Cleveland's Extra.

Livingston's Stone.

New Purple Cluster.

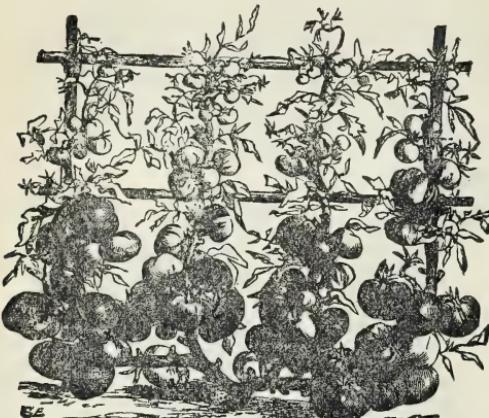
Spark's Earliana.

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop the seed should be sown toward the latter part of May and during June.

King of the Earlies. This variety was introduced here by the late Richard Frotscher. It is very early and productive; color bright red, of good size and quite solid. The vine is medium, stout and branching. The buds appear soon, blossoms as a rule adhere and produce fruit. It is so much earlier than the Livingston varieties, that it should be planted for the first. The latter kind are so handsome

in shape that they will sell better than any other, when the market is once well supplied.

Extra Early Dwarf. This is the earliest in cultivation. It is dwarfish in habit, fruit larger than the following kind and more flat; bright scarlet in color and very productive. For an early market variety it cannot be surpassed.



Extra Early Dwarf.

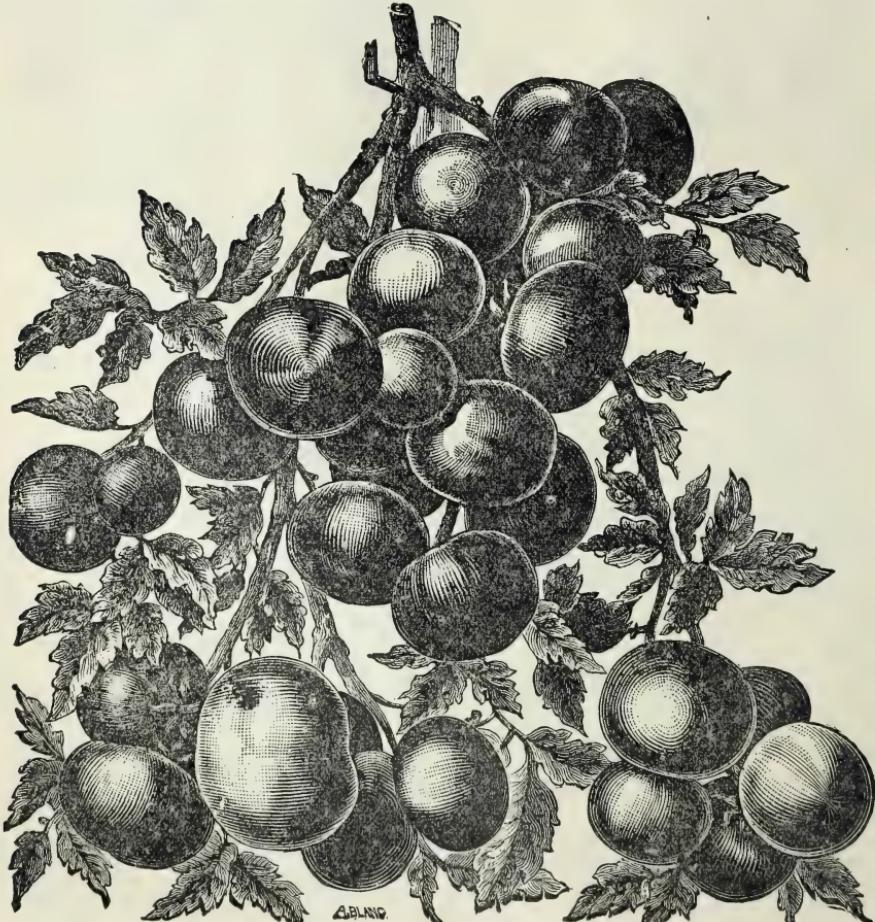
Dwarf Champion. This is a distinct kind. The plants grow stiff and upright, and need no support as other kinds. Can be planted closely together, three feet apart. It is early and productive; the fruit resembles the Acme, but is of lighter color, ripens up even and does not crack.

Early Large Smooth Red. An early kind of medium size; smooth and productive.

Selected Trophy. A very large, smooth Tomato, more solid and heavier than any other kind. Has become a favorite variety.

Large Yellow. This is similar in shape to the large Red, but more solid.

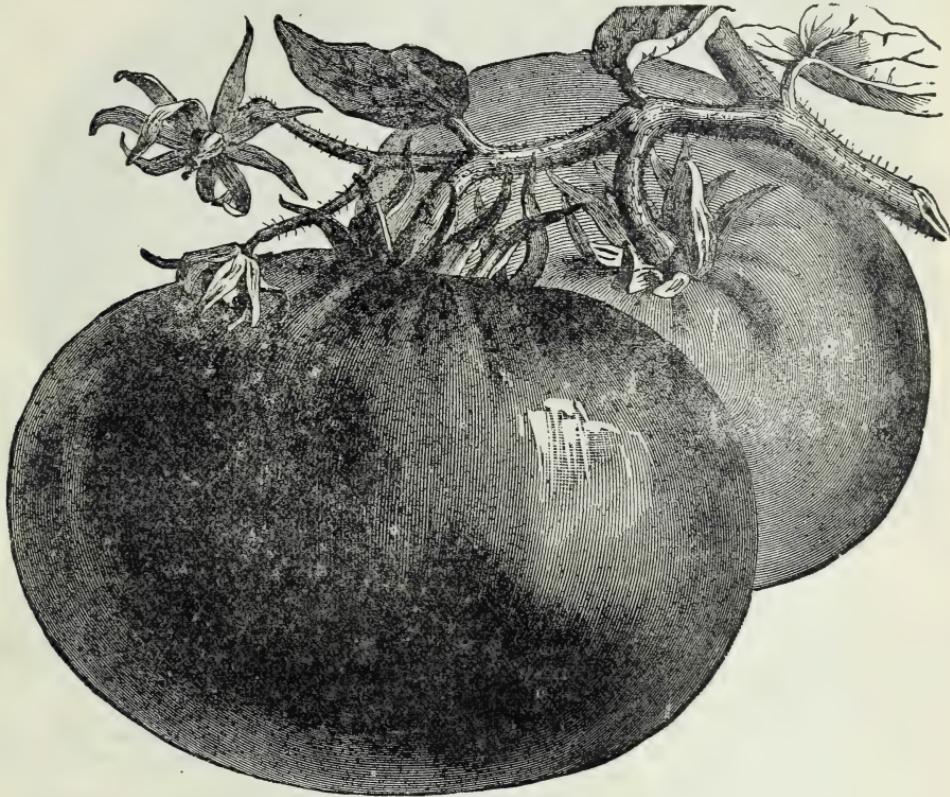
Livingston's Favorite. This Tomato is as perfect in shape and as solid as the Acme, but much larger, and of a handsome dark red color. We had some sent to our store by a customer, and they surely were the



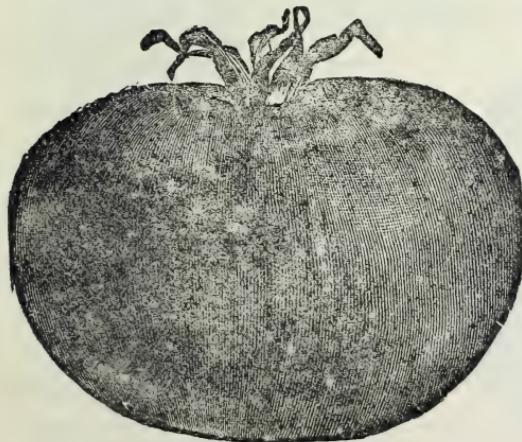
King of Earlies.

finest specimen of tomatoes we ever saw, and were admired by everybody who saw them. They will keep well, and do not crack. It has become the standard variety for this market.

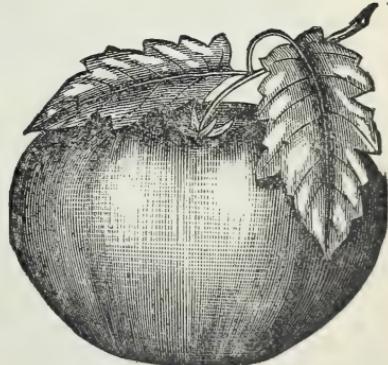
Livingston's Beauty. This variety is quite distinct in color, being a very glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple; (lighter than the Acme.) It ripens with the Acme or Paragon, but keeps longer. It is very



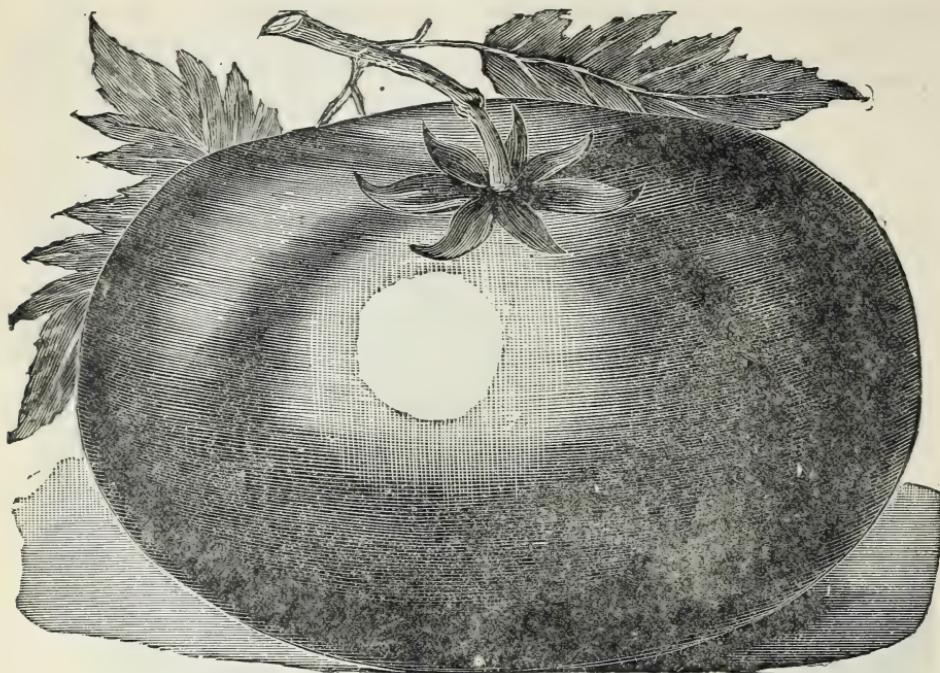
Selected Trophy.



Livingston's Paragon.



Livingston's Favorite.



Livingston's Beauty.

perfect in shape and does not crack, like some of the thin skinned sort.

Livingston's Acme. One of the prettiest and most solid Tomatoes ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, a strong grower, and a good and long bearer. It is the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender, and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none has surpassed this kind when all

qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

Livingston's Paragon. A very solid variety, of a bright reddish crimson color. It is productive and keeps long in bearing. Well adapted for shipping.

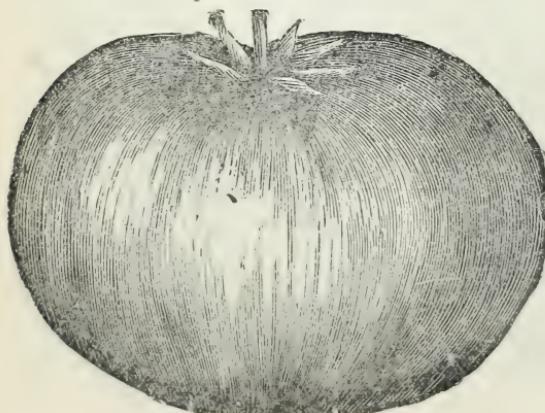
Livingston's Perfection. Very similar to the foregoing in shape and color.

Tree Tomato. A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit.

It is very productive, and quality excellent. A fine Tomato for the home garden.

Ponderosa. Although not new still we consider it worth mentioning, as a good many of our customers are looking for quantity as well as quality, and they are combined in the Ponderosa Tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, fruit smooth and free from ridges and skin firm. Its color is a rich crimson. The fruit varies in weight from two to three pounds. It is a splendid variety for home use.

New Early Freedom. The plant is medium in size. Fruit borne in clusters, perfectly round, having no sign of depression at the base, of a bright, brilliant shade of scarlet.



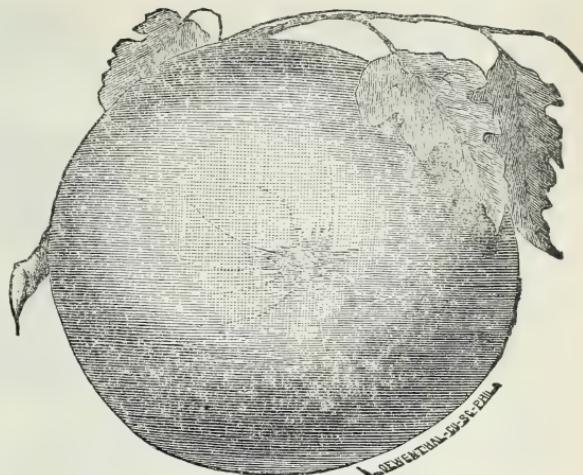
Livingston's Stone Tomato.

The flesh is remarkably solid, seed cavity very small. The flavor is perfect, absolutely free from any acidity. Early as the earliest and matures at first picking more than double of other early sorts. One of the most prolific of any yet brought out, and the largest very early Tomato known to the trade to-day.

Cleveland's Extra Early Purple Advance. This is the earliest perfectly smooth tomato ever offered. Vines are medium in size, strong growers, great bearers, and continue bearing throughout the season. Ten days earlier than the Dwarf Champion. Fruits medium in size, similar to the Dwarf Champion or Acme. Ripens up evenly, of fine quality and beautiful dark or purple red in color. Very profitable for market gardeners or truckers.

Livingston's Stone. An excellent variety; one of the best and most desirable for our truck farmers. Thousands of bushel boxes are annually shipped from Florida to southern and northern markets, and no variety has given better satisfaction than this. For shipping it cannot be surpassed. The fruit is of the handsomest, brightest scarlet; more globular in shape than the Beauty or Favorite, and perfectly smooth and glossy. One of the best varieties for our climate.

New Purple Cluster Tomato. This variety has been tried and has given entire satisfaction. The fruit is of a very dark purplish red color, grows in clusters and gets



Acme Tomato

very large. It ripens even and perfect to stem, and is entirely free from blight or rot. The skin is tough, perfectly smooth, and the fruit will bear shipping at any distance. It has very few seeds, in fact it may almost be called seedless. It grows on strong and vigorous vines with dense dark green foliage.

Spark's Earliana Tomato. The Earliest Large, Smooth Tomato in the World. Of large uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and as solid as beefsteak. Most vigorous grower. A prodigious bearer, continuing until frost.

TURNIP.

NAVET (Fr.), RUEBE (Ger.), NABO COMUN (Sp.), NAVONE, (Ital.)

<i>Early Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved.)</i>	<i>White Hanover or Sweet German.</i>
<i>Early White Flat-Dutch (strap-leaved.)</i>	<i>Robertson's Golden Ball.</i>
<i>Purple Top Globe.</i>	<i>Amber Globe.</i>
<i>Yellow Aberdeen.</i>	<i>Early Purple Top Munich.</i>
<i>White Spring.</i>	<i>Improved Ruta Baga.</i>
<i>Large White Globe.</i>	<i>Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga.</i>
<i>Pomeranian Globe.</i>	<i>Extra Early White French, or White Egg.</i>
<i>Seven Top.</i>	<i>Extra Early White Milan.</i>
<i>Large Cow Horn.</i>	

CULTURE.—Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long, it should receive a top dressing of land-plaster or ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomeranian Globe are the best for spring, also good for autumn.

Early Red or Purple Top. (Strap-Leaved.) This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat, with a small tap-root and a bright purple

top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is finely grained and rich.

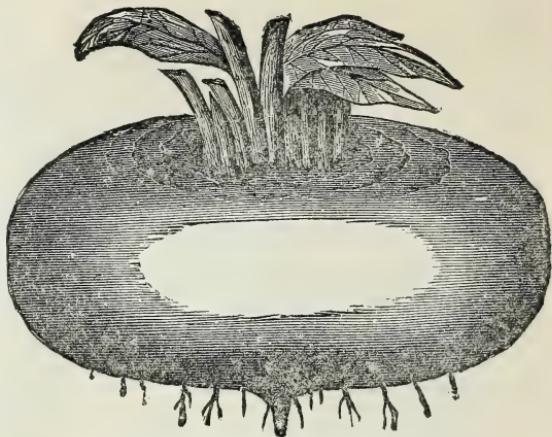
Early White Flat Dutch. (Strap-leaved.) This is similar to the above in shape, but considered about a week earlier. It is very popular.

Purple Top Globe. Of the same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. It is not quite so early as the Early Red or Purple Top. We recommend it very highly.

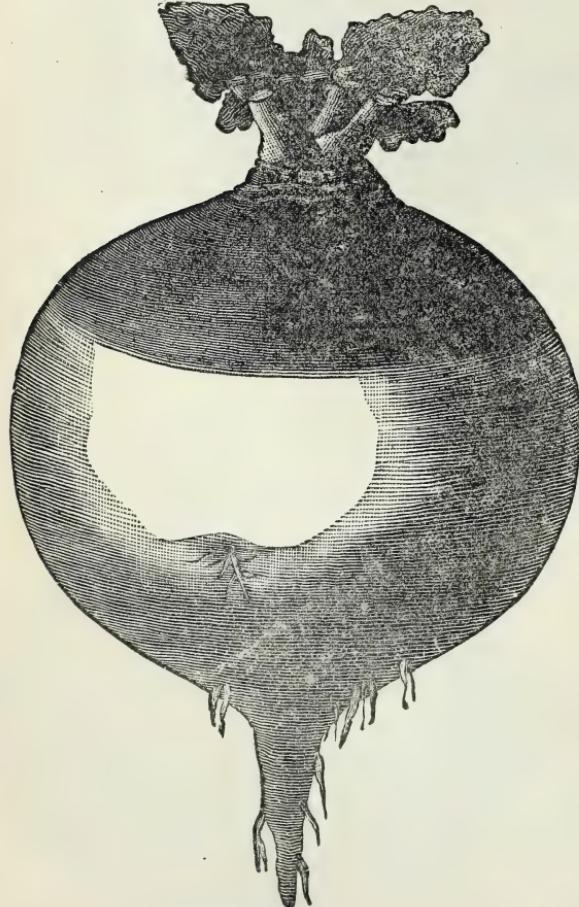
Yellow Aberdeen. It is shaped like the Ruta Baga, color yellow with purple top. Good for table use or feeding stock.

White Spring. This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large, but round in shape. The tops are large, it is early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.

Large White Globe. A very large kind, mostly grown for stock. It can be



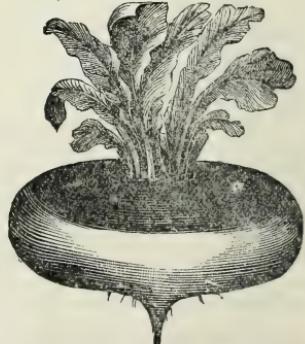
Early White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved.)



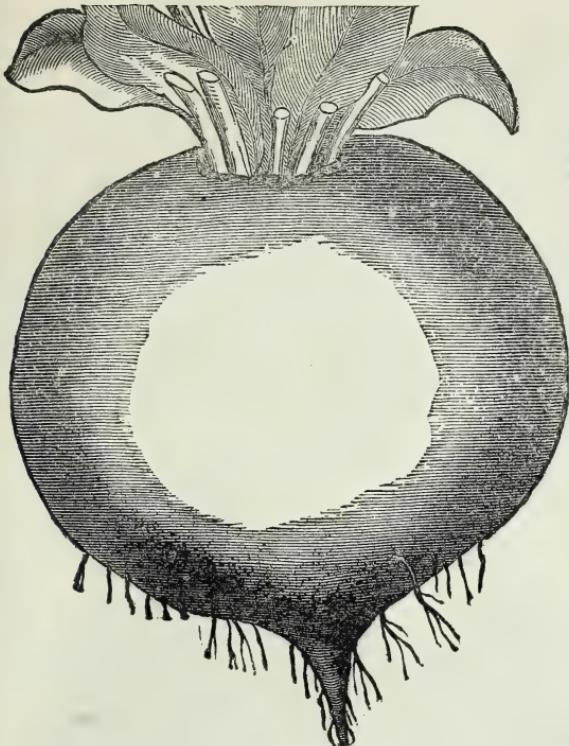
Purple Top Globe.



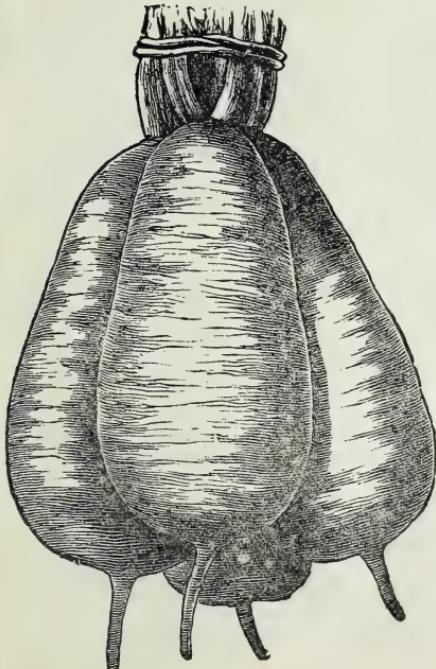
Early Red or Purple Top
(strap-leaved.)



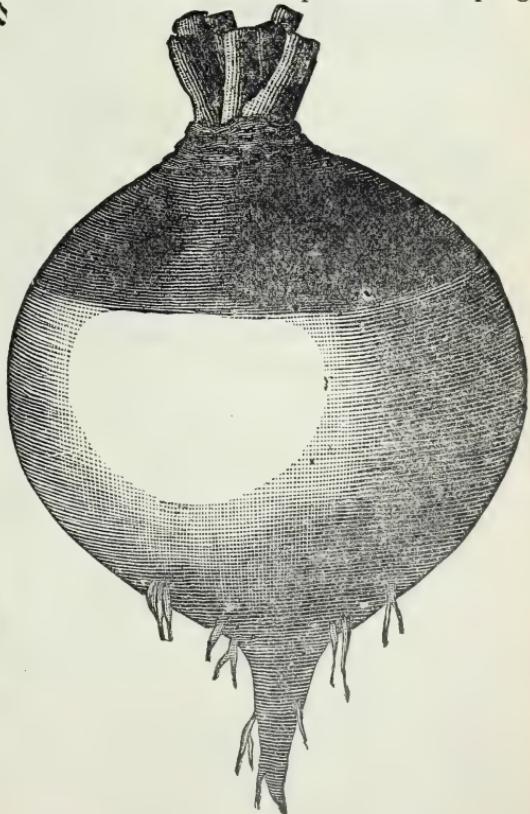
Munich Extra Early Purple Top.



Pomeranian Globe



Extra Early White French or White Egg.



Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga.

Lawn Sprinklers, a Complete Line.

used for the table when young. Flesh coarse, but sweet; tops very large.

Seven Top. This variety is quite largely planted in the South for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce bulbs, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections Turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil, and this variety is one of the best for the purpose.

Large Cow Horn. A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name. It is good for feeding stock.

Pomeranian Globe. This is selected from the Large White Globe. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early in spring, when pulled before it is too large, it is a very saleable Turnip in the market.

Sweet German, or Hanover. Resembles the Ruta Baga in growth, it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring

without getting pithy like the flat varieties.

Robertson's Golden Ball. Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked.

Amber Globe. This is very similar to the above kind.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should be sown in rows or ridges.

Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga. This kind is purely of American origin. The root is smoother than the foregoing variety,

the flesh is of golden yellow, fine grained and solid; it is earlier to mature.

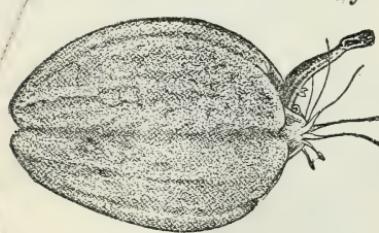
Extra Early White French, or White Egg. Is very early, tender and crisp. The shape is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet.

Extra Early Purple Top Munich. Introduced from Germany; flat, with red or purple top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very hardy, tender and of fine flavor.

Extra Early White Milan. A splendid extra early turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.

THE VEGETABLE PEAR.

Sycios or Sechium edulis.



The Vegetable Pear.

The Vegetable Pear, or "Mirliton," as the Creoles here call it, belongs to the Gourd family, and is known to botanists under the name of One-Seeded Cucumber. Like most of the gourds the plant is a vine and may be trained upon a trellis, on a fence or arbor; it is very ornamental and an abundant bearer. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish, much finer in flavor than either eggplants, squashes or pumpkins, and may be cooked in half a dozen different ways, either stewed, baked, or as batter cakes. As the fruit contains but one seed, the whole fruit has to be planted. 15c each. Post paid 25c each.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Imported Havana. We import from one of the principal growers the finest and purest strain of Vuelta Abajo; which is considered the best of the Havana varieties.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A well known American variety.

Genuine Grand Point Perique. This variety of Tobacco is one of the best in the world, excelling in flavor and quality, the

far famed "Vuelta Abajo." The only genuine Perique is grown at Grand Point, and as the supply does not meet the increased demand many imitations are put on the market. We have only a limited supply of the genuine.

Virginia. "One Sucker;" large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine.

Sumatra. The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos; grows tall, fine texture, small fibre.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

CULTURE.—Some of these herbs possess culinary as well as medical properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well prepared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deeply they cannot come up. Early spring is the best time to sow them—some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum.*

Balm, *Melisse Officinalis.*

Basil, large and small leaved, *Ocimum Basilicum.*

Bene, *Sesamum Orientale.*

Borage, *Borago Officinalis.*

Caraway, *Carum Carvi.*

Catnip, *Nepettia Cataria.*

Coriander, *Coriandrum Officinalis.*

Dandelion, *Taraxacum Officinalis.*

Dill, *Anethum Graveolens.*

Fennel, sweet; *Anethum Foeniculum.*

Horehound, *Marubium Officinalis.*

Lavender, *Lavendula Vera.*

Marjoram, sweet, *Origanum Majorum.*

Pot Marigold, *Calendula Officinalis.*

Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.*

Rosemary, *Rosemary Officinalis.*

Rue, *Ruta Graveolens.*

Sage, *Salvia Officinalis.*

Summer Savory, *Satureja Hortensis.*

Thyme, *Thymus Vulgaris.*

Tansy, *Tanacetum Vulgaris.*

Tarragon, *Astragalus Comunis.*

Wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium.*

GRASS AND FIELD FEEDS.

We have often been asked what kind of Grass Seed is the best for this latitude, but so far we have never been able to answer this question satisfactorily. For hay we do not think there is anything better than Alfalfa. For permanent grass we have come to the conclusion that none of the grasses used for this purpose North and West will answer, Barley, Rye, Red Oats, Millet and Rescue Grass will make winter pasturage in this latitude. Different kinds of Clover answer very well during spring, but during the hot summer months we have never found anything to stand and produce except the Bermuda and Crabgrass, which are indigenous to the South. Of late years the Lespedeza Striata, or Japan Clover, has been sown extensively, a description of which will be found on page 103.

The Bermuda, in our opinion, is better suited for pasturage than hay, as it is rather short and hard when cured. Having tried Guinea Grass we have come to the conclusion that it will not answer here, from the fact it will freeze out every year. It will produce a large quantity of hay or green fodder, but has to be resown every spring. The seeds that are raised here are light, and do not germinate freely. To import seed every year is rather troublesome. The Johnson Grass advertised by some as Guinea Grass, is not Guinea Grass; it is much coarser, and can hardly be destroyed after having taken hold of a piece of ground. From the experience of the past three years of the largest sugar planters of this State, Alfalfa or Lucerne has proven itself to be the best and largest hay crop for this Southern section, the increase in planting of this grass is over 150 per cent. There exists a great difference of opinion in regard to which grass seed is the most suitable for the South.



Red Clover.



Meadow Fescue Gress.



White Dutch Clover.

Red Clover. Should be sown either during fall or early in spring. Ten to fifteen pounds to an acre.

White Dutch Clover. A grass sown for pasturage at the rate of five to eight pounds to the acre. Should be sown in fall and early spring.

Alfalfa or Chili Clover, or French Lucerne. This variety does well here, but the ground has to be well prepared and deeply plowed. It will not do in low wet ground. Should be sown in the fall of the year, or January and February. The land should be broken as deeply as can be done with the tools and teams at hand. Then harrow and re-harrow until in fine condition. If poor, make the land rich with plenty of stable manure. Try to put it on land that has had

clean cultivation for a year or two, so as to have it as free as possible of native grass seeds. The land should have a rain on it after last harrowing to firm it, poor stands are attributable to porous, open, cloddy land more than to any other cause. The seeds sprout, the roots start down, and soon strike a cavity, and then of necessity it dies. Sow broadcast about thirty-five pounds of seed per acre, on ground firmed by rains or roller—the former much more favorable. Then harrow thoroughly with straight tooth harrow, the teeth running about one inch deep—and it won't hurt to harrow it three times in as many different directions. The thirty-five pounds, if equally distributed over an acre, would give more than a plant to every square inch, if they all came up. But it must be

remembered, that birds, bugs, etc., must have some; many seed will be covered too deep, many too shallow, and many die after sprouting, hence put down plenty of seed. The time to cut is when the plant begins to bloom. Theory, chemical analysis, and feed lot tests all prove that. But consideration must be given to the amount to be cut, and the facilities for doing it. If the work can be done quickly, wait till blooms are showing freely—if the work will require ten days or more, begin when first sign of blooming is evident. Of course, in the early season the weather may be too unsettled, then more time must be given. But at this time, and previously, as soon as it is tall enough it should be cut and fed green to all stock, and this plan continued till hay is housed, when economy would suggest feeding the hay.

Crimson Clover. *Tiifolium Incarnatum.* Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown as extensively as it deserves to be. It has been highly praised up as a forage plant, said to be equally as good for pasturage as well as for mowing and to do better in poor worn out soil than any other variety. It certainly has attracted a great deal of attention in the South during past years, and the Experiment Stations of Louisiana and other Southern States speak highly of it. It has been grown for years in the South of France and Germany, with great success and owing to its quick growth it is a very desirable variety. As a forage plant it may be mowed twice and then plowed under, thereby acting as a fertilizer and renovating the exhausted soil. In the Southern States Crimson Clover should be sown in the months of October and November. However, it may be sown with good results as late as January or February and will produce a fine crop. The demand for this variety of Clover has increased considerably of late years. From 10 to 20 pounds should be sown per acre.

Meadow Fescue. *Festuca Pratensis.* As a pasturage grass we consider this one of the most valuable. It is not affected by dry weather, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches; it is much relished by all kinds of stock on account of its long and tender leaves. It yields a very superior hay when cured. It is deserving of much more attention. Sow in spring or fall. Two bushels to the acre. In some sections it is called Randall Grass. This should not be confounded with the English Rye Grass, offered by some dealers as the same variety.

Texas Seed Rye. Is sown during the fall months as late as December, for forage; and for pasturage during winter and spring.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

NITRO-CULTURE.

Nitro-Culture consists of Nitrogen-fixing-Bacteria prepared and dried on absorbent cotton, and sent out in small packages, with necessary salts, and can readily be prepared for use by any farmers, as full directions accompany each package. The bacteria, when applied to leguminous seeds, for which they are prepared, have the power to collect nitrogen out of the free air, and fix it in the soil, as well as on the roots of the leguminous plants and under favorable conditions they multiply very rapidly in the soil, supplying all of the nitrogen which the growing crops desire, or can use, also enriching the soil at the same time. It is generally estimated that more than 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre is added to the soil by these bacteria. This if purchased in the form of Nitrate of Soda, or other Nitrogenous Fertilizers would equal in cash value \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre. This point is being brought out very clearly by those who planted inoculated leguminous crops last year. This year they report where wheat, corn, barley, oats, cotton, or other crops are planted on the same field, there is a remarkable increase, and a line is distinctly shown in the field where the inoculated leguminous crop had been grown the previous year; thus proving that **Nitro-Culture** will not only very largely

increase the legumes, such as peas, beans, vetch, peanuts, clover, alfalfa, etc., but the next succeeding year any crop which may be planted in the same field will be tremendously benefitted. **Nitro-Culture** is especially prepared for the following crops: Alfalfa, or Lucerne; Red Clover, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Japan Clover, Field Peas, (Canada Field Peas. Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Cow Peas, Whip O' Will Peas, and Clay Peas; Garden Beans, including Kidney, Wax, String, Lima and Pea Beans; Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Beggar Weed. Price list: Trial package, 50c, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Acre package \$1.50. 5-acre package \$5.00. Prices on larger packages furnished upon application. When ordering state what particular kind of crop you desire to inoculate, so that the proper bacteria may be forwarded. Descriptive circular furnished on application.



Specimen plants characteristic of uninoculated and inoculated field of Alfalfa, on farm near Bynum, Hartford County, Maryland. The uninoculated plants turning yellow, though sown on ground richer and better than the inoculated field. Gain from inoculation with Nitro-Culture nearly 500 per cent. by weight.

Texas Seed Barley. Can be sown fall and winter, but requires strong, good soil. Used here for forage during its green state. Two bushels per acre.

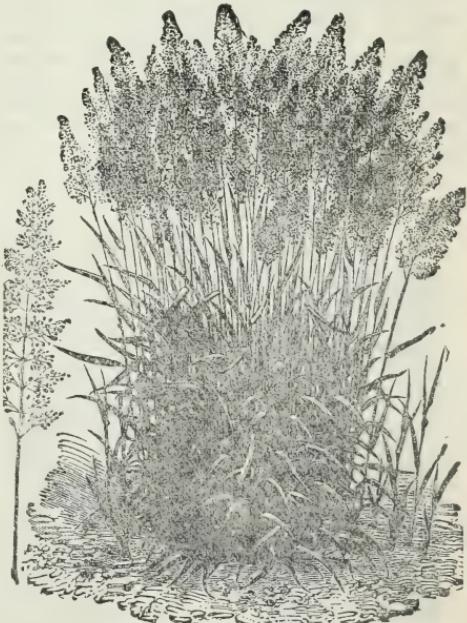
Texas Red Rust Proof Oats. Have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish

cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet, this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These Oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

Early Winter Turf Oats. Since a few years a new oats has come into notice. It is claimed that they stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter, and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

The following extracts have been taken by permission from the author, Dr. D. L. Phares, from his book, "Farmers' Book of Grasses." It is the most valuable work of the kind ever published in the South, and should be in the hands of every one who takes an interest in the cultivation of grasses.

Copies for sale at publisher's price. Paper covers, 50 cents; postage paid.



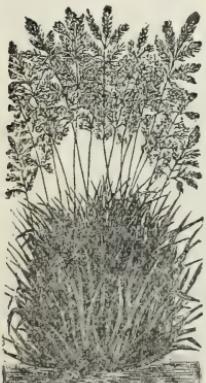
Red Top Grass.

RED TOP GRASS.*Agrostis Vulgaris.*

This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top, Burden's and Borden's Grass. Varying greatly in character, according to soil, location, climate and culture; some botanists have styled it *A Polymorpha*. It grows two to three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It is not injured by overflows, though somewhat prolonged. In marshy land it produces a very dense, strong net-work of roots capable of sustaining the weight of men and animals walking over it. It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow. Cut before maturing seeds it makes a good hay and large quantity. It seems to grow taller in the Southern States than it does further North, and to make more and better hay and grazing. Red Top and Timothy being adapted to the same soil and maturing at the same time, do well together and produce an excellent hay. But the Red Top will finally root out Timothy, and if pastured much will do so sooner. Sow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with Timothy for hay from 6 to 10 pounds, if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 pounds. It is an excellent pasturage grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.*Poa Pratensis.*

This is also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names, but Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but green as grass, and the greenest of grasses. The *P. Compressa*, flat stalked meadow grass, wire grass, blue grass is blue, "the true blue" grass from which the genus received its trivial name. Kentucky Blue Grass, with its underground stems and many roots, sustains the heat and drought of the Southern States

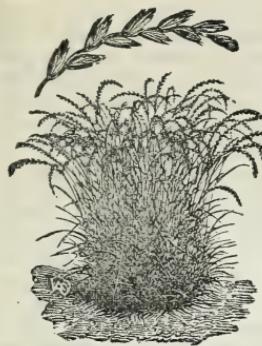


Kentucky Blue Grass.

as well as that of Kentucky, where indeed it is subject to severer trials of this kind than in the more Southern States. In fact, it bears the vicissitudes of our climate about as well as Bermuda grass, and is nearly as nutritious. Blue grass grows well on hill tops, or bottom land, if not too wet and too poor. It may be sown any time from September to April, preferable perhaps in the latter half of February or early in March. The best catch we ever had was sown the 20th of March, on unbroken land, from which trash, leaves, etc., had just been burned. The surface of the land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and harrowed, it should be rolled also. The last proceeding is for compacting the surface in order to prevent the seed from sinking too deep in the ground. Without harrowing or brushing in, many of them get in too deep to come up, even when the surface of the land has had the roller over it. The first rain after seeding will put them in deep enough, as the seeds are very minute, and the spears of grass small as fine needles, and therefore unable to get out from under heavy cover. These spears are so small as to be invisible, except to close examination; and in higher latitudes this condition continues through the first year. Thus, some who have sown the blue grass seed, seeing the first year no grass, imagine they have been cheated, plant some other crop, and probably lose what close inspection would have shown to be a good catch. This, however, is not apt to occur in the Southern tier of States, as the growth here is more rapid. The sowing mentioned above made on the 20th of March, came up promptly, and in three months the grass was from six to ten inches high. One year here gives a finer growth and show than two in Kentucky, or any other State so far North. Sown alone, 20 to 26 pounds, that is two bushels should be used; in mixtures, 4 to 6 pounds.

ENGLISH, or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.*Lolium Perenne.*

This is the first grass cultivated in England over two centuries ago and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass; became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the current century it has never become very popular, although shown by the subjoined analysis of Way not to be deficient in nutritive matter. In 100 parts of the dried grass cut in bloom were albuminoids 11.85, fatty matter 3.17, heat producing principles 42.24, wood fibre 35.20, ash 7.54. The more



English Rye Grass.

teriorates rapidly. The roots being short, it does not bear drought well, and exhausts the soil, dying out in a few years. In these respects it is liable to the same objection as Timothy. The stem, one to two feet high, has four to six purplish joints and as many dark green leaves; the flexuous spiked panicle bearing the distinct spikelets one in each bend. English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades being easily affected by frost become red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown in August or September, at the rate of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Dactylis Glomerata.

This is one of the best grasses for pasturing. It grows quickly, much more so than the Blue Grass. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Of all the grasses this is one of the most widely diffused, growing in Africa, Asia and every country in Europe and all our States. It is more highly esteemed and commended than any other grass by a large number of farmers in most countries—a most decided proof of its great value and wonderful adaptation to many soils, climates and treatments. It will grow well on any soil containing sufficient clay and not holding too much water. If the land be too tenacious, drainage will remedy the soil; if worn out, a top dressing of stable manure will give it a good send-off, and it will furnish several good mowings the first year. It grows well between 29 degrees and 48 degrees latitude. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to

the latitude, season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay, most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. In lower latitudes it furnishes good winter grazing as well as for spring, summer and fall. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are so soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enable it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, except tall oat grass, which has similar roots and characteristics. It grows well in open lands and forests of large trees, the underbrush being all cleared off. I have had it grown luxuriantly even in beech woods, where the

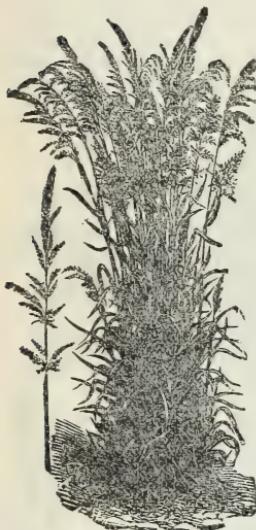


Orchard Grass.

roots are superficial, in the crotches of roots and close to the trunks of trees. The hay is of high quality, and the young grass contains a larger per centage of nutritive digestible matter than any other grass. It thrives well without any renewal on the same ground for 35, nay 40 years; how much longer we are not able to say. It is easily exterminated when the land is required for other crops. Is there any other grass for which so much can be said?

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Arrhenatherum Avenaceum.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States, and it is the Tall Oat (*Avena elatior*) of Linnaeus. It is closely related to the common oat, and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing two to three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It has an abundance of perennial, long-fibrous roots, penetrating deeply in the soil, being, therefore, less affected by drought or cold, and enabled to yield a large quantity of foliage, winter and summer. These advantages render it one of the very best grasses for the South, both for grazing (being evergreen) and for hay, admitting of being cut twice a year. It is probably the best winter grass that can be obtained. It will make twice as much hay as Timothy, and containing a greater quantity of albuminoids and less of heat-producing principles, it is better adapted to the uses of the Southern farmer, while it exhausts the surface soil less, and may be grazed indefinitely, except after mowing. To make good hay it must be cut the instant it blooms, and after being cut must not get wet by dew or rain, which damages it greatly in quantity and appearance. For green soiling, it may be cut four or five times with favorable seasons. In from six to ten days after blooming the seeds begin to ripen and fall; the upper ones first. It is, therefore, a little troublesome to save the

seed. As soon as those at the top of the panicle ripen sufficiently to begin to drop, the heads should be cut off and dried, when the seeds will all thresh out readily and be matured. After the seeds are ripe and taken off, the long abundant leaves and stems are still green, and being mowed make good hay. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, from the 31 degree parallel southward, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than two bushels (28 pounds) per acre should be sown. Like Timothy on inhospitable soils, the roots may sometimes become bulbous. The average annual nutrition yielded by this grass in the Southern belt is probably twice as great as in Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and harrowed in. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. In the Northern States it should be sown from May to September for fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather it should not be sown in the Southern States until September or October for winter pasture.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH.

Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter and should be sown during August and September mixed with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in spring with Oats and Barley. It is the earliest crop for culture, being nearly a month earlier than Scarlet Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops; 1½ bushels per acre.

BERMUDA GRASS.

Cynodon Dactylon.

Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only of late years that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots, six pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the

spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows very rapidly.

WILD RICE.

The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although it may be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth in to the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being made in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing so that it will not drift off into too deep water.

RESCUE GRASS.

Ceratochloa Australis or *Bromus Shraderii*.

A forage plant from Australia. It grows during the winter. Sow the seed in the fall of the year, but not before the weather gets cool, as it will not sprout as long as the ground is warm. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed to the acre.

It is an annual winter grass. It varies in the time of starting growth. We have seen it ready for mowing the first of October, and furnish frequent cuttings till April. Again it may not start before January, nor be ready to cut until February. This depends upon the moisture and depression of temperature. When once started its growth, after successive cuttings or grazing, is very rapid. It is tender, very sweet, and stock eat it greedily. It makes also a good hay. It produces an immense quantity of leaves. On loose soil some of it may be pulled out by animals grazing it. We have seen it bloom as early as November, when the season has favored it, and no grazing or cutting were permitted. Oftener it makes little start before January. But whether late or early starting, it may be grazed or mowed frequently; until April, it still will mature seed. It has become naturalized in limited portions of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and perhaps other States. It is a very pretty grass in all its stages; and especially so when the culms, two



Rescue Grass.

or three feet high, are gracefully bending the weight of the diffuse panicle with its many pedicelled flattened spikelets, each an inch or more long and with twelve to sixteen flowers. We would not, however, advise sowing this grass on poor land with the expectation of getting a remunerative return. It tillers abundantly under favorable conditions.

JAPAN CLOVER.

Lespedeza Striata.

There is now so much inquiry about this plant, so much confusion, lack of knowledge and confounding with or mistaking for it another worthless species, and also the same errors in regard to a small genuine clover, that it is deemed proper to give some correct information on the subject.

HISTORY—To botanists this plant has been known for many generations in its native habitat in China and other eastern parts of Asia. Finding its way to Japan it encountered congenial climate and soil, and rapidly spread over the entire country occupying all waste places, which it has continued to possess and improve for much more than a century. Here as on the continent it was of dwarfish habit and received a name indicative of the fact.

Finally, a few seeds, arriving in the United States, germinated and contested a few feet of soil with other native and exotic plants that had long pre-occupied the land.

It gained strength and increased in yield of seed till becoming somewhat abundant, it commenced its westward invasion, simultaneously extending its conquests northward and southward, firmly holding all conquered territory. Since 1870 its strides westward have been immense. It now extends from the Atlantic seaboard across the Mississippi, and its outposts are pushed far towards the western border of Texas.

On rich soil it doffs the dwarf and dons the tree style, justifying the American name of "bush clover," sending its long tap roots deep down in the subsoil and its stem two or three feet up into the light and air, with its many branches thickly set with leaves, inviting tooth and blade.

It subdues broom grass and holds equal contest with Bermuda grass; in some localities one yielding, in other spots both maintain equal possession; or one year one may seem to rule, and the next year the other.

VALUE—On sands, gravels, or denuded clay hill tops no other plant known to me is so valuable for grazing. Taking a succession of ten years, the same assertion would not be far out of the way for rich lands, while few forage plants on these would yield so much or so valuable hay.

The analysis of red clover gives 16 per cent.

albuminoids and 41 carbohydrates. The average of two analysis of Japan clover gives 15.85 albuminoids and 56 carbohydrates, placing it above red clover in nutritive value.

PRODUCT OF HAY—On medium good land it ranges from one to three tons per acre; and this may be obtained after having during the summer harvested from the same land a good crop of grain and straw.

QUALITY—Some of our farmers who have been mowing *Lespedeza striata* for five or ten years, regard it as the soundest, best, most wholesome and palatable hay they ever used. These mowings have ranged from two to three hundred tons on a single farm in one season. Yet no complaint as to quality, or relish of animals for it, or as to its nutritive value and good effect on the stock has ever reached us. Those who have used it longest and in largest quantities and kept animals—cattle, sheep, horses and mules—in best condition, commend it most.

SEEDING—A measured half bushel of seed per acre may be sown broadcast the first week in March, south of parallel 32° of latitude, a few days later, as we proceed northward for each degree or two. Sown in the Fall or Winter it springs up, but freezes often throw it out and destroy it. As already



Japan Clover.

stated, it germinates and grows well on land in any condition, if the surface is not so loose as to let the seed sink too deep. When land has been prepared for or sown in grain, the winter rains put it in about the best condition for growing this plant for heavy crops of hay.

BURR CLOVER.

Medicago Maculata.

This variety of Clover was brought from Chili to California and thence to the States

under the name of California Clover. It is often taken for Lucerne, which name is wrongly applied. The Burr Clover has only two or three yellow blossoms in each cluster, while the Lucerne has many blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing from February till April or May. It is also good for hay. As there is no way of removing the seeds from the pods of Spotted Medick, it is necessary to sow the burr like pods, say one-half bushel per acre. The planting should be done early in the fall, so the pods may have time to rot and release the seed. Should be covered very lightly.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED.

One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are:

- 1st. Restoring worn out land.
- 2d. Is an annual, when once established it requires no further attention.
- 3rd. Is easily eradicated when desired.
- 4th. Requires no cultivation.
- 5th. Is relished by all forage grazing stock.
- 6th. Does not interfere with the growing of the other crops, and is sown like oats.

Six pounds will plant an acre.

Steckler Co.'s Mixed Lawn Grass. For lawns of any extent we recommend this our best mixture. We have combined all the most suitable varieties that are necessary for making a beautiful lawn. It is the best proportioned mixture of grasses in the South. Three bushels to acre.

Steckler Co.'s Grass Seed Mixtures. For meadows and pastures. No. 1, for light soils; No. 2, for heavy soils; No. 3, for shady soils. When ordering please state condition of soil and location; 3 bushels per acre.

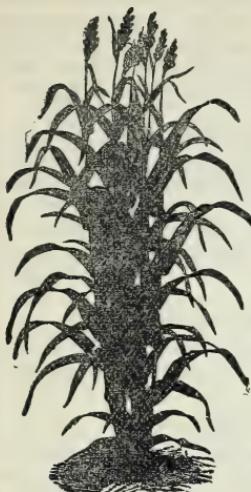
Steckler Co.'s Special Hog Pasture Mixture. Makes one of the best pastures for hogs. Three bushels per acre.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

Of the Different Varieties of the Sorghum Family.

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Sorghum is planted for feeding stock during the spring and early summer. For this purpose it should be sown as early in spring as possible in drills about two to three feet apart; three or four quarts per acre. It makes excellent green fodder. As a forage plant for early cutting, to be fed to stock, we do not think that anything is equal to the imported Amber Pedigreed Sorghum, such as we have been selling for years. After several cuttings, the branching varieties of Sorghum, also called Millo Maize, may be preferable, but more so



Amber Sorghum.

as fowls do not eat the seed as readily as the white.

EARLY AMBER CANE.

More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; 12½ pounds of seed will plant an acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 seed, 12 to 18 inches apart, in row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; ½ bushel per acre.

EARLY ORANGE CANE.

Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about ten days later than the Amber. Culture the same as the Amber.

KAFFIR CORN.

Sorghum Kaffrorum.

This is a variety of Sorghum non-saccharine, and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternately closing on either side of the stalks.

It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints; producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight 60 pounds per bushel.

forseed than forage. The Teosinte will give more fodder than any of the Sorghums. Some varieties not before described and rather new are the following:

White Millo Maize or Branching Dhouro should be planted in four or five foot rows and two to three feet in the drills, according to the strength of the land. The cultivation is like corn. It gives an abundance of leaves and seed; the latter are good feed for fowls. We have dropped the Yellow Millo Maize,

The average height of growth on good strong land, 5½ to 6 feet; on thin land 4½ to 5 feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable, easily handled. A boy can gather the grain heads or fodder. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches in length, and product of grain on good land easily reaches 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed; cattle, mules and horses being equally fond of it, and its quality is not surpassed by any other known variety. If cut down to the ground two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost.

The Kaffir Corn may be planted in the latter part of March or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or Sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of Sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes, and also on thin land if forage mainly is desired. No plant can equal it for quality and quantity of grain and forage on thin lands. Use ten pounds of seed per acre.

TEOSINTE.

Reana or Euchloena Luxurians.

One of the most luxuriant growing forage plants introduced, of South American origin, and one which in point of growth and amount of nourishing foliage excels any other forage plant known.

In good soil and with proper cultivation it will throw up from 15 to 30 stalks on one plant to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, densely covered with foliage.

In order to be successful with Teosinte, it should be sown in drills as early as the beginning of March, as it takes generally from 14 to 20 days before the seed germinates. In this manner a good stand may be had at the beginning of April.

For green fodder Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three or four feet.

In cutting it is advisable to cut it clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Teosinte in its own native country is a perennial, but with us it is invariably killed during winter and may, therefore, be considered an annual.

The seed, which we have on hand, is imported, as in our climate it will never produce any. Two pounds per acre.

DHOURO, or EGYPTIAN CORN.*Sorghum Vulgare.*

This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast, one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring, the seed will not come well; they require more heat than the other Sorghums.

GERMAN MILLET.

Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom.

PEARL or CATTAIL MILLET.

Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. Will largely outyield German Millet. This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

This Millet makes a valuable crop on rich soil, especially on low lands. It is considered very nutritious. It is important in buying Millet, as well as other seeds, to get the true seed. Sow in this latitude from the latter part of April to the end of July, at the rate of bushel to the acre.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM or MILLO MAIZE.

Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties. The stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the

oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants, except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drills four feet apart, 18 to 20 inches in the drills. One peck per acre.

JERUSALEM CORN.

This belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. Grows about three feet high. Makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Ten pounds will plant an acre.

BROOM CORN.

Can be planted the same as corn; put the hills closer together in the row. Ten pounds will plant an acre.

GUINEA GRASS.

Although this grass will do well on rather poor sandy land, it does much better on richer or fertilized land. Wherever it has had proper care the crop is enormous and satisfactory. A tropical grass originally from Africa, it is now grown largely in the East and West Indies. In Jamaica it is held next to sugar in value of crop, a single farmer producing five thousand dollars worth per annum of the hay. Propagated to any desired extent by rapid increase of tillers it is esteemed in Florida and other parts of the south as a first class forage. Cattle eat it with avidity, green or dry.

JOHNSON GRASS.*Sorghum Halapense.*

This has been called Cuba grass, Egyptian grass, Means grass, Alabama and Guinea grass. It seems pretty well agreed now, however, to call it Johnson grass, and leave the name Guinea grass for the "Panicum jumentorum," to which it properly belongs.

It is true that in Mr. Howard's pamphlet, as well as in many periodicals and books, and in letters and common usage, this grass has been far more generally called Guinea grass than the true Guinea grass itself, thus causing vast confusion. It is, therefore, assuredly time to call each by its right name. Johnson grass is perennial and has cane-like roots, or more properly, underground stems, from the size of a goose quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in winter. One to one and a half bushels of a good sample of this seed is sufficient for one acre of land.

The leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow; and like the latter, the better the land the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms obtain a size of over half an inch in diameter, an a height of seven feet. It should be cut while tender, and then all live stock are fond of it, for a

few weeks are enough to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it or eat sparingly.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very profitable, especially in sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, and is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil.

Japanese. This variety yields very largely. The kernels are larger than other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown so thickly.

Silver Hull. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat which it has almost entirely superseded.

Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus inermis*). A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments, and on account of its ability to resist both drought and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasture.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. This makes a very large yield of seed, and is valuable to grow for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat producing qualities.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*) It makes the standard grass for hay. Can be sown alone or with Red Clover. Should be cut when flowering. We handle strictly pure stock.

Texas Seed Wheat. Popular Southern variety, usually ripening in May in the South. It is an early ripening prolific sort.

Blue Grass, Italian. (*Lolium Italicum*) A rapid grower, hardy and very productive, on moist rich soils.

Alsike or Hybrid Clover. Succeeds in cold, stiff soils and on land which is too wet for other species.

Onobrychis Sativa. — (*Esparsette, Sanfoin*) — This perennial, European, pea-like plant, has a high character as a feed in France. It is cultivated to but a limited extent in the South. It is worthy of trial as it belongs to a warm climate.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The following list of Flower seeds is not very large, but it contains all which is desirable and which will do well in the Southern climate. We import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same source as ourselves; but they, on an average sell much higher than we do. Some varieties, which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to a greater perfection than in a more Northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than the vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be better handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather, the other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds, which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spout are very fine, should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height, so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

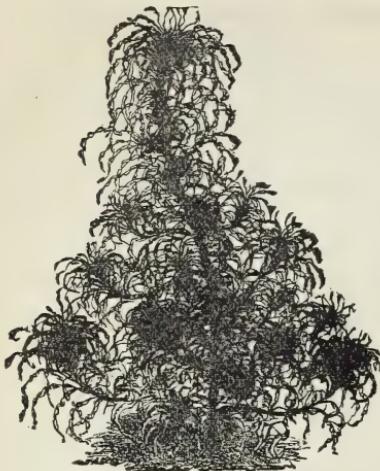
The seeds are put up in 5c. and 10c. packages, 15 and 20 packages for one dollar, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color, we generally import them mixed, as we find that most of our customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more, of one variety in order to get all the colors. One package of Asters, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca, and others, will always contain an equal mixture of the best colors.

Althea Rosea. Hollyhock. This flower has been much improved of late years, and is very easily cultivated. Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six feet high.

Alyssum Maritimum. Sweet Alyssum. Very free flowering plants, about six inches high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

Antirrhinum Majus. Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

Aster. Queen Margaret, German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flower, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high. Sow from December till March.



Amaranthus Salicifolius, Fountain Plant.

Aster. Semple's Branching. Beautiful for cut-flowers. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are large, double, with graceful wavy petals, borne on long stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. Excellent for cutting, 2 feet.

Aster. Trufant's Paeony-Flowered Perfection. Large double paeony-shaped flowers of fine mixed colors, one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a green-house, or near a window; when large enough, transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three to four plants together and they will show better.



Althea Rosea.

Adonis autumnalis. Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April.



Trufant's Paeony Flowered Aster.

Amaranthus caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

Amaranthus tricolor. Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

Amaranthus bicolor. Two-colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

Amaranthus Atropurpureus—Is covered with long drooping spikes of purple flowers; 4 feet.

Amaranthus Salicifolius. Fountain Plant. Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

Aquilegia. Columbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsamina Hortensis. Lady Slipper. A well-known flower of easy culture. Requires a good ground to produce double flowers.



German Quilled Aster.

Balsamina. Improved Camelia-flowered. Very double and beautiful colors. In rich ground and during dry weather they require plenty of water.



Amaranthus Caudatus.



Adonis Autumnalis.



Amaranthus Tricolor.

Balsamina camelia flora alba. Pure white flowers, used for bouquets; about two feet high. Sow all Balsaminas from February till August.

Bellis Perennis. Daisy. Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. From October till January.

Browallia elata major. A free blooming plant of about 12 inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.

Begonia tuberosa. A very thankful green-house plant with tuberous roots and large showy pink, white or red flowers. It is of easy culture and can be kept out of doors in a half shady place after the 15th of April. Sow from October till March in flower pots. Price, per packet, 25 cents.



Double Daisy.

Begonia Rex. A beautiful and showy green-house foliage plant of easy culture. Will do well out of doors during summer months, but requires a shady place. Sow like above. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Cacalia coccinea. Scarlet Tassel Flower. A profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped flowers in cluster; one and a half feet. Sow February till May.

Calendula Officinalis. Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but sometimes cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet high. From January till April.

Canna indica. Indian Shot. Handsome foliage plants with large spikes of bright crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, orange and spotted flowers of great attraction.

As Cannas grow well in our climate we have concluded to add them to our list of Flower seeds, considering them a good acquisition to our already large collection. Sow in boxes or flower pots from November to March. If sown in November they must be kept in a cold frame over winter. Price, per package, 10 cents.

Celosia cristata. Dwarf Cock's Comb. Well-known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large head of crimson and yellow flowers; one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. Wall Flower. This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, produces large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

Campanula Speculum. Bell Flower, or Venus' Looking Glass. Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December till March.

Centaurea cyanus. Bottle Pink. A hardy annual of easy culture; of various colors; two feet high.



Cyclamen Persicum.

Centaurea suavolens. Yellow, Sweet Sultan. December till April.

Cineraria hybrida. A beautiful green house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, in flower pots and they will flower in spring. Must be kept in a green house. Per package, 25 cents.

Cineraria Maritima. A handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

Coleus. A well known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

Cyclamen Persicum. Alpine Violet. A green-house plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture, it should not be missing in any collection of green-house plants. Sow in August and September in pots, transplant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in green-house or a room near the window, and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Correopsis. (Calleopsis.) Bright Eye Daisy. Handsome free blooming plants, of

the easiest culture; two to three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Chrysanthemum tricolor. (Carinatum.) Summer Chrysanthemum. Showy summer bloomers of different colors, 12 to 15 inches high. If grouped together they have a



Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida.



Aquilegia, or Columbine.



Cheiranthus Cheiri.



Dianthus Chinensis, Double.



Centaurea Cyanus.



Dianthus Barbatus.



Celosia Cristata.



Balsamina Camelia-Flowered.



Calendula Officinalis.

pleasing effect. Sow in March and April.

Cosmos bipinnata hybrida. A very showy annual similar in shape to the Bright Eye Daisy or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color. Being a native of Mexico it is well adapted to our climate and will bloom here almost the entire summer, but principally in the fall and early winter. There are many different varieties of Cosmos, or as some botanists have it Cosmeas, but the principal and most suitable for our climate is *Cosmos bipinnata* in different shades and varieties. Of late this species of plants, although not a novelty, has become quite a favorite among the most of our flower-loving ladies, and therefore we have added it to our already large collection of Flower seed. Price, per packet, 10 cents.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. A well known plant, which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus Chinensis. Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors, which flower very profusely in early spring and summer, 1 foot high; from October to April.

Dianthus Hedgewigii. Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.

Dianthus plumaris. Border Pink. A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

Dianthus caryophyllus. Carnation Pink. This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.

Dianthus Picotee. Finest hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per package, 25 cents.

Dianthus caryophyllus Margaritae robustus, fl. pl. Semi-high double Margaret Carnations. This beautiful pink originated in Italy. It is of a dwarfish habit, grows from 12 to 15 inches high; the stalks are exceedingly strong, and therefore need no support. The flowers are much variegated,



occasionally producing yellow ones. What makes this variety remarkable is that it flowers after four months from the time of sowing the seed, and produces about 80 per cent. of double flowers, unlike other Carnations; which are biennial and only bloom the second year.

Dianthus pumila. Early dwarf flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

Delphinium Imperialis, fl. pl. Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; 1½ feet high.

Delphinium ajacis. Rocket Larkspur. Mixed colors; very showy; two and a half feet.

Delphinium Chinensis. Dwarf China Larkspur. Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April.

NOTE—None of the Delphiniums or Larkspurs transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

Dahlia. Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed, the semi-double or single ones can be pulled up as they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from the double varieties will produce



Cacalia Coccinea.



Delphinium Chinensis.



Dianthus Caryophyllus.



Centaurea Suavolens.



Early Dwarf Double Carnation Pink.



Purple Globe Amaranth.



Dianthus Picotee.



Dianthus Hedgewigii.

Layer Pots and Jardinieres.



Double Matricaria.



Blue Grove Love.



Nigelia Damascena.

a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

Eschscholtzia Californica. California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia Lorentziana. Two-colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants which continue to flower for a long time. Flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Gomphrena alba and purpurea. White and Crimson Bachelor Button or Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February to August.

Geranium Zonale. Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots, where they can be left or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

Geranium pelargonium. Large flowering Pelargonium. Spotted varieties; 25 cents per package.

Geranium odoratissima. Apple scented Geranium. Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves; 25 cents per package. Both of these kinds are pot plants and require shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

Heliotropium. Heliotrope. Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well-known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in hot bed if sown early.

Helichrysum monstrosum album. White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysum monstrosum rubrum. Red

Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Helianthus, fl. pl. Double Flowering Sunflower. A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers, the double is often cultivated in flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high, February till May.

Iberis amara. White Candytuft. A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Iberis umbellata rosea. Purple Candytuft. One foot. October till April.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum. Scarlet Flax. A very pretty plant for masses or borders, with bright scarlet flowers, dark in the centre. One foot. January till April.

Lobelia erinus. Lobelia. A very graceful plant with white and blue flowers, well adapted to hanging baskets or borders. Half foot. October till March.

Lychnis chalcedonica. Lychnis. Fine plants with scarlet, white and rose colored flowers. Two feet. December till April.

Matthiola annua. Ten weeks stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Ice Plant. Neat plant with icy looking foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till March.

Mimulus tigrinus. Monkey Flower. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

Matricaria capensis. Double Matricaria. White double flowers, resembling the Daisy,

but smaller, are fine for bouquets, blooms nearly the whole summer. Two feet. December till March.

Mimosa Pudica. Sensitive Plant. A curious and interesting plant which folds up its leaves when touched. One foot. February till March.

Mirabilis Jalapa. Four o'clock or Marvel of Peru. A well known plant of easy culture; producing flowers, of various colors. It forms a root which can be preserved from one year to another. Three feet. February till June.



Scabiosa Nana.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. A fine little plant, with small, blue, star-like flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Half foot high. December till March.

Nemophila Insignis. Blue Grove Love. Plants of easy culture, very pretty and profuse bloomers. Bright blue with white centre. One foot high.

Nemophila maculata. Large white flowers, spotted with violet. One foot high. December till April.

Nigela damascena. Love in a Mist. Plants of easy culture, with light blue flowers.



Oenothera Lamarckiana.

Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Nierembergia gracilis. Nierembergia. Nice plants with delicate foliage, and white flowers tinted with lilac. One foot high. November till April.

Oenothera Lamarckiana. Evening Primrose. Showy, large yellow flowers. Two feet high. November till April.

Paris Daisies. French Marguerites. A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that



Portulaca.

generally gives best satisfaction, flower white and yellow; 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

Papaver Somniferum. Double flowering Poppy. Of different colors; very showy.

Papaver ranunculus Flowered. Double fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

Shirley Poppies. Single. A very beautiful selection of Ranunculus-flowered Poppy.



Shirley Poppies.

The range of colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose, and carmine to crimson. Whilst, to add to the effect, many are delicately edged, shaded and striped. The form

is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days.

Single Poppies. The colors range through



Lychnis Chalcedonica.



Matthiola Annua.



Ice Plant.



Geranium Pelargonium.



Lobelia Erinus.



Heliotropium.



Tagetes Erecta.

all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white.

Petunia Hybrida. Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. January till May.

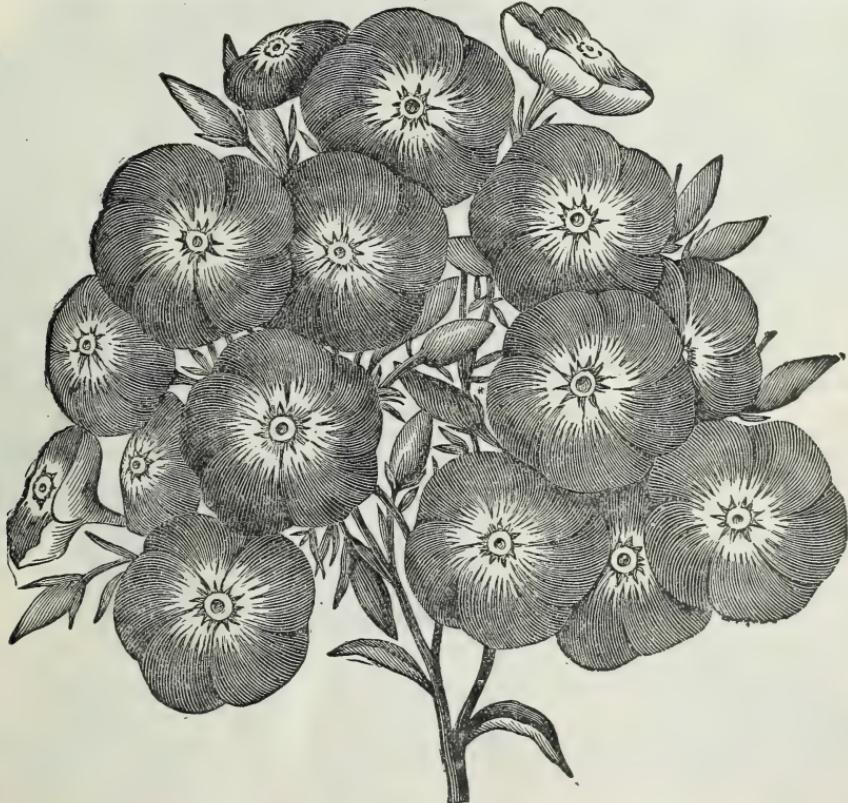
Double Large-Flowering Petunia. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful, either for house, garden or conservatory. The double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. Package 25c.

Phlox Drummondii. Mixed Drummond Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. One foot high. December till April.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, Stellata Splendens. This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

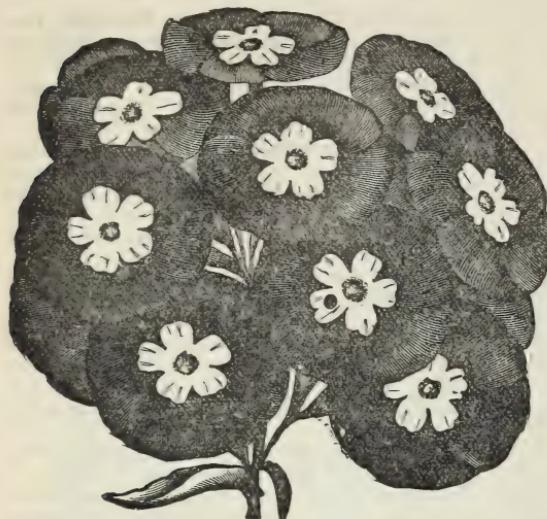
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora alba. Pure white, some with purple or violet eyes.

Perennial Phlox. For a permanent flower bed few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose, while others are striped and mottled



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

Flower Pots from 1 to 15 inches, the Best Standard Pot.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Stellata Splendens.

to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed; per package, 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Pyrethrum aurea. Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Asters. It has bright yellow leaves which make it very showy as a border if massed with plants such as Coleus, etc.

Roseda odorata grandiflora. Sweet Mignonette. A fragrant plant with large spikes of yellowish red flowers and a favorite with everybody. Fifteen inches high. December till April.

Scabiosa nana. Dwarf Mourning Bride. Plants of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April.

Saponaria calabrica. Soapwort. A very free flowering annual, of easy culture, resembles somewhat in leaves the Sweet William. One and a half feet high. December till April.

Salvia Splendens. Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Silene Ameria. Lobel's Catchfly. A free blooming plant of easy culture; flowers almost anywhere; red and white. One and a half feet high.

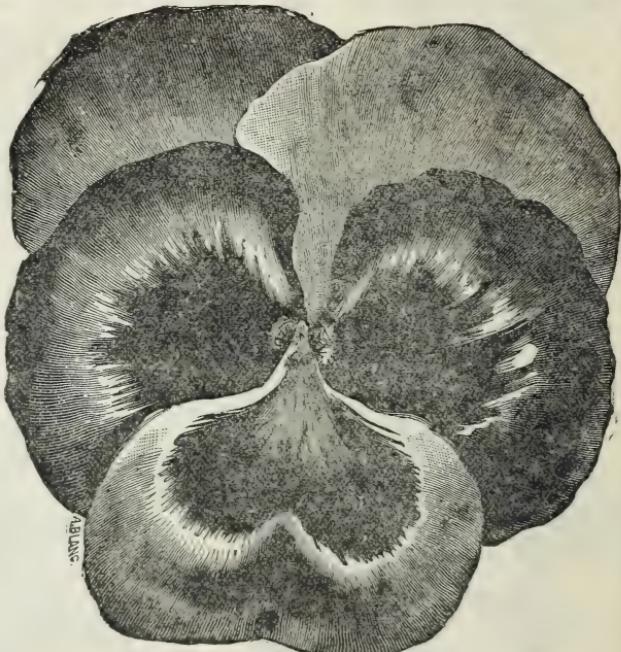
or blotched. They bloom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often five or six inches in diameter.

Portulaca. A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots; or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca grandiflora, fl. pl. Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

Primula veris. Cowslip. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

Primula Chinensis. Chinese Primrose. A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early



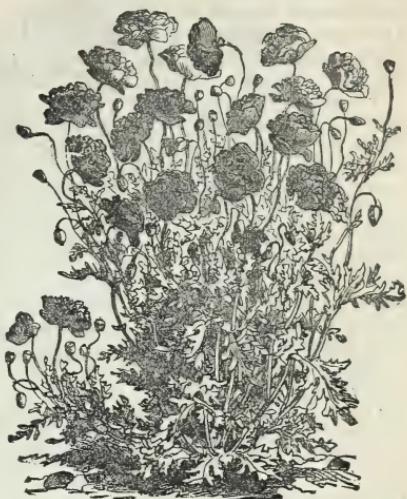
Large Trimardeau Pansy.

Tagetes erecta. African or Tall growing Marigold. Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. Two and a half feet high.

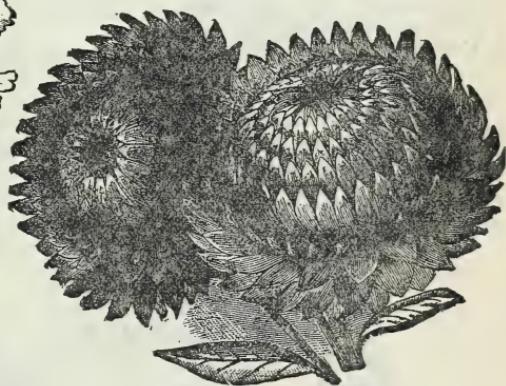
Tagetes Patula. French or Dwarf Marigold. A very compact dwarf growing variety,



Geranium Zonale.



Papaver Ranunculus Flowered.



Helichrysum Monstrosum Album.

Vinca Rosea
and Alba.

Primula Veris.



Petunia Hybrida.



Gailardia Bicolor.

covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Torenia Four-nieri. A plant of Mexican introduction, which has become very popular. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color,

with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easily.

Verbena hybrida. Hybridized Verbena. A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian. These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors, with large eyes.

Verbena Candidissima. White Verbena. Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Vinca rosea and alba. Red and White Periwinkle. Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which



Petunia Hybrida
Double.



Double Portulaca.

are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

Viola odorata. Sweet Violet. Well-known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

Viola tricolor maxima. Large flowering English Pansy. This is one of the finest little

STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA



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BY
J. STECKLER SEED
C. LTD.



Hybridized Verbena.



Striped Italian Verbena.



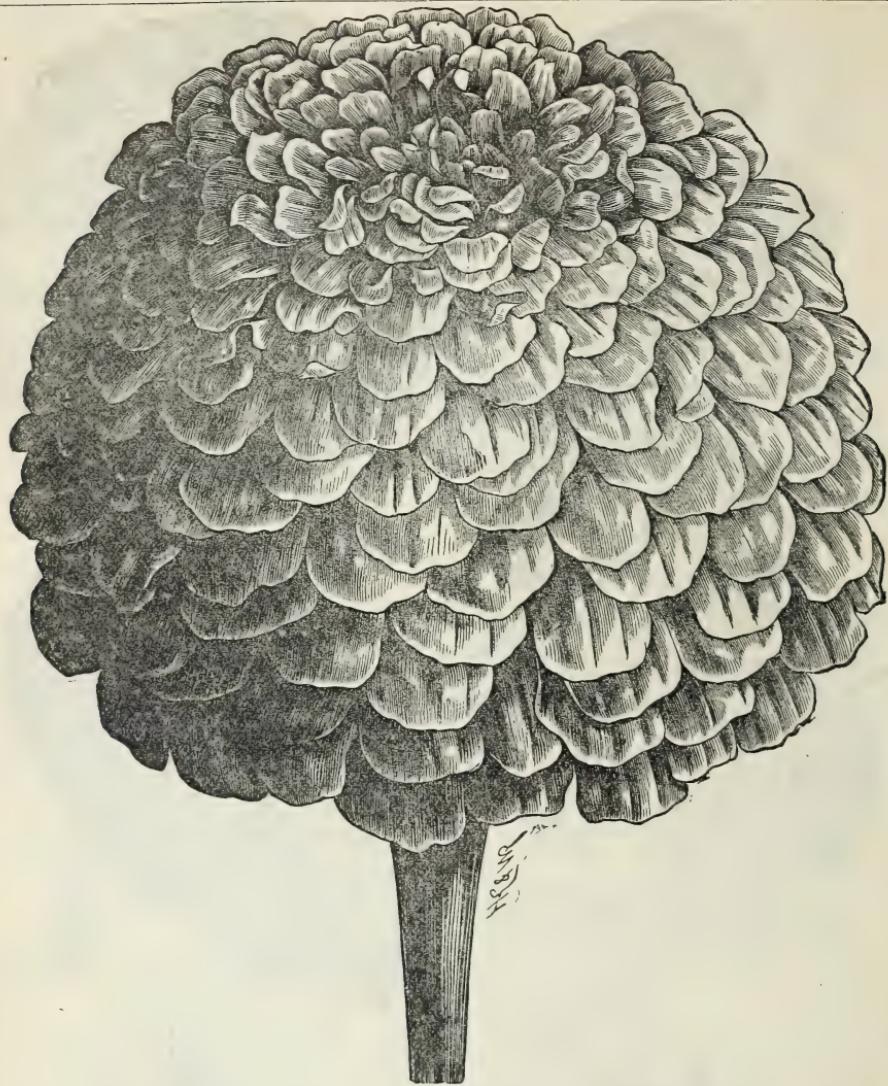
Double Zinnia.



Torenia Fournerii.



Reseda Odorata.



Zinnia Elegans, Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima.

plants in cultivation for pots or the open ground. They are of endless colors and markings. When planted in the garden they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the garden. Half foot high. October till March.

Large Trimardeau Pansy. This is the largest variety in cultivation; the flowers are well formed, generally three spotted, quite distinct; the plants grow compact.

Non Plus Ultra. Benary's Elite Pansy. This variety from Germany is the finest of all Pansies. Endowed with well-formed flowers in endless colors and shades; they form a

valuable acquisition to our many varieties in cultivation, and should not be missing in any garden.

Cassier's Improved Pansy. A beautiful variety with large flowers of most perfect form, exquisite coloring and very compact growth. The flowers are generally five-spotted, but more distinctly marked than the Trimardeau. Price, 25 cents per packet.

Bugnot's Improved blotched Pansy. This variety is certainly the handsomest of all the Pansies, and like the Odier's are five blotched, and generally yellow or whit-

edged. The flowers are of the most perfect form and beautiful coloring. This variety is one of the best and forms a fine acquisition to our already large collection. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Pansy. Odier, or Blotched. Superb, large-eyed flowers. Of very good shape and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. Packet, 25c.

Pansy. Lord Beaconsfield. Large flowers, of deep purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue. Packet, 25c.

Zinnia elegans, fl. pl. Double Zinnia. Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall; producing double flowers of all colors, almost as large as the flowers of a



Tagetes Patula.

Dahlia. Three feet high. February till August.

Zinnia elegans pumila, fl. pl. Dwarf Double mixed. A new dwarf selection especially desirable. The compact, bushy plants rarely grow over two feet high, and are covered with large flowers of great beauty.

Zinnia elegans grandiflora robusta plenissima. A variety introduced here from Germany. The plants of this class of showy and attractive annuals are of very robust growth and produce very large and extremely double flowers, measuring from 4 to 5



Choicest Large English Pansy.

inches in diameter. The seeds we offer for sale come direct from the originator, and contain about eight beautiful different colors, mostly very bright.

Steckler's Giant Zinnia. This Zinnia is without doubt the largest and finest thus far introduced. It is a cross between the Elegans Pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans grandiflora robusta varieties. The flower measures from tip to tip fully $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; half early, semi-high and perfectly double. Each package contains a fine selection of beautiful colors, 15c. per package.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

These are all put up in 5c. and 10c. Packages.

Antigonum Leptopus. Rosa Montana. Mountain Vine. One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight cover of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

Aristolochia elegans. A variety of the well known "Dutchman's pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It

is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

Benincasa cerifera. Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

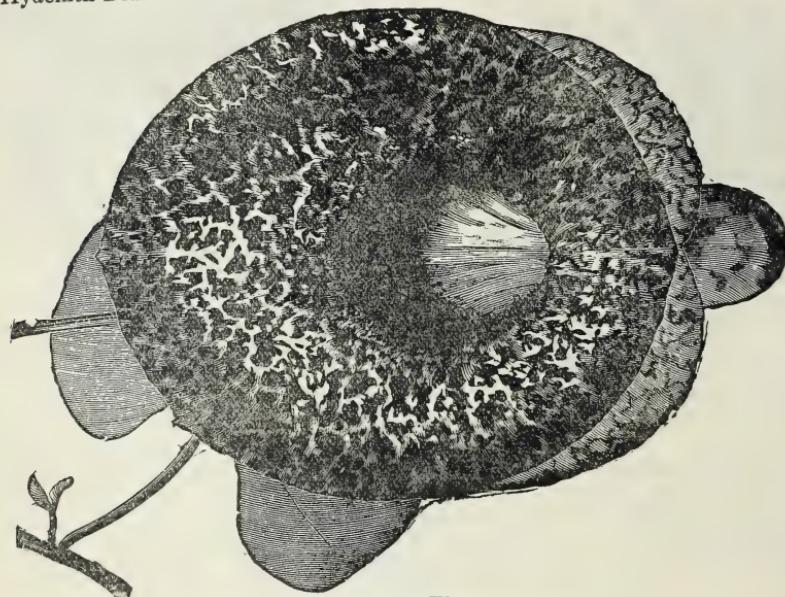
Cardiospermum. Balloon vine. A quick



Hyacinth Beans.



Maurandia Barclayana.



Aristolochia Elegans.



Mixed Thunbergia.



Morning Glory.

Fern Pans, Fancy Glazed and Earthenware.



Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.

growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod, shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

Cobaea Scandens. Climbing Cobæa. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in a hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

Convolvulus major. Morning Glory. Well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.



Mina Lobata.



Balloon Vine.

Cucurbita. Ornamental Gourd. Mixed varieties of Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Cucurbita Lagenaria dulcis. Sweet Gourd. A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squash. February till April.

Dolichos Lablab. Hyacinth Beans. Free growing plant, with purple and white flowers. March till April.

Ipomoea Bona Nox. Large Flowering Evening Glory. A vine of rapid growth with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June. This is the Moon Flower advertised in Northern catalogues as a novelty, notwithstanding the fact that it has been known here for the past century.

Ipomoea Quamoclit rosea. Red Cypress Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth, with scarlet star-shaped flowers.

Ipomoea Quamoclit alba. White Cypress Vine. The same as the Red variety.

Ipomoea Laeri. The Blue Moonflower. This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking



Climbing Cobæa.

contrast with the true White Moonflower.

Lathyrus odoratus. Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers of all colors, very showy. Good for cut flowers. Six feet high. December till April.

Maurandia Barclayana. Mixed Maurandia. A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Mina Lobata. A showy plant from Mexico of the well known Ipomoea family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellowish white flowers.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. This is a type of the well known Morning Glory. The vines are of robust growth, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The foliage varies greatly, some plants having yellow or silvery foliage, while others are blotched and mottled; but the great charm of this wonderful introduction lies in the great beauty and gigantic size of the flowers, which often measure six inches across, and their great substance causes them to remain much longer in perfection than the ordinary type.

Luffa acutangula. Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as a rag. February till April.

Mamordica Balsamina. Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain medicinal virtues. They are put in jars with alcohol and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc.

Tropaeolum majus. Nasturtium. Dwarf and Tall. Elegant flowers of different shades, mostly yellow and crimson, which are produced in great abundance. Four feet high. February till April.

Thunbergia. Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow, bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till May.

Wistaria. This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing rapid, in bloom is truly magnificent, bearing long, pendulous clusters of blue and white flowers; growing to a height of fifty feet or more.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

These Prices do not include postage or expressage.

Anemones. Double-flowering. Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color. Double Dutch, 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Crocus. Handsome little bulbous plant, producing an abundance of various colored

flowers, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. Excellent to border off Hyacinth or Tulip beds. Per dozen, 25c.; per 100, \$1.50.

Dahlias. Fine double varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy, diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities, that they require no recommendation. They can be planted from February till May, and thrive best in rich loamy soil. They should be tied up to stakes, which ought to be driven into the ground before or when planting the bulbs. To have them flower late in the season they should be planted late in the spring, and the flower buds nipped off when they ap-



Lily of the Valley.



Crocus.



Double Hyacinth, Dutch.



Anemones.



Single Hyacinth, Dutch.



Dahlias.



Hybrid Gladiolus.



Gloxinias.

pear; treated this way they will produce perfect flowers during fall. Undivided roots, \$2.25 per dozen; 20c. each.

Gladiolus. Hydrid Gladiolus. One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved of late years, and almost every color has been produced, tinged and blotched in all shades from delicate rose to dark vermillion. The roots should be taken up in the fall. Hybrids mixed, first choice (extra), 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen. Hybrids, white ground, first choice, 5 cents each; 50c. per dozen. Hybrids mixed, 5 cents each; 40 cents per dozen.

Gloxinias. These are really bulbous greenhouse plants, but they can be cultivated in



Von Sion Narcissus.

pots and kept in a shady place in the garden or window. They are very beautiful; color from white to dark violet and crimson. French Hybrids, strong bulbs, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Lily of the Valley. One of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate bell-shaped delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive well in shady situations. Strong three year old imported pips, 5c. each.

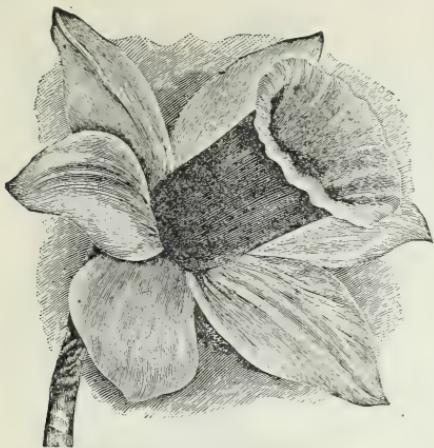
Hyacinths. (Roman). In colors, white, pink, rose and blue. For Florists' use Roman Hyacinths are of great value, blos-



Roman Hyacinth.



Double Jonquil.



Trumpet Major Narcissus.

soming at the time when flowers, even in our Southern climate, are very scarce. The bulbs will produce from two to five spikes of flowers, and may be forced so far as to have them bloom early and from then until flowers out of doors are plentiful. Price each 5c., per dozen 50c.

Hyacinths (Dutch.) Double and single. The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, in all colors, well suited for



Chinese Sacred Lily.



Bermuda Oxalis Buttercup.

open ground or pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single 5c. each; 55c. per dozen.

Jonquils. Very popular flowers on account of their easy cultivation and delightfully fragrant, golden yellow blooms. They can be readily forced in the house, or planted in the open ground for early flowering.

Single. Rich yellow; perianth deeply lobed.

Double. Full, double, golden yellow. **Campernelle.** True large flowering variety.

Campernelle Rugulosus. The largest



Calla Aethiopica.



Double Tulip.

flowering Jonquil. Pure yellow, and very fragrant. Very desirable for winter forcing; 5c. each; 40c. per dozen all the above or assorted.

Narcissus. Bulbs of the easiest culture planted from November to January.

Paper White Grandiflora. An improved large flowering form of the Paper White, and now the principal forcing variety. The flowers are very beautiful, and emit a delicious odor. Very useful for bouquets. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Trumpet Major. The most popular forcing sort, deep yellow. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Double Von Sion. The popular double yellow Daffodil, in great demand for forcing and growing in pots or pans for



Freesia Refracta.



Single Tulip.

Easter sales. Pure golden yellow stock. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily. This is not, properly speaking, a Lily, but a Narcissus, with pure white flowers similar to the Paper White. Some years ago the bulbs of this variety were brought here by Chinamen and grown in dishes filled with pebbles and water where they bloomed to perfection, hence the name "Chinese Lily." The word sacred has been added since as it was supposed that this Narcissus was held sacred by the Chi-



Black Calla Lily.



Scilla Peruviana.



Tuberoses Double Flowering.



Ranunculus.

nese in their native country. The plant is of an easy culture and will bloom well if grown in dishes filled with water. 10c. each.

Freesia refracta. An excellent bulbous rooted plant for florists' use. The tubular flowers are used for fine floral work, and for such are even superior to Roman Hyacinths. The plant is quite hardy in our climate, as well adapted for out of doors as for pot culture; 25c per dozen.

New Oxalis Buttercup. This neat little plant should not be missing in any collection of pot plants. Although it is not directly a pot, but a border plant, but it is so well adapted to pot culture and will grow especially well in a hanging vase or hanging basket, that it may well be classed among the pot plants. Its hanging habit and bright golden yellow flowers make it especially attractive. Being of an easy culture it is a good acquisition to our collection of bulbous plants; 40c. per dozen.

Calla Aethopica. Lily of the Nile. As a winter blooming bulbous rooted pot plant there is hardly anything to come up to the beautiful Calla Lily. The plant, which is of an easy culture, will bloom in the green house as well as in a room near the window, or even on the veranda, as long as it is kept frost free. It may also be grown in a fish-pond or tank in a green house and produce its large pure white flowers. Bulbs should be potted in the months of October, November, December and January, and may be had to bloom from Christmas to March; 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Black Calla Lily. ARUM SANCTUM. A handsome pot plant, producing a flower similar in shape to the White Calla Lily. Calla Aethopica, but of a dark purplish maroon color. This plant is of an easy

culture, requiring the same treatment as the White Calla, and blooms equally as freely. Price per bulb, 20c.; per dozen, \$2.00.

Spotted Calla. Leaves dark, rich green, exquisitely dotted with white marks, Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat; 20c. each.

Ranunculus. French Double. The roots can be planted during fall and winter, either in the open ground or in pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and flowers are larger. The ground should be rather dry, and if planted in open ground it will be well to have the spot a little higher than the bed or border 25c. per dozen.

Tulips Double and single. Tulips thrive better in more northern latitude than this, but some years they flower well here, and as they are cheap, a few flowering bulbs will pay the small amount they cost. They should not be planted later than January, and placed very shallow in the ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. Single and double, 50c. per dozen.

Scilla Peruviana These are greenhouse bulbs at the North, but here they are hardy and do well in the open ground. There are two varieties, the blue and the white. They throw up a shoot, on the end of which the flowers appear, forming truss. Plant from October till March; 20 cents each.

Tuberoses. Double Flowering. They are ornamental for the garden and very valuable for making bouquets on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs, 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.



Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum.



Double Tiger Lily.



Lilium Tigrinum

JAPAN LILIES.

LILIUM AURATUM. Golden Band Lily. This is a very handsome lily; the flowers are large and white, each petal hav-

one inch deep. We have seen these noble lilies bloom, and they were really fine; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time and measuring from six to nine inches across. Very fragrant. We have fine



Bermuda Easter Lily.

ing a yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, if planted



Lilium Auratum

bulbs, imported direct from their native country. Flowering bulbs, 20 cents each.

Try the New Tarrytown Fern.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM.
Pure white. Japan Lily. 25c. each.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM.
White and red spotted. 15 cents each.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM.
Rose spotted. 15 cents each. These Japan Lilies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from October till January. Perfectly suited to this climate.

LILIUM TIGRINUM, FL. PL. This is a very fine variety; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regularly as a camelia flower. Very fine. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LILIUM HARRISSII, OR BERMUDA EASTER LILY. This handsome white Lily is similar in shape to our St. Joseph's Lily, except that the tube is a little shorter and the outside petals a little more recurved. Excellent for forcing and principally adapted for church decorations. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances. 25c. each.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM. The old St. Joseph Lily. This variety, an old stand-by with us, is so well known here that it requires no further description. The long white tubes generally open shortly



Lilium Speciosum Rubrum.

after Easter and are often used for church decorations on Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's day, hence the name St. Joseph Lily. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ORNITHAGALUM UMBELLATIUM, or STAR OF BETHLEHEM. Outside green and white striped, inside satiny white; flowers in umbels; very showy, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.



TO LOVERS OF THE CHOICEST ROSES:

From a thorough practical experience and knowledge of the Rose and its requirements, we have selected only the choicest varieties, freedom of bloom, size, color, vigor, form and substance of each variety considered. Propagated and grown at our own nursery and thoroughly acclimated, our smaller size Roses are grown in pots, which give more satisfaction, being more adapted to the usual handling in

Bronze Medal for Garden Tools at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

packing, shipping and planting on arrival. We also grow a large quantity in open ground, which gives a large size plant for those who want immediate effect. We do not grow any plants for their flowers specially, thereby assuring you good stock. The so-called one and two year old plants which are advertised and catalogued as good stock having been worked and forced for their flowers, are worthless in any garden. Our Field Roses are all lifted and established in pots and hardened before shipping, thereby insuring perfect success, and to reduce express charges soil is removed to some extent.

While we are prepared to fill all orders for field grown Roses at any time, we advise our patrons to reserve their orders until December 1st, as this will give them an opportunity to become better matured, and can be transplanted to better advantage.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger Plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

Novelties in Roses.

NEW BEDDING ROSE.

The Baby Rambler, or Everblooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler.

(MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR.)



This is without question the most important addition to our list of bedding Roses for many years, and one which seems destined to become the leading popular bedding variety.

It is a cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the Dwarf Polyantha sorts, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers similar to the Crimson Rambler, but instead of climbing the plants form dwarf, compact bushes not over 18 inches high, with clean, dark green foliage, which is never attacked by disease or insects and is perfectly hardy; but the most unique and novel feature about it is the phenomenal freedom with which it produces its flowers. In this respect it outclasses any Rose of any type known, the plant being never out of bloom from early spring until stopped by hard frost late in the autumn, and if grown indoors it will flower the year round. Strong 4 inch pot plants in bud or bloom, 50c. each.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. A handsome new rose of vigorous habit of growth, with large, full, Camelia-shaped flowers. Color rosy flesh, on a yellow ground, shaded with a border of carmine; flowers five inches in diameter. A remarkable variety of great worth. 25c. and 50c. each.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING. (Tea.) This variety is a seedling of M. Niel and Maman Cochet, with beautiful closely set foliage and a strong, sturdy

habit of growth. The bloom is very large, perfectly full, of elegant form—has a beautiful long bud; the colors are very bright, distinct and clear, and have no unpleasant

We Received Gold Medal at Portland Exposition.



Souvenir De Pierre Notting.

tones—orange-yellow, bordered in carmine-rose. Promises to prove very popular. Has received not less than six gold medals and prizes; 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

BESSIE BROWN. A rose of transcendent beauty, totally distinct, and one of the largest and fullest that we have ever seen. It is erect and vigorous in growth, flowering profusely in the open ground all



Bessie Brown.

through the summer. Color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed pink; petals enormous and of shell shape. It is marvelous



The Dinsmore Rose.

that such large flowers can be so freely produced; 25, 50, \$1.00.

HELEN GOULD OR BALDUIN. One of the most remarkable roses of recent date. As strong growing as the best of the H. P.'s, with large, handsome foliage, flowers of the fullest form and largest size, which is equalled in profusion by no other rose of its size that we have ever seen. The color is bright glowing carmine, and out-ranks all others of its color. The bud is long and elegantly pointed; it is as sweet as a June rose. Its many fine qualities will make friends for it; 15c., 25c., 50c. and extra strong \$1.00.

DINSMORE. After thorough trial we find this rose out-ranks all others of the large varieties. We have so few of the true hybrids which bloom all the year around, which this rose does, while it does not surpass the American Beauty in size it does in color, and is quite as profuse in flowering, and no garden or collection of roses is complete without it; flowers large and perfectly double, color rich crimson scarlet; very showy and handsome; delightfully fragrant. Price for strong blooming plants, 15c., 25c. and 50c. each and extra strong, \$1.00.

MADAME MASSON. It may not be generally known among our customers that this is one of the really superb roses, and fully the equal of any variety in this collection. We think it one of the very finest roses in existence for garden cultivation; it is entirely hardy, blooms nearly all the time, bearing in profusion numbers of large, full, double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance; color clear bright rose; distinct and charming. This is one of the largest bloomers among the hybrids; 15c., 25c. and 50c. each and extra strong, \$1.00.

MADAME E. DURANTHRON. This is one of the most unique colored roses in existence. It produces a distinct globe shaped bloom. It combines the delicate shades of Princess Beatrice with the more ruddy coloring of Madame Margottin. This is indeed a beauty; 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

FRANCES E. WILLARD OR PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. (Climbing Marie Guillot.) A glorious new rose. If you

have never seen Marie Guillot growing at its best in the open ground, you cannot conceive of the beauty of its large, bold, handsome white flowers. It has been termed the Queen of White Roses; and while there are many white varieties of unquestionable excellence, there are none more reliable for out-door cultivation than Marie Guillot. It is one of the most rapid growing and vigorous Climbing Roses we have ever seen. It blooms continuously throughout the season, the first and every year. The flowers are magnificently made, extra large, deep and double. The buds are particularly beautiful and the fragrance delightful. Price, 15c., 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

CHOICE VARIETIES.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA. Identical with Malmaison except in color of flower, which is white. This fact alone will make it popular with rose lovers everywhere. It grows vigorously, has large, handsome foliage, and deep, double, full flowers. Color pure waxy white, with centre of flower shaded lemon yellow. It is wonderfully free flowering, and in open ground is excellent.

ENCHANTRESS. This variety belongs among the leaders. It blooms with astonishing freedom, bearing its large, globular, double flowers in immense clusters. Color creamy white, tinted buff in centre.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A flower of grand build, habit of growth strong and vigorous, the finest summer blooming white rose in existence. An extraordinary large bloomer and produces one of the finest buds of the class. It has large glossy dark green foliage, which helps to increase the richness of the bloom.

MADAME A. CHANTENAY. Size of stem and flower enormous, good strong grower and will make stems three to four feet long, color an exquisite shade of light pink, perfectly grand.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. A grand acquisition. Growth and freedom of bloom excellent, color a beautiful shell pink, strong and vigorous.

BRIDE AND BRIDESMAID. Can be described as one, they being the most pop-

ular of all tea roses, belonging to the Mermet family. Habit of growth good, freedom of bloom unexcelled, the color in these varieties are the finest white and pink, respectively. They are their namesakes' favorites and are the principal forcing roses of which thousands are grown and shipped annually. They are used especially for cut blooms.

CLOTILDE SOUPERT. It is the leader of the Soupert family. White with pink center, resembling a Camelia in appearance. A very pleasing variety.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. An old favorite with all, its fine satin pink color and freedom of bloom and general good qualities have given it a wide reputation. No Southerner can afford to be without one, as it is the Queen of the garden.

ETOILE DE LYON. (Star of the Lion.) Extra large blooms with long substantial stems. A fine yellow tree blooming rose of great substance; clean healthy grower.

GOLDEN GATE. A choice rose borne on long, graceful stems, and certain to give satisfaction. This rose has become a force of notoriety the past two years. Color a most beautiful creamy white with a distinct pink edge. Fine foliage and good habit.

MADAME JOS. SCHWARTZ. Another strong free bloomer of good merit; color a pleasing blending of white and pink, combination perfect.

For a Free Blooming Rose the Baby Rambler is unexcelled.

MAMAN COCHET. Deserves to rank as the best in its class; the growth made in one season is greater than any other, flowers are large and full and borne on strong stems and fine foliage, color a most pleasing pink with light center. This rose requires a warm climate, and is therefore at home in this section.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Same as preceding except color is pure white.

SAFRANO (safron) AND **ISABELLA SPRUNT** (yellow). Our grandmother's favorites. Always in bloom, rich in color and produce the very finest form of buds found in any rose; stiff stems holding the flowers straight up.

STANDARD EVER-BLOOMING TEA ROSES.

Gruss an Teplitz—Scarlet shading to velvety crimson.

Archduke Charles—Dark red changing to light red.

Agrippina—Brilliant fiery red, double and sweet.

Hermosa—Beautiful pink flowers borne in clusters.

Louis Phillippe—Rich, dark, velvety crimson, free and beautiful.

Monthly Cabbage—A lovely pink rose, very fine. A comrade to Archduke Charles.

Mrs. DeGraw—Rich, glossy pink, hardy.

Queen's Scarlet—A grand bedding rose of the richest scarlet.

Striped Malmaison—Just what its name indicates.

Beauty Stapleford—Bright pink and rich rose crimson.

Duchess of Albany—(Red La France)—Charming rose; speaks for itself.

La France—Center of petal clear peach pink, outer edge silvery rose. A general favorite.

Meteor—Dark, rich red rose, none better.

Prince of Bulgaria—Rosy flesh, color very fine and very free.

Lady Battersea—Bright, cherry crimson.

Marie Guillot—Ivory white.

Striped La France—Same as La France, except the color is pink with light stripes.

Superb.

Triumph de Pernet Pere—Magenta red, passing to rich crimson, a very fine variety.

Viscountess Folkstone—Creamy white, faintly tinted fawn. Extremely large and double.

White La France—White, faintly tinted fawn.

White Bon Silene—Same as Bon Silene, except color is pure snow white.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. This is one of the most popular of garden roses. Its beautiful flesh color and perfectly double flowers and free flowering habit being so well known needs no further comment.

Prices, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 4 inch pots, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants, 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

White Bougere—Identical with Bougere, except the color is White.

Bon Silene—Deep rose, sometimes bright rosy crimson, occasionally pale light rose.

Catherine Mermet—Large, clear rosy pink.

Countess Riza du Parc—Coppery rose, shaded with crimson.

Devoniensis—Magnolia fragrance, creamy white with flesh tint.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger—Deep shaded coppery yellow.

La Princess Vera—Rich snowy white, shaded with coppery colors.

Madame Welche—Amber yellow with crimson rose center.

Madame Camille—Remarkable shade of salmon.

Madame Lambard—Beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn.

Marie Van Houtte—A beautiful pale canary yellow.

Papa Gantier—Rich, bright red and very large.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot—(New.)—Coppery rose, center shaded orange. Very beautiful.

Sylph—(New)—Flowers ivory white, tinted with peach color. A very beautiful blending of colors.

Silver King—The largest and best hardy pink rose.

Sombrieul—Pure white edged with silvery rose.

The Queen—Beautiful long buds. The color is a pure snowy white.

Helen Gambier—White, buff center.

Mme. Schwaller—Rose pink.

Mme. de Vatry—Red.

Muriel Graham—Very light pink.

Empress Eugenie—Pink.

Souvenir d'un Ami—Deep rose color.

Princess Sagan—Crimson.
 Jules Finger—Rosy red.
 Mme. Caroline Kuster—Yellow.
 Andre Schwartz—Red.
 Visc. Wattier—Pink.
 Champion of the World—Pink.
 Mme. Cecil Brunner—Pink.
 Countess de Frigneuse—Yellow.
 Marechal Robert—White, shaded pink.
 Snow Flake—White.
 Gen. de Tartas—Red.
 Pierre Guillot—Crimson.
 Burbank—Rose.
 Maurice Rovier—Red.

Clara Watson—Salmon, tinted pink.
 Maid of Honor—Deep pink.
 Perle des Jardins—Yellow.
 Christine de Nove—Rich crimson.
 Prices, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; 4 in. pots, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

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CLIMBING ROSES.

Alister Stella Grey—(Golden Rambler.)—
 This is a grand rose.
 Bardou Job—The saucer rose, richest colored of all roses. Deep velvety crimson, almost black. Semi-double, very handsome.
 Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold—Clear golden yellow.
 Climbing Brides' Maid—Identical with Brides' Maid, lovely pink buds.
 Climbing La France—A beautiful peach pink color of delicate shade. Very hardy.
 Climbing Meteor—Rich velvety crimson. Extra fine. Hardy.
 Climbing Malmaison—A lovely flesh color. Strong grower.
 Climbing Paul Neyron—(Madame Wagram.)—Large pink flowers of magnificent satin rose color. Extremely beautiful.
 Climbing Perle des Jardins—Deep golden yellow.
 Climbing Wootton—Deep, rich red, fragrant.
 Crimson Rambler—Bright scarlet in immense panicles of fifty or more blooms. Magnificent and hardy. Try this rose and wait results, you will never regret it.
 Climbing Devonensis—Pink.
 James Sprunt—Crimson.
 Lamarque—Pale canary yellow, almost white.
 Mrs. Robt. Peary, or Climbing Kaiserina—The greatest of all climbing hardy roses. Largest size buds and flowers of pure white. This is a grand Rose.
 Marechal Niel—Everybody's favorite, deep golden yellow.

Mary Washington—Pure white in large clusters. Hardy.
 Pink Rambler—(New)—Deep, rich pink, very handsome. Hardy.
 Reine Marie Henriette—Cherry red, sweet scented.
 Reve d'Or—Buff yellow; good.
 Solfaterre—Fine clear sulphur yellow.
 White Rambler—Pure white, an elegant rose. Hardy.
 Madame Isaac Parrier—Crimson.
 Waltham Queen—Rich red flowers of magnificent size.
 W. A. Richardson—Orange yellow. Coppery shades.
 White Marechal Niel—Same as Marechal Niel, except the flowers are creamy white.
 Lady Banks—Yellow.
 Lady Banks—White. The Lady Banks roses are noted for their peculiar fragrance.
 Aglaia—(Yellow Rambler.)—This comes next to Crimson Rambler for beauty. It is a hardy climbing yellow rose.
 Zelia Pradel—Pure white, full and sweet.
 Prices, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 4 in. pots 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Extra strong Climbers Marechal Niel, Henriette, etc., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

We also have extra strong grafted Marechal Niels, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

American Beauty—A universally admired rich red rose.
 Ball of Snow—White.

Captain Christy—Pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson.
 Coquette des Blanches—Pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with rose.

Chas. Lefebre—Rich crimson with dark shadings.
 Coquet des Alps—White.
 Gen. Jacqueminot—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety.
 Giant of Battles—Crimson.
 Jno. Hopper—Brilliant rose changing to bright glowing pink.
 La Reine—Clear bright rose.
 Louis Van Houtte—Brilliant vinous crimson.
 Madame Chas. Wood—Bright fiery scarlet.
 Magna Charta—Pink.
 Paul Neyron—Dark pink, shaded carmine.

Pierre Notting—Very dark, blackish red, shaded violet crimson.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry Red.

Mrs. R. B. Cant—Salmon rose.

Prices, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown, \$1.00.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent of the value of plants to cover postage.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

Palms, Bedding Plants, and Ornamental Shrubs.

This Department is no longer an experiment as our long business of past seasons will testify to, and we are now prepared to fill any order, no matter how large the contract nor how small the purchase may be.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery.

ABUTILON.—Singularly beautiful flowering Maples and worthy a place in any garden, producing their flowers in great abundance the entire year, beginning to bloom when quite small. Ours include the best varieties. Price, 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen. Extra large plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

BALL OF SNOW—Pure white.

ROBERT GEORGE—A free and continuous bloomer. Flowers are broad, their large, overlapping petals incurved, color orange, veined with crimson.



Abutilon.

SHOWER OF GOLD—A beautiful, dwarf-growing variety, the whole plant being covered with a profusion of beautiful golden yellow blossoms.

THOMSONI PLENA—New. Has perfectly double flowers that resemble in form a double Hollyhock. Color a rich, deep orange, shaded and streaked with crimson. The foliage is delightfully variegated.

SPLENDENS—A beautiful velvety crimson.

SCARLET GEM—A rich, bright scarlet.

ECLIPSE—This is an elegant foliage plant, and one of the prettiest we know. It is new, and the flowers, which are produced in profusion, set the plant off to good advantage.

SOUVENIR DE BONNE—New. This is a charming plant. The body of the leaf is a deep rich green, bordered and edged with purest white. It is a lovely plant to go with Palms or other decorative plants.

ACALYPHA SANDERII—The Most Sensational Introduction of the Century.—Under a variety of names this remarkable plant has been praised by experts the world over. It has been called the "Philippine Medusa," "Dewey's Favorite Plant," "Chenille Plant," "Blazing Cat Tail" and many other names of similar character. We know of no plant so unique and sensational in appearance. It is an absolutely new departure totally unlike any other plant now known. At the great exhibition which is held at Ghent, Belgium, every five years, to which the plantsmen of Europe bring their finest novelties, this great plant won the distinction of being the most striking novelty exhibited. It is an extraordinary free grower and bloomer, small plants blooming from January to December. As an ornamental

plant, it is the *most striking ever seen*. Of branching habit, the branches spread widely and throw out their long, dazzling crimson, fluffy spikes 12 to 18 inches long (not 20 to 30 inches, as has been described), between the large, bright green leaves, in the most effective manner. A large plant presents a sight that baffles description. This is a plant that you should not miss getting. It will attract instant attention and admiration. Strong plants, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large, \$1.00 each.

ACALYPHA—A showy class of foliage plants that is becoming very popular for ornamental and sub-tropical bedding. The colors are as bright as in the best of the Coleus and the plants are much hardier and not so liable to wilt in the hottest and driest weather.



Acalypha Sanderii.

MARGINATA—Fine large foliage, dark olive, margined rose. A very desirable variety, standing upright in hot and dry weather.

MACAFEANA—A grand foliage plant with bright orange red leaves, very showy. Prices, 10 to 20 cents each; \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen.

ACHYRANTHUS—**LINDENII**—Of a rich, dark red color, admirably adapted for ribbon borders, or the edging of flower beds.

MCNALLI—Very decided improvement, dwarf, compact and splendid show, 10 and 20 cents each.

BEIMUELLERI—Dark, metal red foliage. Its strong point is its low spreading symmetrical growth, does not exceed six inches in height, a very useful novelty, 10 cents to twenty cents each.

ALTERNANTHERAS—Splendid for bedding or bordering. Grows very compact, and so well-known that a description is superfluous. Red and yellow, 5 cents each; 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA—Lemon Verbena—This plant has the most fragrance of any grown. One plant will scent a whole garden, the fragrance is that of the Lemon, really exquisite. 15, 25 and 35 cents each.

AGAVA AMERICANA—Century plant, green and variegated, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

ASPIDISTA—Tough, hardy foliage plants, suitable for house decoration or the garden.

LURIDA—Beautiful dark green, price 25 and 50 cents.

LURIDA VARIGATA—Dark green, handsomely margined yellow and white, 50 and 75 cents and \$1.00.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS—The upright flowering fuchsia, a fine bedding and house plant, bearing brilliant scarlet flowers in great abundance, 10 cents to 25 cents each.

ALTHAEA VARIEGATA—Variegated-Leaved Rose of Sharon.—This is a hardy shrub, with foliage beautifully variegated, each leaf being broadly margined white. Flowers dark crimson, very double. It forms a handsome shrub six to seven feet high. 25 and 50 cents each.

DOUBLE WHITE—Continuous bloomer, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

DOUBLE PURPLE—Continuous bloomer, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

DOUBLE ROSE—Very delicate rose, 25 and 50 cents each. Extra large, \$1.00 each.

BANNER—New. (Rose of Sharon.) The most beautiful variety ever introduced. The flowers are as large as good sized roses, and very double; the color is pale rosy pink, elegantly striped with rich crimson. It blooms in July and August, when every branch is loaded and crowded with flowers. It is a very handsome, erect growing little tree or tall shrub, 25c. and 50c. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

BLANCHE—New. A great improvement on the double white althaea now in cultivation. The flowers of this new variety are much more perfect than the parent, being double, while the color shows almost pure

white, the carmine threading at base of petals being very faint. 25c. and 50c.

ALLAMANDA—WILLIAMSII — Shrubby plant; flowers yellow, profuse bloomer. 25 and 50 cents each.

HENDERSONII — Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer. 25 and 50 cents.

ASPARAGUS—SPRENGERI — A beautiful new variety of this graceful class of plants, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for house decoration or for planting in hanging baskets, where it makes a graceful drooping plant with branches or fronds 4 to 5 feet in length, of a rich shade of green. 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Extra large plants, \$2.00.

PLUMOSUS AND PLUMOSUS NANUS — An excellent plant for window culture, the lace like texture of its foliage excelling that of Maiden Hair Fern in grace and daintiness. It is fine as a pot plant, and in floral decorations the sprays are almost indispensable. 15 cents each, large plants 30, 50 and 75 cents. Extra large plants, \$1.50.

AZALEA INDICA — Chinese Azalea — Our stock of these useful plants is exceptionally fine this year, every plant being a perfect specimen.



Azalea Indica.

We offer a grand list of standard varieties embracing all shades of white, pink, crimson and rose colored, as well as variegated pink and white and rose and white. No plant yet introduced gives better satisfaction for winter and early spring flowering in the house. Name the color or shade desired and we will not fail to please you. Price, well budded, 10 inch crowns, \$1.50; 12 inch crowns, \$1.75; 14 inch crowns, \$2.00; 16 inch crowns, \$2.50; 20 inch crowns, \$3.00; 22 inch crowns, \$4.00.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA — Norfolk Island Pine — This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, and slightly



Araucaria Excelsa.

pendulous branches, grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size, 12 inches high, \$1.25; 15 inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$3.00; 24 inches, \$5.00. Araucaria Robusta Compacta, 18 inches, \$4.00; 24 inches, \$6.00; 30 inches, \$7.50. Excelsa Glauca, 12 inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$4.00; 24 inches, \$6.00; 30 inches, \$7.50.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRE SANDERIANA — Chinese Paper Plants — A beautiful free plant of recent introduction, strong growing and beginning to bloom when quite small. Flowers produced in bracts of a brilliant crimson rose color with yellow stamens. Destined to become very popular and yet quite new in the South. Very adaptable for green-house, conservatory or garden. Price, strong plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

BEGONIA REX — These handsome foliage plants far out-show all others, their lustrous tints making irregular blotches and shades of color combination classes them amongst the very finest of plants. They delight in a warm shady place; when watering avoid wetting the leaves; a rich sandy soil is their delight. Try them and see their comforting variations of color. Price 15c. and 25c. each; extra specimens, 50c. each.



Begonia Rex.

BEGONIAS—The Begonia is to-day the most popular house-plant, and deservedly so, for there is nothing that gives such a magnificent display of bloom all through the year, or grows as well as in the average dwelling house.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, somewhat in style with *B. Rubra*, but more than twice as large; upper side deep green, under side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral in large pendant panicles.

RUBRA—This Begonia is still a great favorite. The flowers are rich coral red, hanging in large pendant clusters; these combined with the rich green foliage, makes it one of the best plants for house.

WASHINGTONII — Upright grower, very large leaf.

DEW DROP — A dwarf grower, very bunchy, round leaves, white flowers, blooms freely.

M. DE LESSEPS—A very showy grower, large darkened leaves; with silvery spots, it blooms in clusters, flowers white. 15 and 25 cents each.

FAIRY—A nice glossy leaf of medium growth, a profuse bloomer producing a mass of white flowers. 15 and 25 cents each.

THURSTONI—This Begonia is admired above many, having large glossy dark red leaves and blooms very freely, bearing light pink flowers.

ARGENTEA GUTTATA—A handsome foliage variety, purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery marking, with flowers. An excellent pot plant.

ALBA PICTA—Leaves glossy green, thickly spotted with silvery white; flower white.

Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; large



Begonia.

plants, 10c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. Except where noted.

BEGONIA GLOIRE DE LORRAINE—New. The very finest Begonia in existence. There is no doubt of its superiority over all others, of quite recent introduction and has created a sensation wherever seen. Destined to become the most popular of its entire family, beginning to bloom in very small-sized plants, and continuing a perfect mass of beauty its entire life. Plants 10 to 12 inches high are perfectly grand and cannot be too highly praised, its flowers are a most distinct clear rose color, nothing washy or faded in any stage of development. The foliage is of a bright olive color, its habit of growth is branching and sturdy, and is highly recommended by the most eminent expert horticulturalists who have thus far had the opportunity of seeing it. We credit ourselves as being the introducers of this fine Begonia in this our sunny South. We control the largest and healthiest stock in the South. Clean, vigorous plants, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

BANANA—Tall variety, 50 cents, \$1 to \$3 each. This variety is very easily kept over winter in a warm cellar; cut off all the leaves and keep dry. For tropical effect this variety is superb.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

NEW VARIETIES.

We are the largest growers in the South of these beautiful autumn flowers and take great pride and care in their cultivation, always adding the best of the new introductions as soon as proved worthy, our stock consists of over 100 varieties, and we are prepared to supply the popular All Saints Day kinds by the 100 or 1000 on short notice, such as Mrs. H. Robinson, white; Mrs. Coombes, pink; H. Cannel and Col. Appleton, yellow; we call special attention



to our new varieties, especially Wm. Duckham, which is without doubt the finest pink ever introduced and should be in every collection, whether for exhibition or garden.

GEN. HUTTON—Yellow shaded orange; an enormous flower, with perfect stem and foliage and one of the strongest growers; winner of the first prize for best vase of yellow at the late Flower Show in New Orleans, beating the well-known Col. Appleton. No collection should be without this grand variety. Price, 50 cents.

FEMINA—A grand new pink variety from France, same shade as Wm. Duckham, with short Dahlia like petals, which, on first opening, are slightly tipped with light yellow, but finishing a perfect Pink of the largest size and perfect form; an extra strong grower. 50 cents.

BEN WELLS—A monster Japanese blush white with long narrow florets slightly reflexed but deep; grand for exhibition; winner of the first prize at the late Flower Show for best vase of white; a variety hard to beat. 50 cents.

S. S. WRIGHT—The largest of all the red varieties, a perfect mammoth; when first opening it is red and gold of gorgeous shades, reflexing until it shows pure red of a depth of color beyond conception. 50 cents.

MAYNELL—One of the largest blooms that we have ever seen, both deep and broad; color, bright crimson with gold reverse; very fine. 25 cents.

LEILA FILKINS—A lovely shade of pink, fully 8 inches across, which fortunately does not burn or fade so quickly as some

of the fine varieties do; habit very stout with beautiful foliage. 25 cents.

LORD HOPETOWN—A very handsome flower of the richest scarlet crimson with shining gold reverse, one of the finest for show or for general purposes; took first prize at the late Flower Show for best vase of red. 25 cents.

BOCCACE—A perfectly round incurved of very large size, stiff stem and nice foliage; color golden chrome. This is a specially fine variety. 25 cents.

WM. DUCKHAM—A very large Japanese incurved and of a pleasing shade of pink, winner of the silver cup of the Chrysanthemum Society of America and of many gold medals and prizes, in fact everywhere it has been exhibited, which speaks more for it, than anything we can say about it, no one should fail to get this, it is an extra strong grower and easy to manage. Price 25 cents.

HONESTY—A Japanese variety of immense size, color pure white; we believe this to be one of the best varieties for All Saints Day, being larger than Mrs. H. Robinson and a much stronger grower.

DR. ENGUEHARD—One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Color a true pink without the least trace of purple.

MISS ALICE BYRON—One of the grandest whites, introduced for some time and the purest in color of any we grow, and it is sure to prove valuable for All Saints Day, as it blooms about the same time as Mrs. H. Robinson.

MRS. COOMBES—An enormous reflexed flower with very broad petals, in color a beautiful shade of rose, the best of this color for All Saints Day.

MISS LUCY EVANS—New. A beautiful heliotrope pink, clearer in color and larger in size than the very popular Mrs. Coombes, and opens freely and easily; incurving center, reflexing outer petals.

MRS. BASSETT—Fine lemon yellow; a sport from Mrs. Robinson. No other variety approached it for size at this date.

CONVENTION HALL—Closely resembles The Queen in stem, foliage and form, but is without the objectionable eye; color, white, of an exceedingly pure tone; very broad center petals, incurving closely; tubular ray florets. Height, 4 feet; second crown or terminal, maturing Nov. 5th. Winner of the \$200 prize for best seedling at Kansas City.

THE YELLOW EATON—“Dr. Oronhyatекха.” A bright yellow sport from Timothy Eaton, only a shade lighter than Appleton, and especially valuable as the best in

its color to follow that fine variety up to the close of the Chrysanthemum season; foliage very beautiful, stem first rate and quite strong enough to hold up the monster blooms which do not show the coarseness sometimes attributed to Eaton; for everybody's use, and for commercial purposes as well as for show, we can cheerfully recommend this grand variety; it is strictly A No. 1. Scored 91.

MISS MINNIE BAILEY—A seedling from Mrs. Perrin, possessing good stem and foliage, but surpassing that variety in fullness, being fully double under all conditions. Color, bright pink, very similar to that of Mrs. Perrin, although a trifle lighter from the influence of Lavender Queen, the other parent. Height, 3½ feet; size, 5½ inches. Certificate C. S. A.

A. J. BALFOUR—A very large Japanese incurved. Color, rose-pink, broad petals of great substance. Fast gaining a first place.

BRUTUS—Orange and red. Straight petals, forming a half globular flower. Good color. Nice for exhibition collections.

COL. APPLETON—As to bud: If for commercial purpose, use the first crown, which brings it early and large; if for exhibition, use the second crown, which brings a flower with a better finish; dwarf, stiff-stemmed, elegant in foliage, enormous in bloom, finely incurved and golden yellow.

GEO. W. CHILDS—The best known of the reds and golds. Easily injured by overfeeding. Fine for bush plants.

GOLDEN WEDDING—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold; the standard for measuring color.

GEO. CARPENTER—A very full, long-petaled Japan ideal, exhibition sort; should be in every collection. Color, light rosymauve.

MRS. WEEKS—One of the most beautiful and decorative of all the white chrysanthemums; incurving petals of purest white. A trifle soft for commercial purposes.

KATE BROOMHEAD—A grand exhibition variety, producing a massive flower of golden amber or orange; in fact, the color is much the same as in the fine old variety Source d'Or, which has never been surpassed.

LAVENDER QUEEN—One of the most beautiful and delicate of lavender pinks. Very refined in form, foliage and habit; easy to do. Beautifully reflexed in form, showing the color perfectly. Extremely large.

MRS. H. ROBINSON—In actual beauty this variety is still unsurpassed. It will hold first place for many a day to come, though we shall have other types as good. From

October 15 to November 1 it reigns supreme among whites. Its one single fault is its tendency to a weak stem in soils deficient in lime, but so long as large, broad-petaled, globular incurves are admired, Mrs. Robinson will lead.

MAJOR BONNAFFON—The most widely grown of yellow sorts for commercial purposes.

TIMOTHY EATON—The "Commercial Traveler"—will go half across the continent without looking "tired."

Height, 3½ feet; time, November 5, and later; can be spaced 6 x 8 inches; take bud between August 25 and September 15; use first or second crown. The terminal bud brings a brittle stem, breaking frequently at the first shoulder. First of all, it is a splendid grower, has elegant foliage, a stiff stem, perfects all its flowers, and produces an enormous, full, deep creamy white bloom.

T. CARRINGTON—A very large Japanese incurved; color, carmine rose, with silvery reverse. Fine for exhibition.

MARIAN NEWELL—Pure pink, with no magenta shade. Reflexing with nice wide petals; full and double, 9 inches across.

BUFF GLOBE—A sport from Good Gracious. Buff, shaded orange.

FRANK HARDY—A pure white sport from Good Gracious. Take crown bud only.

SIMPLICITY—A pure white Japanese variety equal to Mme. Carnot in size.

THE QUEEN—Japanese Incurved. A very popular white.

MRS. J. JONES—A very popular pure white. Good keeper.

MRS. GEO. F. BEAR—(Syn. Yellow Mrs. J. Jones.)

MUTUAL FRIEND—A broad, spreading flower of the purest white. As an exhibition bloom it has few equals.

INTENSITY—A large reflexed flower, showing only the bright crimson upper surface of petal. Strong, upright growth. It has no equal as a late commercial red.

NIVEUS—Grand white of easy culture. Valuable for all purposes. Can be flowered late.

BLACK HAWK—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

We also handle all the well known older varieties and are prepared to fill all orders for same.

All the above except where otherwise noted, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen, until August 1st; after that date in pots at 25 and 50 cents each.

CANNAS.

KING HUMBERT—In this grand new Italian Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, will measure six inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery-bronze with brownish-green markings, bold and effective; 5 feet. 75 cents each.

MRS. KATE GRAY—The most robust-growing Canna in our collection, with broad and massive foliage of a bright glossy green, and forming a beautiful foil to the gigantic trusses of flowers, which are of a rich shade of orange-scarlet overlaid with gold, and measures from 6 to 7 inches across. 25 cents each.

MLLE. BERAT—This is a pink variety of French origin. Entirely distinct from any other sort. It is much the darkest of all the king Cannas, being dark carmine-red. Heads of bloom are held very erect and well above the foliage. A showy, effective bedder. One of the finest introductions. 25 cents each.

MARTHA WASHINGTON—Very large, broad-petaled flowers in well filled trusses. Color, pure, bright rose; height, 3 feet. Our best pink Canna. 25 cents each.

PRES. MCKINLEY—Color, fiery crimson-scarlet. An early, constant and profuse bloomer. Dwarf habit, stools freely, making a valuable bedder; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Rich crimson, with a broad margin of yellow. Although old, it is still considered one of the best of its color.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER—Bright crimson flowers in large, full spikes; height 5 feet. One of the best crimson bedders.

BLACK BEAUTY—The darkest and most handsome colored foliage of any Canna. Unequalled for center of groups; 5 to 7 feet high.

MME. CROZY—Scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Fine for bedding. One of the most popular varieties.

PENNSYLVANIA—One of the best of the Italian hybrids with flowers $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, produced with remarkable freedom, in many branched panicles and of an intense vermillion scarlet overlaid with an orange scarlet sheen. Rich, massive, deep green foliage, 6 to 7 feet.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with red. One of the finest variegated varieties.

COLEUS.—STANDARD SORTS.

BRILLIANTCY—The finest giant Coleus ever offered. The color is a bright carmine, shading off to a deep maroon, the margins of the leaves bordered with yellow and green, and having a rich velvety lustre equal to the finest rose, the whole effect being one rarely seen in any plant. The habit is strong and vigorous, growing two to three feet high, leaves very large, often nine to ten inches long. 25 cents each.

PREST. GERARD—Dark green, old gold, maroon and red. Extra fine, very showy and rich, like an *Acalypha*.

HAMER—Very bright crimson center, banded by velvety maroon; edge of leaf bright green.

MODEL—Almost the entire body of the leaf is bright yellow; edged with a narrow band of bright green.

KAISER WILHELM—Bold foliage of crimson, maroon, lake and bright green; extremely showy.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Elegant foliage of chocolate maroon; one of the best dark sorts.

GOLDEN BEDDER—(Yellow.)

VERSCHAFFELTY—(Red.)

MRS. CAROLINE BECK—(Yellow and green and red.)

Also the following fine fancy sorts:—

CENTAUR, **HERO**, **M. DAUDET**, **FIREBRAND**, **PROGRESS**, **SPARKLER**, **HER MAJESTY**, **JNO. GOOD**, **BECKWITH GEM**.

Price, 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100, except where noted.

CROTONS—Splendid pot plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds great brilliancy to their colors. A plant that is sure to please every one. We offer strong plants 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; large 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; extra large 50c. and \$1.00 each.

CALLA AETHEOPICA—Ease of culture, freedom of bloom and beauty of flower have made these lilies almost indispensable; 40 and 50 cents each.

THE TRUE BLACK CALLA—**ARUM SANCTUM**—Well known as one of the most magnificent and stately plants. A native of the Holy Land. Flowers sweet scented, very large, often measuring a foot in length.

and five to eight inches wide. Inside of flower purplish black, outside pleasing green. The centre spadix rises from the flowers to a height of ten to twelve inches and is deep black. We imported our stock direct from Palestine. Sure to grow and bloom. 40 and 50 cents each.



Calla Lily.

SPOTTED CALLA. MACULATA. Leaves dark, rich green, exquisitely dotted with white marks. Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat, 40 and 50 cents each.

CARNATIONS. There is no sweeter flower than the Carnation, and they are without question the best of all plants for winter blooming. We have selected six of the very choicest kinds, including colors of this delightful flower, and know you will not be disappointed in getting these varieties. They are large plants, ready to begin blooming at once. Many of them will be in bud when we send them to you. Small plants 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen. Large plants in bud and bloom during season, 25c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

QUEEN LOUISE—The most perfectly formed and finished carnation yet raised; quite circular in outline, and nicely rounded out with petals. Brings an enormous crop of flowers. Clean and healthy—fine stem. Compared with Flora Hill it is not so early, does not continue so late, and is not so large, but surpasses it in finish and in constant stiffness of stem.

FLORA HILL—The largest, earliest, freest and best white variety to date with the majority of growers. Don't forget its value

as a very early variety, and also as an early summer bloomer.

MRS. HIGGINBOTTOM—A light pink variety, intermediate in color between Day-break and Mrs. Joost. Not equal to the largest in size, but choice in color and build. Healthy, free, Calyx and stem both good.



Carnation.

CHICAGO—Another early, continuous all season bloomer; 3 inches across; well formed flower and calyx 16 to 18 inch stem. Color brilliant scarlet, habit good, robust grower, free from disease. Scored 92 points before the American Carnation Society.

MRS. T. W. LAWSON—This variety has met a phenomenal early sale, running well up toward a hundred thousand at this writing. Has received five first-class certificates, including that of the American Carnation Society, and the Silver Cup at Philadelphia for best Pink; also Silver Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston. It is, without doubt, the finest Pink Carnation ever introduced, and has been so pronounced by experts.

MRS. BRANDT—The largest, finest and most profitable of all fancy carnations. Clear white, heavily edged and striped with scarlet.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM. Especially desirable for green house or window culture or for out of doors decorative effect. Easily grown, thriving in pot or box or in shady situation in garden or

lawn. The root should be set in fairly enriched sandy loam. If grown in open air the bulb should be dried off in October



Fancy-Leaved Caladium.

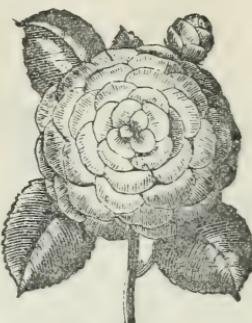
and kept warm and dry during winter. There is a wide range of color and markings, the handsome leaves being spotted and variegated with white, pink, scarlet, etc. We have the choicest strain of this fancy-leaved caladium, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM. Elephant's Ears. A handsome plant of tropical aspect, bearing leaves sometimes a yard or more in expanse. Effective as a single plant on a lawn, or in groups; also useful for decorative effect near streams or ponds. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter, and kept from year to year. Desirable and widely popular; 25 cents each.

GIANT PERSIAN CYCLAMEN. The new giant-flowered Persian Cyclamens are considered by experienced florists the most beautiful and decorative of all pot plants when in bloom. The foliage is broad, massive and graceful, of dark olive green, beautifully variegated with silver and rose colors. The immense, fairy-like flowers are carried on long stems and produce in boundless profusion, and are delightfully perfumed; 25 and 50 cents each; extra large 75 cents.

CAMELIA JAPONICA. The royal family of plants. Leaves glossy green and the flowers of the most exquisite beauty and waxy texture. From pure white to crimson, in almost endless variegation. The pure white ones are generally prized above the colored varieties. Their culture is nearly related to that of the Azalea, but their success is more certain. Requires shade and moisture throughout the hot season. Their time of blooming is winter and early spring. Requires a moderate and uniform temperature with as little artificial heat as possible.

When set with flower buds great care



Camelia Japonica.

must be taken in watering—when left too dry the buds are sure to drop. Prices, 12-inch plants, \$1.00 each; 16-inch \$1.50; 24-inch, \$2.00; 30-inch, \$2.50; 40-inch, \$3.00.

CISSUS DISCOLOR. A highly colored greenhouse climber of very rapid growth; 15c. and 25c.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS. Umbrella Plant. This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a Palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Try it. Price, 15 and 25 cents each. Large plants, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

CINERARIA. HYBRIDA. These are among the most gorgeous flowering plants. The colors range through all the shades of blue, violet, crimson, pink, maroon and white. They are in bloom only until the month of May; 25 and 50 cents.

DAHLIAS. GENERAL COLLECTION. Our collection of this beautiful flower is unrivaled. We import annually all the new varieties of merit, and none are retained in our collection that do not come up to the standard of perfect flowers. It now embraces all the finest Show Flowers in cultivation. Strong plants. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DRACENAS. We have a very fine collection of this ornamental foliage plant consisting of many beautiful and new varieties, such as Terminalis, Lord Wolseley, Imperialis, Hybrida, Lindenii, Fragrans and many others. Prices, 25 to 50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

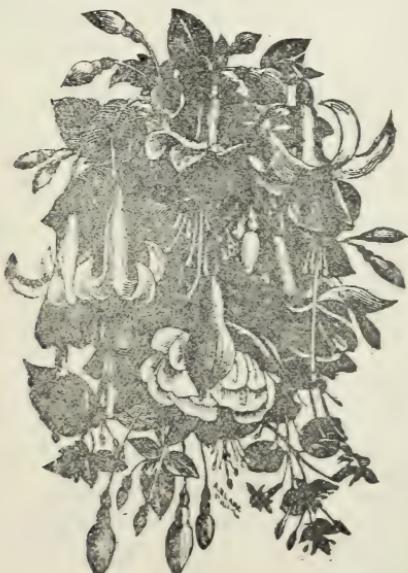
FICUS REPENS. A plant suited especially for covering the walls, pillars, etc., or outside decorations in the South, as it clings to stone or wood work with the greatest tenacity; 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

FICUS ELASTICA. India Rubber Plant. A most hardy decorative house



Ficus Elastica Belgica.

plant. Our stock is very large, and we recommend them to you strictly first-class properly grown stock, and will endure the ordinary house culture far better than when ordinarily grown. Thick, healthy, well



Fuchsia.

colored leaves. Price, strong healthy, well shaped plants, 6 to 8 inches high, 25c.; 10 to 12 inches high, 50c.; 15 to 18 inches high, 75c.; 22 to 25 inches high, \$1.00; extra large specimens, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

FUCHSIA. A good collection. Prices, 15 and 25 cents.

GESNERIA DISCOLOR. A very attractive plant. Healthy grower, round velvety leaves of several colors. 25c. each.

GRÄVELIA ROBUSTA. AUSTRALIAN SILK TREE. A beautiful fern-like leaf with silky appearance and a fine grower; 25c.; 50c. and \$1.00

GERANIUMS.

E. H. TREGO—In this fine new Geranium we have by far the best of all double scarlet Geraniums both as a bedder and pot plant. The flowers are large, semi-double, borne in immense heads held on stiff stalks high above the foliage. The color is dazzling scarlet. It will produce 50 per cent. more flowers in a pot than any other Geranium grown. Therefore, to those who grow Geraniums, it is indispensable. 25 and 50c.

ALPHONSE RICARD—A strong grower, dwarf and branching, and producing flowers in great masses. Both floret and truss are of enormous size, single, or slightly doubled, and color a brilliant shade of orange red.

BEAUTE POITEVINE—Semi-double. Enormous flowers, aurora pink, shading to bright salmon center. The grandest of all the light fancy Bruants.

MARQUIS CASTELANE—A shapely dwarf grower, with immense flowers about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Two beautiful shades of red; petals undulating on the edges; very fine and distinct. This magnificent new red variety ranked as high as Viaud in the open ground, which is the highest praise we can give it as a bedder. We predict that this variety will become as popular as A. Ricard, and is a distinct and lovely color, besides blooming freely in winter. Fine for pots; 25c. each.

RICHELIEU—Large trusses formed of very large semi-double florets, crimson scarlet, with shadings of fiery scarlet.

S. A. NUTT—The very best of the dark crimson-scarlet bedders. Always in heavy demand. We have a very large stock of it. Stands the sun perfectly, and is always a mass of bloom.

LE SOLEIL—Very brilliant scarlet, floret very large and showy; trusses immense; a splendid bedder; stands the sun exceptionally well; 25c. each.

MME. JAULIN—Semi-double. Very large

florets compose a truss of grand size; center, tender pink, surrounded by border of white. For freshness and beauty this color is without a parallel among out-door bedding varieties, and is equally fine as a pot specimen.

MME. LANDRY—Double. One of the choicest and most beautiful of Bruants. Very free and constant in bloom throughout the season. Trusses large and florets of the finest size and circular in form. Color, clear salmon, center shading to copper, with a white eye. Very distinct, and one of the best by this raiser.



Geraniums.

MRS. E. G. HILL—Single. Floret, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches. The center of each petal is a soft, light salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose. Frequently throws six petals.

JACQUERIE—One of the largest of florets, longer than wide; very velvety in texture, and a magnificent shade of very dark crimson scarlet. One of the finest of single geraniums; always in heavy demand; 25c. each.

M. CANOVAS—Immense trusses of very dark, velvety scarlet, with dark crimson shadings. Flowers large, on rigid stems. A fine, free grower, and free in bloom.

KLEBER—Deep violet, of velvety texture. Form of floret very fine. A free grower

and very free in bloom. Flowers held well above the foliage; 25c. each.

LA FAVORITE—Still a standard sort among double whites.

MME. CHARLOTTE—Distinct pure salmon, occasionally veined with white. Semi-double Bruant. A decided improvement on Beaute Poitevine, both in color and growth.

M. A. RICARD—Clear orange red; Bruant type. Free flowering. Dwarf, sturdy habit. As a bedder it is unsurpassed.

JEAN VIAUD—Semi-double Bruant. Color, a beautiful shade of bright rose which does not fade in the hottest weather. Extra strong grower. The best pink bedder.

JOHN DOYLE—A very free, semi-double, bright scarlet. Dwarf, robust grower. As a pot plant it ranks as one of the best.

MME. BUCHNER—Double white. More vigorous constitution than La Favorite.

SECRETAIR DE CHATENAY—The darkest red in the market, dwarf grower.

MICHEL CROSBY—The largest of single scarlets. Enormous trusses; robust grower.

DOUBLE GEN. GRANT—Semi-double, clear orange scarlet. An old, well-known variety, probably more used for bedding than any other variety in commerce.

DUC DE MONTMORT—Deep brilliant carmine-purple, one of the most novel and striking shades yet seen; a profuse bloomer; foliage deeply zoned. Exceptionally novel.

J. J. HARRISON—Rich, brilliant scarlet of the Bruant. Immense flowers, many measuring over 2 inches in diameter.

CHARLES GERVAIS—The best double rose pink in the market.

FRANCIS PERKINS—In our estimation this is one of the best double pink bedding Geraniums. The plant is an extra strong, vigorous grower, throwing out tall spikes of well formed flowers of a bright pink color. For massing there is no pink variety that equals it.

BRUANTI—Clear orange scarlet. A very good bedder. Prices, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

IVY GERANIUMS.

GALILEE—Light rosy-pink, veined with lilac; extra good.

GARDEN'S GLORY—Fine bright scarlet; the best of its color, perhaps. Bold, full flower, free grower and bloomer, and one of the most generally useful of Ivies.

INCOMPARABLE—Color, rosy carmine; trusses very large, florets immense and very regular in form; extra fine.

JEAN D' ARC—A grand variety. The nearest approach to a pure white in the family.

P. CROZY—A grand hybrid between the Zonales and Ivies, having the foliage of the former, but very heavy in texture, while the forms and truss of florets are found only among the Ivies. The color is soft bright scarlet.

LEOPARD—A year's trial of this variety confirms us in our estimate of its value. It has proven a splendid grower, healthy and free; produces its blooms in abundance, is satisfactory in every essential, besides being most remarkable in size and in beauty of the color arrangement, which is a dainty lavender pink flamed and dotted in crimson. This variety will soon be found in every good collection; 25c. and 50c. each.

RYECROFT SURPRISE—A seedling from Souv. de Chas. Turner; of bold, vigorous upright habit, producing flowers of a lovely and distinct shade of salmon rose.

SOUV. DE CHAS. TURNER—Deep bright pink; still unexcelled. Indispensable with every florist.

Prices, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, and 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen except where noted.

GERANIUM PELARGONIUM. (Lady Washingtons.) We have a good collection of these fine pot plants in fine variety; 25 and 50 cents.

GRAND NEW SINGLE GERANIUM, "TELEGRAPH."

The most distinct introduction in this line for many years; a variety that has been thoroughly tested and which is certain to be classed at once with the very best standard sorts either as a pot plant or for bedding.

It is a strong robust grower with dark green foliage and heavy zone while both the individual flowers and the trusses are of mammoth size, in color it is a most pleasing rich deep orange cerise; 25c. and 50c. each.

GLOXINIAS. This class of gorgeous summer-blooming bulbous rooted plants can be grown successfully with ordinary care, flowering in six or eight weeks after the bulbs are placed in the soil. They should be started in a green house, hot bed or sunny window. They will bloom until late summer, when they should be dried off, letting the leaves die. The pots containing the bulbs or the bulbs themselves must be kept out of reach of frost or severe freezing. They are natives of tropical America, and are among the most



Gloxinias.

ornamental of our tender flowering plants, having been wonderfully improved by culture. See illustration. Mixed colors, including many handsome shades of pink, blue and white, fine plants; 25 and 50 cents each.

HELIOTROPE. Of these popular fragrant blossoms, we have selected those which are most adaptable to our southern climate, size of flower, color and fragrance, our standpoint in selection.

REINE DES VIOLETS—Color dark blue, very free and of great substance, fragrance exceptionally sweet and rare.

JEAN POITEVINE—A most pleasant shade of light blue with small white eye, very fragrant and flowers in great abundance.

SNOW QUEEN—A strong variety; habit, strong and vigorous, and also very fragrant, color clear white.

SAPPHIRE—Violet blue, one of the best.

LA DUSE—Plant about 12 inches tall, with the prettiest foliage of any heliotrope extant, small, stiff and glossy; the habit, also, is unique, as the stiff stems are quite uniform in height and support enormous trusses of bloom that are semi-globular in form, making a great spread of color, which is blue shading to lavender; the odor is exquisite. In the recent very dry summer this grand variety was the one noticeable sort in the field, growing and blooming persistently. What it will be like in a season of normal moisture, we can hardly predict. Price, 25c. each.

PRINCE CHARMANT—Another variety with handsome foliage, extremely free in bloom, color a lovely tint of bluish mauve. Like all of the Bruant type, this variety has panicles of bloom of enormous size. Is dwarf and compact in growth, and a great advance on older sorts.

Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen except where noted.

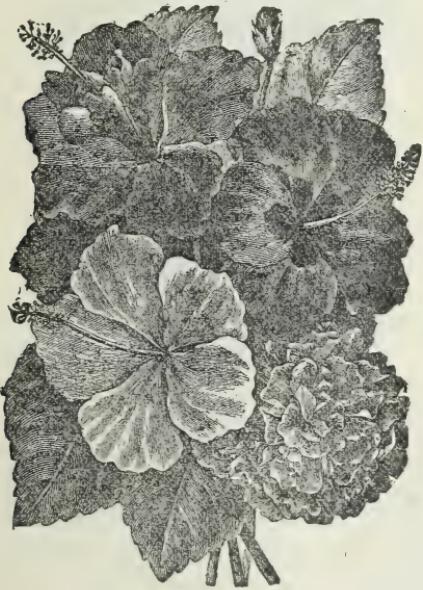
HYDRANGEAS. Beautiful blooming plant, adapted rather to shady location. The large clusters of flowers resemble the snow ball, only being much larger.

OTAKSA—A very beautiful variety from Japan, giving large clusters of bluish pink flowers in great abundance through the season; the flowers are very persistent, lasting two or three months.

THOMAS HOGG—This is the finest of all hydrangeas. It is a more free and abundant bloomer than any other; for the florists and all decorative purposes it will be invaluable. The flowers are all the purest white, of very fine texture, and continue in flower for a great length of time; quite hardy in open ground.

MONSTROSA—Pinkish white, the largest flower of all. Grand.

Prices, 35c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.



Hibiscus Sinesis.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS. This plant rivals the geranium in popularity. A very good way to make them bloom freely and facilitate the lifting in fall is to transplant each plant into a pot two or three sizes larger than the one it has grown in, then plunge the pot altogether into the ground, the soil to cover over the surface two inches. Then in the fall the plant can be lifted without injury, and being transplanted again, and kept in a shady, cool place until fully re-

covered, it will, in a warm sunny window, in a warm room, bloom constantly. We can supply them in either colors of crimson, red, yellow and salmon. Price, 10c. each; large plants 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

HOYA CARNOSA. (Wax Plant.) Has thick, fleshy leaves, growing moderately fast and bearing umbels of beautiful flesh colored flowers, from which are exuded large drops of honey like liquid. One of the best plants for house culture, as it stands the extremes of heat and cold better than most plants, and is not easily injured by neglect; 25c., 35c., 50c. and \$1.00.



Water Hyacinth

WATER HYACINTHS. Easily grown; floats on water by means of curious inflated leaves; a mass of feathery blue roots, growing downward into the water.

The flowers are as large as a silver dollar, and are borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long, resembling hyacinths, and are as handsome as an orchid; of a beautiful sparkling, rosy-lilac color. Prices, single plant by mail, 20c.; by express, 4 for 50c.; 9 for \$1.00, or \$1.25 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

JASMINES.

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM—This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmines. It flowers nearly the whole season and is es-

pecially valuable as a house plant in winter; flowers star-shaped, pure white and very fragrant; 20 and 50 cents each.

MAID OF ORLEANS. (New Jessamine)—A magnificent new variety, with large, double flowers; blooms profusely all summer; large double waxy-white flowers of great substance, produced freely throughout the summer. We know of no pot plant more desirable than this, the fragrance of the flower is delicious, sweet and elegant. Prices, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. (New Jessamine.)—A magnificent ever blooming plant with large double, waxy, creamy white flowers, with the most delicious fragrance of any any flower we know, sweeter than a Tuberose; looks like a large, double, white Rose. Blooms throughout the season. A superb pot plant of dwarf, sturdy habit of growth. Price, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

GARDENIA FLORIDA. (Cape Jessamine)—Nothing finer for conservatory or open ground wherever hardy. Its double pure white flowers are delightfully fragrant, while its deep green glossy foliage adds materially to its beauty; 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

SAMBAC. (Arabian Jasmine.)—Flowers white; very profuse bloomer; 15 and 25 cents, large plants 50 and 75 cents each.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM. (Night Blooming Jasmine.)—Free blooming shrub, very fragrant at night; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

JASMINUM REVOLUTUM—Yellow flowered hardy Jasmine; 25 and 50 cents each.

JASMINUM GRACILIS—Beautiful climbing Jessamine bearing long racemes of pure white sweetly scented flowers in the fall months; 15, 25 and 50 cents.

JASMINE. (Confederate or Mayalan)—A strong climbing variety, dark green waxy leaves with flowers very fragrant; 25 and 50 cents.

LANTANAS. A good collection, including yellow, pink, orange and white; 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

LANTANAS. (Weeping.) Very rapid grower and very showy, being covered with lavender blooms the year round; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

MYENIA ERECTA. A shrubby growing plant of dark green leaves, and has a fine blue flower with a long throat; 10 and 20 cents.

OLEANDERS. Nothing nicer for porch or lawn decoration. Give good rich soil and plenty of moisture during growing season. May be wintered over in any cellar where it does not freeze. White, pink, rose; 15c., 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

PARIS DAISIES. French Marguerites.

A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that generally gives best satisfaction, flowers white and yellow, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PHLOX. Perennial. A collection embracing every color from purest white to darkest crimson; 15 cents each.

Steckler's blue perennial phlox. Used very largely for border plants; 75c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.



Phrynum Variegatum.

PHRYNIUM VARIEGATUM. An elegant pot plant. The leaves are bright, pale green, beautifully variegated with white and gold, the variegations being extremely diversified. In some leaves the whole area is white, in others only one-half, in others again it is confined to the interspaces between two or three of the nerves, while in others it is reduced to a few stripes; 25 and 50 cents each.

PILEA ARBOREA. (Artillery Plant.) A pretty little plant of drooping habit, resembling the fern, it is a fine basket plant. Price, 20c. each. Large plants, 50 cents.

PLUMBAGO. CAPENSIS. A plant worthy of more general cultivation; producing large trusses of delicate azure flowers. Excellent for bedding out in summer or growing in pots for single specimen plants; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

CAPENSIS ALBA—Equally as desirable as *Plumbago Capensis* and identical in every respect but color, which in this variety is beautiful creamy white; 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

PRIMULA. CHINESE PRIMROSE. Splendid winter blooming plants, doing well in cool rooms. Colors include white, rose, blue, crimson and other shades; flowers variously cut and fringed. Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

PRIMULA OBCONICA. A lovely perpetual blooming primrose and admirably adapted to growing in a cool green house. The flowers are not large, but are profusely borne in loose trusses and are of a delicate rosy lilac, shading to white, and possess the true primrose fragrance. It is in bloom fully nine months of the year and some plants have kept up a succession of bloom during the entire season; 25 cents each.

PENTAS CARNIA. Short growing plant of fine quality. Flowers of waxy pink blooming in clusters; 20 to 40 cents each.

PENTAS ALBA. Same as above, the difference being in the flower, which is a pure white; 20 to 40 cents.

PETUNIAS. (Double.) In all colors; 15 and 25 cents each.



Poinsettia.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA. A tropical plant of gorgeous beauty, the bracts of leaves that surround the flower being in well known specimens one foot in diameter and of the most dazzling scarlet; 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

RHODODENDRON. The most showy and magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows. Will thrive on any good soil in the blaze of the sun. Prefers well prepared soil of leaf mold, muck and peat mixed, and partial shade. Grand foliage; in June the

plants are a magnificent array of gorgeous flowers in clusters, beautiful beyond description. During the winter protect with leaves and brush. We offer strong, bushy, imported plants, well set with flower buds, sure to bloom this year, including the finest collection of named varieties. Strong plants, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

RUDBECKIA. Golden Glow. Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a *Cactus Dahlia*. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Strong plants, 15c. each; larger plants 30c.

RUSSELIAS are our finest basket and vase plants, and these two new varieties are worthy of special attention.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Somewhat finer stemmed than *Multiflora*, but fully as graceful in growth. Flowers soft red completely enveloping the plant; 15 and 25 cents each.

JUNCEA—A most useful basket or vase plant, producing numerous long, wiry stems, which are virtually leafless. Upon these stems and branches the flowers are borne, which are about one inch long, tubular and brilliant scarlet color, and are produced in the greatest freedom; 15 and 25 cents each.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA. A new decorative plant of great beauty and value. A beautiful plant, splendidly adapted for the decoration of drawing-rooms or halls, as it stands drouth and dust with impunity, and requires scarcely any water. The leaves grow to a length of three or four feet and are beautifully striped cross-wise with broad, white variegations on a dark green ground. It is difficult to find a more unique or ornamental plant than this, especially when it is in bloom; 25 and 50 cents each.

SWAINSONIA OR SWANFLOWER. A SUPERB EVER-BLOOMING PLANT.—Just imagine a plant that is fully as pretty as a Fern bearing the utmost profusion of flowers in elegant sprays of 30 to 40 flowers each, which in form and fragrance are equal to Sweet Peas, which it strongly resembles. You can then form an idea of the Swainsonia. Of vigorous, healthy habit of growth, it blooms the year round.

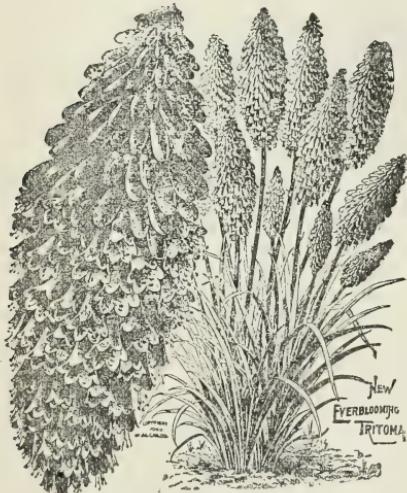
ALBA. (White.) Magnificent large satiny-white flowers just like Sweet Peas. When you see them you will agree with us that they are simply exquisite.

SPLENDENS. (Pink.) An exceedingly rare and beautiful variety, identical with Alba, except the flowers, which are a deep shiny pink. The contrast between the two

varieties is strikingly beautiful. Be sure to try both. Strong plants, prices 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

SALVIA SPLENDENS. BON FIRE AND SILVER SPOT.—This magnificent scarlet sage or salvia has three times the flowering capacity of ordinary scarlet sages. The flowers are produced so abundantly as to bend the branches and suggest the same Drooping Spikes for this superb type. It is altogether attractive and showy and one of the best for decorative purposes, whether used singly or in mixed groups. The plant blazes out in dazzling scarlet, and the color lasts all summer and fall. Price, 15 cents, 2 for 25c.

STROBILANTHUS DYERIANUS. An excellent bedding plant as well as a beautiful foliage plant for pot culture. It forms a compact bush 18 inches high, with leaves 6 to 9 inches long; of a beautiful metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin, a combination unapproached by any other plant. The flowers are violet blue, borne in immense racemes; 15 to 25 cents.



Tritoma Pfitzerii.

TRITOMA PFITZERII. (Red Hot Poker Plant.) The greatest bedding plant ever introduced, surpassing the finest Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy, showy as the Gladiolus as a cut flower, and blooms incessantly from June until November. Plants perfectly hardy with protection. Plants show from 6 to 20 grand flower stalks all the time, each holding at a height of 3 to 4 feet, a great cluster of flame-colored flowers of indescribable beauty and brilliancy. Each cluster keeps

perfect several weeks, and when it fades two or three more are ready to take its place. For cutting it is unsurpassed, as the beautiful long spikes keep several weeks in water. Strong plants that will bloom the first summer. Each, 30c. 4 for \$1.00, 12 for \$2.50.

VIOLETS.

THE CALIFORNIA—New Violet.—This splendid single violet has a flower much larger than any other in cultivation, excepting only the new Princess of Wales. Violet-purple in color; delightful fragrance; 10 cents; 75 cents per dozen.

LADY HUME CAMPBELL.—A vigorous variety, blooming with extraordinary freedom. Large double flowers, of azure-blue; richly perfumed; 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.



Swanley's White Violet.

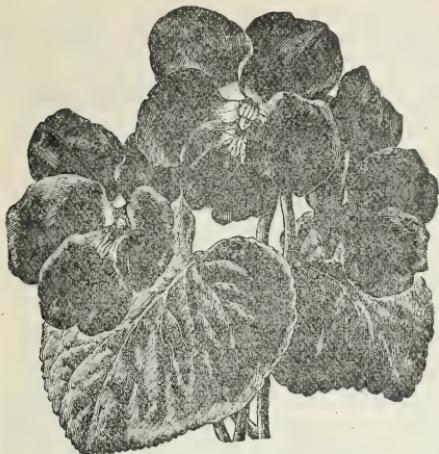
SWANLEY'S WHITE.—Perfectly double, pure white flowers of fine size and rich fragrance. By far the best of all white Violets in freedom of bloom; 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

MARIE LOUISE.—The well known lavender blue; 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

THE GIANT.—Large dark purple violet of great substance; 5c. each, 30c. a dozen; \$2.00 a hundred; large clumps, 25c. each.

MEXICAN.—The old favorite; its productiveness in our climate is unsurpassed by any; 5c. each, 25c. per dozen.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—New French Violet. —Far ahead of California and all other Violets known. Of hardy, vigorous growth,



Princess of Wales Violet.

the plants are wonderfully free-flowering, with stems from 10 to 12 inches long; large green leaves of a thick, leathery texture. The grand single flowers, of a true violet blue color that does not fade, are of round, symmetrical form, almost as large as pansies, and of the richest, most delicious fragrance. So large and circular are the flowers that some blooms will cover a silver dollar. Price, 15c. each, 2 for 25c., or 9 for \$1.00.

VERBENAS. We offer the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. All are of the mamonth or large-flowering type. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc.; mixed seedlings 5c. each; 50c. per dozen; to color, 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

FINE FERNS.

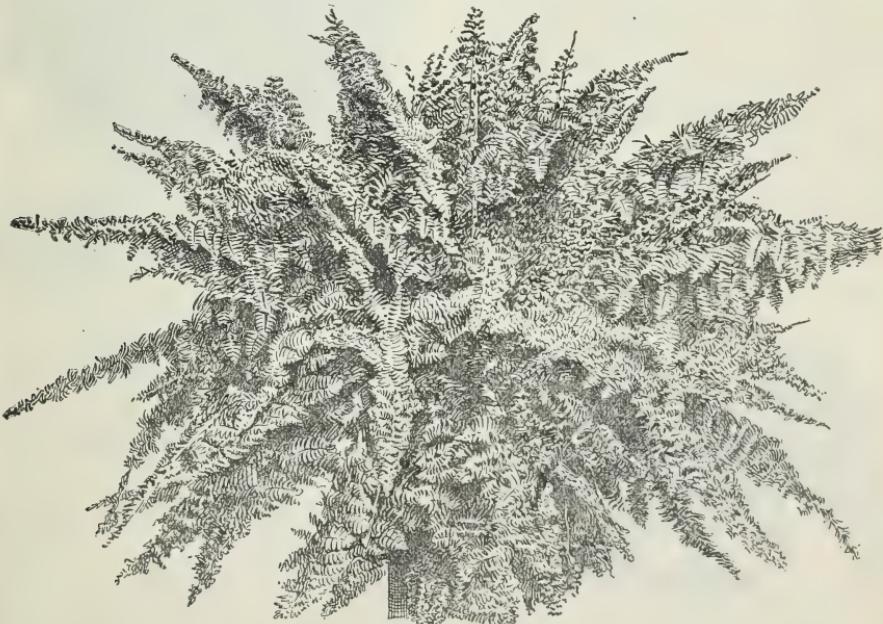
Choice varieties of special merit, particular attention is given these little plant pets, and we take great pride in growing them to



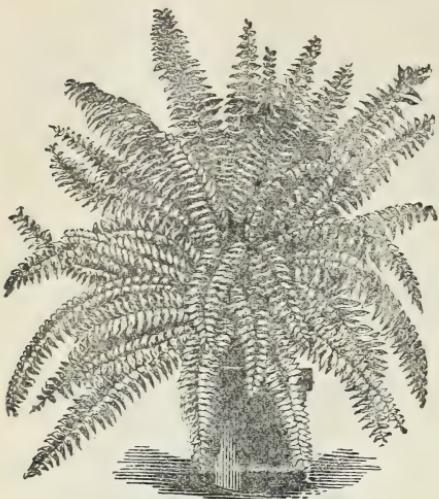
Australian Tree Fern.

the best treatment possible. We offer them to you in first-class condition.

We have one greenhouse devoted specially to the growing of Ferns, and have



Tarrytown Fern.



Boston Fern

the most popular varieties by the hundred, especially Maiden Hair and Boston Ferns.

ALSOPHILA AUSTRALIS. (Australian Tree Fern.)—25, 50 and 75 cents. Extra specimens, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

BOSTON FERNS.—A large stock in various sizes; 25, 35 and 50 cents and \$1.00. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

MICROLEPIA HIRTA CRESTATA.—A most popular Fern. 25, 50 and 75 cents.

NEPHROLEPSIS PIERSONII—(Ostrich Plume Fern).—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

NEPHROLEPSIS ELEGANTISSIMA. (Tarrytown Fern.)—This is a "sport" from the preceding, in which the plump peculiarity of the original form is even more distinctly developed, the side pinnae being again subdivided and standing at right angles to the midrib, making both sides of the frond equally beautiful, while at the same time the plant is of much more compact habit, growing only one-half as tall,



Adiantum Cuneatum Fern.

but with, fronds nearly twice as wide making it a much more desirable plant for all purposes. 50c., 75c., and \$1.00; extra large specimen \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

NEPHROLEPSIS CORDATA COMPACTA.—Compact Sword Fern, adaptable for hanging baskets. 25 and 50 cents. Extra large, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

NEPHROLEPSIS DAVOLIODES FURCANS. (Fish Tail Fern.)—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

NEPHROLEPSIS SCOTTI. (New Dwarf, Compact Boston Fern.)—This is a sport from the well-known Boston Fern, and is a novelty that will commend itself to the trade. It is quite distinct from the Boston Fern, the fronds being shorter and narrower, and they are much more freely produced, making a very compact, finished plant, particularly in the smaller sizes. Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00



Nephrolepsis Scotti.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD VARIETIES. 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00:

- Adiantum—Aemulum.
- Adiantum—Aneifense.
- Adiantum—Bausel.
- Adiantum—Concinnum.
- Adiantum—Cuneatum.
- Adiantum—Cuneatum Grandiceps.
- Adiantum—Farleyense.
- Adiantum—Formosum.
- Adiantum—Gracillimum.
- Adiantum—Bellum.
- Adiantum—Pubescens.
- Adiantum—Wiegandi.
- Belechnum—Occidentale.
- Cyrtomium—Falcatum.

Davillia—*Fijiensis Plumosa*.
 Dictryogramme—*Japonica*.
 Dicksonia—*Antarctica*.
 Gymnogramme—*Sulphurea*.
 Lastrea—*Aristata Varigata*.
 Lastrea—*Opaca*.
 Lomaria—*Gibba*.
 Microlepia—*Hispida*.
 Onychium—*Japonicum*.
 Polypodium—*Aureum*.
 Polypodium—*Setosum*.
 Pteris—*Adiantoides*.
 Pteris—*Argyraea*.
 Pteris—*Cretica Alba Lineota*.
 Pteris—*Cretica Magnifica*.
 Pteris—*Hastata*.
 Pteris—*Interata*.
 Pteris—*Ouvrardii*.
 Pteris—*Serrulata*.
 Pteris—*Tremuta*.
 Pteris—*Palmata*.
 Pteris—*Sitolobium Circutarium*.
 Pteris—*Selaginella Emiliana*.



Japanese Fern Ball.

JAPANESE FERN BALLS.—Exquisitely superb hanging balls of ferns, Quite hardy, and of ordinary easy culture, of Japanese origin, and very much admired of everybody. Their delicate fronds growing forming a most graceful basket. Price each, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

RESURRECTION PLANT (*Selaginella*).—Two varieties from Mexico. Very peculiar; when dry it can be laid away for several months, but at any time when placed in a dish of water, it will revive, open out, and look like a beautiful fern. If planted in a moist, shady place, it will grow nicely; 25c. each.

CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii.—*Boston or Japanese Ivy*.—A most satisfactory and beau-

tiful climber; it is entirely hardy and can adapt itself to any locality or exposure; clings fast to stone, brick or wooden walls, and is extensively used on residences, churches, factories, etc., where in summer it covers all with a perfect mat of dark green leathery foliage, which changes as autumn approaches to brilliant crimson; the foliage serves as a great protection to buildings, the leaves lapping over like tiles on a roof, preventing effectually the rain from penetrating the walls. Strong field grown plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

AKEBIA QUINATA.—*Japan Akebia*.—A new twining climber, suitable for pillar or trellis, handsome and distinct foliage, and chocolate colored, fragrant flowers, very desirable. 25c. and 50c. each.

ANTIGONUM LEPTOPUS. THE MOUNTAIN BEAUTY OR ROSA MONTANA.—A handsome climber of Mexican origin, of great promise, but with reputation not yet fully established. It appears to be quite hardy where strong roots are deeply planted. Flowers of a bright rose color, borne in graceful racemes or clusters, with tendrils at the end of the racemes. Outside of flower rose color; centre of a much deeper tint, the roots well developed, to insure early procure strong plants then plant deeply, in good, well drained soil. The vine blooms the second year after planting. 15, 25 and 50 cents.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS. A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color, with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. The plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Strong plants 15 and 25 cents each.

BIGNONIA.—TRUMPET CREEPER.—One of our handsomest hardy perennials, bearing large clusters of orange red flowers freely during summer, and always attracting numbers of humming birds. Mostly grown on trees or walls, though it can be cut back and restrained. Usual height, ten to thirty feet. Price, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA. A very well known vine, will make a good specimen plant in a large pot. Try it. 50c. each.

FINE HARDY CLEMATIS. Those who have seen the magnificent masses of exquisite flowers produced by Jackmani Superba and other choice varieties of Eng-



Climbing Cobaea.

lish Clematis, do not need to be told that these Clematis are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The flowers are grandly beautiful and of very large size, often measuring from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne in gorgeous wreaths and clusters of bloom that hang in graceful festoons from the vine during July and August. We offer strong plants on their own roots, superior to grafted plants.

JACKMANI—Purple, immense flowers, \$1.00 each.

JACKMANI SUPERBA—Immense pure white flowers \$1.00 each.

THE GEM—Deep lavender, very striking; first size, 75c. each; extra size, \$1.00 each.

PANICULATA—One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white and are borne in great panicles or clusters of bloom, fairly covering the plants so that it is a mass or sheet of fleecy white. Strong field grown plants 75 cents each.

COBAEA SCANDENS. A rapid growing climber, attaining a length of 15 to 30 feet in a single year, and bearing an abundance of large, beautiful bell-shaped flowers. Rich purple flowers 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURI. A most satisfactory plant for pot culture, a vigorous, rapid and healthy grower, producing an abundance of blooms, which are bright crimson surmounted by pearly white petals, affording a striking contrast against the dark green foliage. Likes partial shade. Strong plants, 25 and 50 cents each.

CHINESE SWEET SCENTED HONEY-SUCKLE. A fine variety of vigorous growth, white and yellow flowers; a very fragrant and constant bloomer, 75c. each.

IPOMEA BONA NOX. Large flowering

evening glory, a great grower of wonderfully immense white flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Price, 15c. each.

IPOMEA NOCTIFLORA. (Moonflower.) The best white moon vine, rapid grower, large flowers and wonderfully prolific. 15 cents each.

IPOMEA LEARI (The Blue Moonflower.)—This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower (described above); habit of growth and flowering the same. The color is exquisite clear satiny blue, with well defined crimson bars; very distinct. We recommend planting the Blue Moonflower with the White one (Ipomea Noctiflora), as the effect will be novel and attractive. Price, strong plants, 25c. each.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY. Well known Ivy of rapid growth either as a climber or for covering stumps, unsightly fences, graves and shady spots where grass will not grow. Give plenty water early spring and summer; leaves beautifully marked and variegated. 30 and 50 cents each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.—*Aurea reticulata*. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant. 35 to 50 cents each.



Mina Lobata.

BELGICA.—Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush. Small plants ready in March. Strong plants 35 and 50 cents each.

MINA LOBATA. An annual climber from Mexico. Attains a height of 20 feet or more. The buds are vivid red, then orange yellow, and the flowers a creamy white. Very striking and beautiful. Price 25 cents each.

MADEIRA VINE. A half hardy, well adaptable climber in our southern garden, wonderfully prolific in blooming qualities, flowers very fragrant, white foliage, olive green. One plant will cover 20 cubic feet of space in early season. Dormant bulbs, 10 cents each.

MANETTIA VINE. One of the most handsome and desirable of all climbing vines, either for house or garden. A free and continuous bloomer, completely filled at all times with small tubular flowers of brilliant scarlet, shading into yellow at the tips. Especially desirable for baskets, vases or small trellises. 10 to 25 cents each.

PASSIFLORA.—**CONSTANCE ELLIOTT.** Pure ivory-white flowers without a trace of the bluish tinge peculiar to the type; inner surface of the sepals and petals is white; the coronal threads being ivory-white, tinged with yellow; hardy. 25c. each.

QUADRANGLARIA. The largest and most rapid growing of this class, having a very attractive bloom. 15 and 25 cents.

SAMILAX. One of the most popular of all decorative vines, known everywhere. Fine plants, 15c. and 25c. each.

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM. (Blue Solanum.)—An excellent climbing plant, one that can be used to good effect as a pot plant in the house or for summer planting in the garden. The flowers are bright lilac blue, produced in large, pendulous clusters. The bloom is followed by dark red fruit and remains on the plant for a long time and adds a great deal to its beauty. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

VINCA.—**PERIWINKLE.** Vinca can be trained either as a climber, trailing or hanging vine. 15c. and 25c. each.

MAJOR VARIEGATA.—A rapid grower; leaves glossy green, marked with white. Combination beautiful. 15 to 25 cents each.

WISTARIAS. For training over buildings, piazzas, verandas or trellises, the Wistaria is of superior excellence, and the decorative features which their long,

graceful blossoms afford make a particularly pleasing effect. They are entirely hardy, rapid growers and easy to cultivate. They may be trained to a shrub form of habit by paying attention to pruning, by cutting away the new growth for several seasons.

CHINESE BLUE.—One of the most beautiful of all Wistarias; a vigorous, strong growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely, rich, violet blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. First size, 35 cents; larger, 50 cents. Extra heavy plants, 75 cents each.

SINENSIS ALBA.—Same as above except color, which is pure white. 50 and 75 cents each.

Our Leading Specialty in Plants.



We call special attention to our stock of Palms, which is the largest and most complete in the South. Our stock of Phenix alone requires a large greenhouse, and all other varieties on hand in proportionate quantities.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our measurements of plants, where given, as in the case of Palms, etc., means the height of the plant from the top of the pot to the top of the plant in its natural position. We make this explanation of our way of measuring, as many growers contend that the proper measurement is from the bottom of the pot to the tip of the longest leaf, and make their offers in that way.

RECA LUTESCENS. 25, 50, 75 cents, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.50 each.

CARYOTAURENS. FISH TAIL PALM. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

CORYPHAAUSTRALIS. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

COCCUSPLUMOSA. \$1.00, \$3.00 and \$10.00.

COCUS WEDDELIANA. The finest table Palm. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

CHAMEROPS EXCELSA. 50c. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Extra large, \$5.00.

CYCAS REVOLUTA. *Sago Palm.*—The Cycas makes a magnificent specimen plant, and is one of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house. Their heavy, deep green fronds resist alike dust, gas and cold to which decorative plants are often exposed. Fine shapely plants. Price, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; extra large specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

KENTIA BELMOREANA.—Four inch pot, 10 to 12 inches high, 75c. each; 5 inch pot, 15 to 16 inches high, \$1.25 each; 6 inch pot, 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pot, 20 to 24 inches high, \$2.50 each; extra large specimens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

KENTIA FORSTERIANA. Prices same as Kentia Belmoreana.

LATANIA BORBONICA. *African Fan Palm.*—Two inch pots, 25c.; four inch pots, 12 to 15 inches high, 50c. each; 5 inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high, \$1.00 each; 6 inch pots, 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pots, 24 to 30 inches high, \$2.50 each; extra fine plants large, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

LIVISTONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Nicely furnished. Plants \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

OEOODOXIA REGIA. *Royal Palm.*—Nice young plants, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS. *The Date Palm.*—And one of the hardiest of the genus. The plants offered are fine decorative stock. 2 inch pots, 25c.; 5 inch pots,

24 to 30 inches high, 50c. each; 6 inch pots, 30 to 36 inches high, \$1.00, and extra strong, \$1.50 each; extra specimens, \$2.50 to \$10.00 and \$20.00 each.

PHOENIX RUPICOLA. This variety is always scarce. We offer a limited lot of finely developed plants. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

PANDANUS VEITCHI. *Variegated Screw Pine.*—The aristocrat of fancy leaved decorative plants. We own and offer for sale the largest stock of this beautiful plant grown in the South. We have them in sizes ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet. Strong, healthy, highly colored, and well grown. Their adaptability to ordinary house culture has won for them great favor. Foliage a beautiful green, variegated and striped white. Prices range from 25c., 50c., \$1.00 to \$3.00 each; extra fine specimens, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

PANDANUS UTILIS. Another of the grand decorative plants. Its dark bronzy green foliage, gracefully arranged, renders it most attractive. Suitable for center of vases and baskets or as a single specimen, 25c., 50c., \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS. 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA. We have a large stock of this hardy Fan Palm, which is used so exclusively in the South for outdoor planting; specially adapted for lawn or sidewalk ornamentation. Seedlings, 25c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; larger, 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

ANNUALS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

Plants Ready From November 1st.

Asters, Assorted, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Calendula or Pot Marigold, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Chinese Pinks, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Daisies, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Golden Feather or Pyrethrum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Petunias, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Phlox, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Pansies, mixed or separate colors, 40c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Sweet Alyssum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.



Pandanus Veitchi.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.**Plants Ready From April 1st.**

Alternantheras, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Amaranthus, in variety 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Blue Phlox Perennial, 75c. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

Cockscomb, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Cosmos, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Zinnias, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Extra specimens grafted on Magnolia Grandiflora.

OLEA—FRAGRANS.—(Tea or Sweet Olive).—One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." It is of easy culture. 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50. Large specimens \$5.00 each.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA Fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant. Plant 1 foot high, 25c. each. Bushy plants, 50c. each, 10 for \$4.00.

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa, or Mock Orange—Of medium growth; foliage golden yellow, which it keeps the entire season. A valuable variety. 50c., 75c., and \$1.00.

POMEGRANATE. This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf States, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. 50c. and 75c.

SPIRAEA, OR BRIDAL WREATH. Spring bloomers, 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

OPULIFOLIA AUREA—Leaves golden yellow; flowers white. 50c. to \$1.00.

THUNBERGII—Dwarf; flowers white, very early in spring. This variety is suitable for

Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.

CRAPE MYRTLE. Lagerstroemia Indica.—Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate flowered Lagerstæmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with every one.

WHITE. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. A most desirable sort. \$1.00.

PURPLE. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

SCARLET. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

PINK. Same as Scarlet except in color. Price, 50c. and \$1.00; large plants, \$2.00 each. Extra large, \$3.50.

JAPANESE BAMBOOS. In variety, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

LILAC—NEW PERSIAN.—Grand new variety. Flowers deep purple, exceedingly fragrant. Neat and compact growth. One of the finest Lilacs. Blooms second year. 50c. and \$1.00.

WHITE. Rare and beautiful. Very sweet. 50c. and \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA. Banana Shrub.—A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.



Cedrus Deodara.

a low hedge for cemetery lots. 50c. to \$1.00.

VAN HOUTTEI—Large white flowers. 50c. to \$1.00.

ANTHONY WATERER—Red Spiraea. 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

TREE MIGNONETTE. A very fragrant blooming shrub, containing its sweet fluffy flowers from early summer till late cold weather. Very pleasing; 15, 25, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

YUCCA FLAMENTOSA. *Adam's Needle*.—A hardy evergreen plant with long narrow leaves that are bright green the whole year. The flowers are creamy white, bell-shaped, produced on long spikes 3 to 4 feet high. Fine, stately lawn plants; 50c., 75. and \$1.00.

EVERGREENS.

On account of their increasing demand we give this class of trees and shrubs our special attention. We may say that as per-

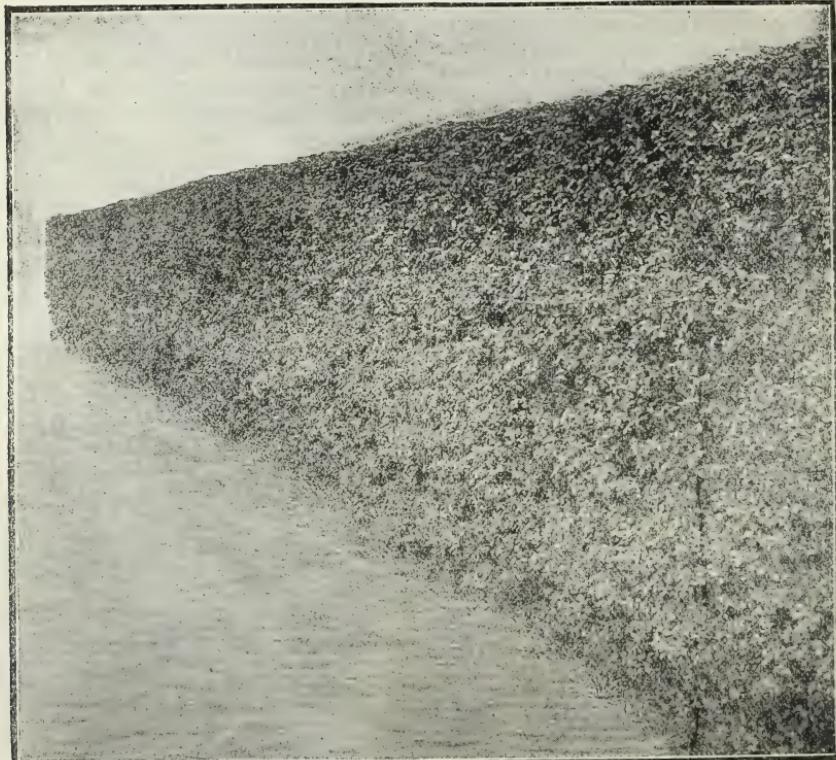
manent planting there is nothing that is more beautiful and adds more comfort than well developed specimens of evergreen trees. Our cedars and spruce are among the most beautiful for landscape architecture. A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and the old saying goes with the evergreens.

CEDRUS. CEDAR-DEODARA. — (The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains). A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate, \$1.00; large sizes, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

RETINOSPORA. *Japan Cypress*.

PLUMOSA OR PLUME LIKE.—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 50c. to \$1.00.

PLUMOSA ARGENTEA.—Of dwarf, compact growth. Foliage tipped with light yellow. 50c. to \$1.00.



Armoor River Privet Hedge.

PLUMOSA AUREA.—Similar to *Plumosa*, but foliage tipped with gold. 50c. to \$2.00

THUYA. ARBOR VITAE, HOVEY'S GOLD-EN.—A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green with a golden tinge, and very compact; hardy. 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

ARBOR VITAE, COMPACTA.—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

OXOCENTRALIS.—American Arbor Vitae. 50 cents and \$1.00.

ORIENTALIS.—Oriental Arbor Vitae. These two very desirable, of easy culture. 50 cents and \$1.00. Large plants, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

HEDGE PLANTS.

SICUS VITIDAE. Box Tree.—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. Armoor River Privet.—Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Armoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year and are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is therefore the most desirable of all broad leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set cut back to 8 to 10 inches, in order to make a dense hedge. Strong plants 10c. each, \$8.00 per 100. Extra strong plants 15c. each, \$12.00 per 100.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. Japan Hardy Lemon. This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has

been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart. Prices, 10c. each; \$5.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per thousand; extra large bushy plants, 4 feet high, 50c. each \$40.00 per hundred. Write for prices in larger quantities.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA seeds, 1-4 lb. 30c.; 1 lb. \$1.00. Get prices on larger quantities.

HARDY SHADE TREES.

WHITE ASH. Makes quite a pretty tree for yard or sidewalk planting. Grows rapidly, makes a very pretty shade tree. With large leaves and straight stalk, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, according to size.

RED FLOWERING MAPLE. A very pretty tree in the spring. It flowers before the leaves start. The flowers can be seen for some distance and are very attractive. The tree is easy to transplant and is not a very rapid grower. \$2.00 each.

AMERICAN ELM. Large leaf elm, healthy quick growth, long lived. A very desirable shade tree in every way. \$1.00 and \$1.50. Extra large trees, \$3.50.

CATALPA TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID. Large, luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates. \$1.00 and \$1.50; extra large 15 to 20 feet high, \$6.00 each.

Mr. Jno. P. Brown, Secretary of International Society of Arboriculture, was in New Orleans, some time since, in the interest of some northern capitalists to select a site in this State for the establishment of a Catalpa farm, as this tree grows more rapidly than any other and can be raised for timber of all kinds, such as fine furnitures and the most elegant finish for the interior of the houses, etc., as well as for large posts and railroad ties.

Besides this it is a magnificent shade tree and it has been found that they grow more rapidly and to a larger size in this Southern section than anywhere in this country.

The Catalpa Speciosa Warder is the largest kind, growing 60 to 80 feet high and becoming 2 to 10 feet in diameter.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. Best evergreen shade trees; very hardy, and can be trimmed into any shape. \$1.50 and \$3.50 each.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA. *The Camphor Tree.*—This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce. Prices of plants, 75c., \$1.00 and \$2.00. Seeds, packages 10 cents.

LINDEN. A fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves. Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens. \$1.50 each.

MAPLE, SYCAMORE. A free, upright, rapid grower, large, deep green foliage, \$2.00. Extra large, 15 to 20 feet high, \$6.00 each.

MAGNOLIAS. GRANDIFLORA. — The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot-grown; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00. Fine specimens, field grown, \$2.00 each. Extra large trees, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. Seed, 50c. an ounce, \$5.00 per pound.

MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA. A very fine variety of the deciduous Magnolia, bearing beautiful pure white flowers, very early in the spring before any leaves appear. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

PURPURAE.—A very distinct Magnolia, bearing clear purple flowers of large size. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

OAK. LIVE OAK.—A typical Southern shade tree, nursery grown, well formed head. \$2.00 each.

WATER OAK.—Very popular. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

LAUREL OAK.—Similar to Live Oak. \$1.50 each.

PIN OAK.—\$1.50.

WHITE OAK.—\$1.50.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons; succeeds everywhere. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

POPLAR. Lombardy.—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. \$2.00.



Umbrella China Shade Tree.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. *Melia Azederach Umbraculiformis.*—A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable tree of rapid growth. 4 feet, 50c. each \$5.00 per dozen; 6 feet, 75c. each, \$6.00 per dozen. Extra large trees, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each. Specimens, \$5.00.

Price of seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., 1 lb. 50c.

WEEPING WILLOW. It forms without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. Price, \$1.50.



Weeping Mulberry.

THE BEAUTIFUL TEA WEEPING MULBERRY. A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamental lawns, parks or for cemetery planting. Price, first size, \$2.00 each; second size, \$1.50 each.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Much prized by some. A very rapid grower and hardy for the South. It should be in every yard or orchard. Price, 75c. each.

HACKBERRY. These trees are rapid growers, very hardy, and easy to transplant. The foliage is a small delicate leaf which becomes a light orange yellow in the fall and in budding out in the spring. After

the tree becomes five or six years old, it bears the berries from which it derives its name. The berries are red when ripe, and very ornamental and of a pleasant flavor. The tree is very shapely and requires but little care to make grow. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each, according to size.

COTTON WOOD. \$1.50 to \$2.00, according to size.

NEGUNDO POPLAR. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

BOX ELDER. \$1.00 and \$1.50. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

SILVER LEAF MAPLE. \$1.50 each. Extra large trees, \$3.50 each.

SUGAR MAPLE. \$1.50 each. Extra large trees, 3.50 each.

FRUIT TREES.

A few of the best varieties of acclimated Fruit Trees, suitable for the Southern States
Our Fruit Trees are Southern grown, and consequently are worth
double the price of Northern stock, as Southern grown
stock is best adapted to our climate and soil.

:o:

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although there are numerous books and papers published on arboriculture, giving necessary information how to plant trees, yet we are so often asked by some of our customers how to plow and prepare the soil for fruit trees; we therefore deem it necessary to give here some short instructions:

Make the ground thoroughly mellow, at least 15 inches deep and 3 or 4 feet wide each way; if holes are to be dug, thorough plowing of the entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the trees close; straighten out the roots evenly having the tree standing the same depth it was in the nursery; work fine mellow soil (but no manure) among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly down with the foot or a broad ended maul, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 or 4 inches deep, extending 3 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. In this climate all trees should be headed low and lean a little to the northwest when planted.

DISTANCES APART TO PLANT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches, Plums, Standard Pears, Apricots, in light soil, 16 to 18 feet; in strong soil, 18 to 20 feet each way.

Figs should be planted 20 to 24 feet apart.

Dwarf Pears, Quinces, etc., 10 to 15 feet apart.

Japanese Persimmons, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Grapes, such as Delaware, Ives Seedling, which are of slow growth, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Thrifty growers, like Concord, Triumph, Goethe, etc., 8 to 10 feet apart.

Herbemont, Cynthiana, etc., which are the most rapid growers, 12 feet apart in rows three feet wide.

AMERICAN WONDER LEMON.

Has created a sensation wherever shown. Habit dwarfed and vigorous, fruit three times the size of any other large Lemon. With ordinary treatment cannot fail to give satisfaction. Experts pronounce it simply enormous. Price, 75c., \$1.00, and \$1.50 per tree.

LE CONTE PEAR.

This Southern Pear is as vigorous in growth as the China Sand, and is an enormous bearer. The fruit is large, pale yellow, juicy, melting, and of good quality, doing better in the South than elsewhere. It bears transportation well. Time of ripening begins about the middle of July. It promises to be the pear for the South. Rooted one year old trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25c.



American Wonder Lemon.

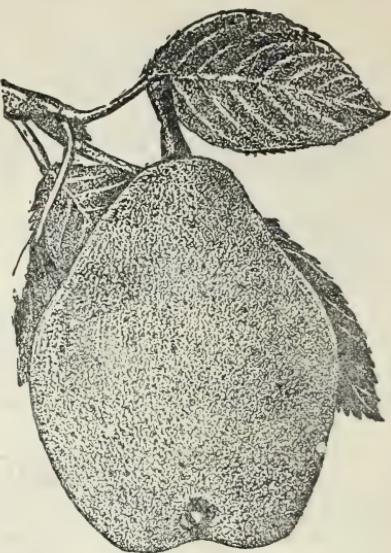
each; \$18 per 100, \$2.50 per dozen; two year old trees, 5 to 6 feet, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.

A hybrid between the China Sand and Bartlett, both of which resemble it in wood and foliage. It has the vigor and productiveness of its Chinese parent. Fruit large and handsome, bright yellow and red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. It comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens end of September or beginning of October. It is an excellent sort for preserving. One year old trees, branched and fine, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; two year old trees, branched and fine, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

BARTLETT PEAR.

This well known variety, one of the finest pears in cultivation, has been successfully cultivated here, but occasionally it has blighted. Since the introduction of the Le Conte, trials have been made with success, that is, by grafting this and other fine varieties upon the Le Conte—by so doing the trees are imparted with the vigor of the



Le Conte Pear.

latter, growing stronger, and making finer and healthier trees. We offer trees grafted on the Le Conte stock for sale. One year old trees, 3 to 4 feet, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME PEAR.

Another popular variety which does well in this section on Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each, \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

HOWELL PEAR.

One of the best for here. Tree is an upright free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. One year old, 40c. each, \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

A large new Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but does not possess its musky flavor. Fine texture; juicy, with a rich, délicate vinous flavor. It is very productive. On Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

JEFFERSON PEAR.

Another blight proof Pear, very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. Cannot be stated yet under what particular type or species it should be classed. It ripens in central Mississippi from the 1st to 10th of June, is in the market with the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size; color, bright yellow with a bright deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and mar-

keted before Le Conte is ready to ship. One year old, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

GARBER'S HYBRID PEAR.

An excellent, hardy variety, introduced here some years ago by the late R. Frotscher. It has proven an excellent bearer, and so far has never been attacked by blight. The fruit is oblong, of a delicious flavor, flesh melting and juicy. Ripens in August and September. On Le Conte stock, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

MAGNOLIA PEAR.

A valuable new Japan seedling. It is a small, stock tree, with large, deep green leaves. It leafs out and blooms too late to ever be caught by frost. Bears when very young, two or three years after planting. The fruit is very large, dark reddish-brown. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet. Very little core and no coarse-grains near the core. The Magnolia is the best for home eating and use of all the pears known to Southern planters. It ripens late. Generally later than Kieffer. \$1.00 each.

APPLE TREES.

Owing to the large demand, we have concluded to add to our assortment of fruit trees the most suitable varieties of Apple trees for our Southern climate. The following are the most noteworthy, price 40c. each: Early Harvest, Ben Davis, Red As-trachan, Yellow Pippin.

BISMARCK APPLE.

Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, heavy foliage; makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old. 50c. each.

SATSUMA OR BLOOD PLUM.

This Plum is from Japan and has been fruited in California a few years ago. The following is the description given by the introducer, Mr. Luther Burbank: "It is nearly six weeks earlier than the Kelsey, firm flesh, much larger, of finer quality, color and form. It is an early and enormous bearer, and the trees grow with more vigor than any of the other varieties of Japan Plums I have fruited here. The seed is also solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor. Price, 30c. each; 3.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 75c. each.

OGAN AND BOTAN PLUMS.

Two other Japan varieties. They are

vigorous, handsome growers; branches smooth with rich light green foliage.

The Ogan is a large yellow variety, ripens early, and is very sweet. The Botan is very large, reddish blue; a good keeping and shipping fruit. Japan fruit does well here generally; everybody should try a few of these Plums. Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 75c. each.

MARIANA PLUM.

This Plum originated in Texas, supposed accidental seedling of the Wild Goose. It is a rapid grower. Grows from cuttings and never throws up any suckers or sprouts. Fruit as large, good and handsome as the Wild Goose; one to two weeks earlier; hangs on better; ships well; ripens and colors beautifully, if picked a few days previously. It is the best of the Chickasaw type. This variety and the Wild Goose should be fertilized by the common Chicka-saw kind to have it bear well. Price, five to six feet high, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per hundred. Extra large size, 75c. each.

APRICOT PLUM.

Prunus Simoni.—This plum comes from North China. The fruit, when ripening, shines like apples of gold, and becomes a rich vermillion when ripe. It is very firm and mealy, and equal to any plum, and has never been attacked by the Curculio. It will carry any desirable distance. Tree very thrifty, upright, early and abundant bearer. Price, one year old trees, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen. Extra large trees, 75c. each.

WILD GOOSE PLUM.

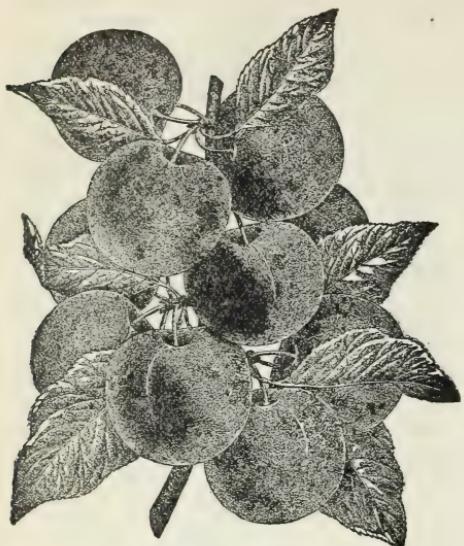
A native variety from Tennessee, where it is highly esteemed for market. It is a strong grower, the fruit is large and of good quality. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen. Extra large size, 75c. each.

KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.

The Kelsey Plum is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, heart-shaped, rich yellow, with purple cheek. Parties who have been fruiting it here in the South pronounce it the most magnificent plum they have seen; it weighs from 4 to 6 ounces. It excels all other plums for canning and drying, and will carry for a long distance better than any other kind. Matures middle of August to September. Price, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large size, 75c. each.

JAPANESE MESPILUS PLUM.

Eryslothria Japonica.—The Japanese Mesplis, which, by the way, is an old stand-by in our climate, has been cultivated here for over a century, and is too

**Mariana Plum.**

well known to require any description. By special arrangement with one of the best nurserymen we have been enabled to secure a lot of very fine branched trees, which we offer at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

BAILY PLUM.

30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

BURBANK PLUM.

The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 75c. each.

ABUNDANCE PLUM.

One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 75c. each.

BERCKMAN'S PLUM.

Fruit large, nearly round; skin green, with purple and blue bloom; flesh, yellowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5. 50c. each. Extra large size, 75c. each.

EXCELSIOR PLUM.

The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower, and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep solid wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without

astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; cling-stone. Price 50c. each. Extra large size, 75c. each.

NORMAND PLUM.

Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Tree symmetrical; prolific. 50c. each. Extra large size, 75c. each.

WICKSON PLUM.

Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, long, heart-shaped, color deep maroon red covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit. 50c. each. Extra large size, 75c. each.

RED JUNE PLUM.

Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermillion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. August. 50c. each. Extra large size, 75c. each.

"JUICY" PLUM.

This glorious new Plum is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingling with a sprightly acid and a high, melting Plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw. When fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. 50c. each. Extra large size, 75c. each.

QUINCE TREES.

We have added to our assortment of fruit trees the Quince, which will do well in our climate. Quince trees, the fruit of which is used for preserving, are very ornamental, and bear well. We handle the Orange, Meeches' Prolific and Japanese varieties, which we sell at 40c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50.

APRICOTS.

The fruit of the Apricot is similar in shape to the Peach, except that it is not downy and is almost perfectly smooth. The leaves are cordate or heart-shaped and not long as Peach leaves, and the bark of the wood is coarse grained and not smooth and glossy like Peach wood. Apricots should not be confounded with Nectarines or Naked Fruit Peaches, which are often mistaken for Apricots. We handle the

following varieties: Royal, Bongoum, Santa Fee. Price 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

PEACH TREES.

We have a fine assortment of Southern grown trees, selected from a very reliable nursery. They consist of the following varieties, viz:

FREE STONE.

Jessie Kerr,	Amelia,
Amsden,	Stump the World,
Alexander,	Thurber,
Elberta,	Old Mixon,
Early Louise,	Crawford's Early,
Fleitas,	Early Sneeds,
St John,	Crawford's Late,
Mountain Rose,	Smock,
Foster,	Picquet's Late,
Early Rivers,	Lady Parham,
Lady Ingalls,	Honey Peach.

CLING STONE.

General Lee,	Lemon,
Old Mixon,	Nix White Late,
Heath,	Stinson's October,
Butler,	Columbia.
Chinese,	Indian Cling.

Stonewall Jackson

As they follow in the list they ripen in succession. Price 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per hundred. Extra large size, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Peach Seedlings, 20c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GRAPE VINES.

Have some select varieties for the table and for making wine. The following is a list of them, siz:

MOORE'S EARLY.—Large size and very early; good for table use. Price, 25c. each. Extra large size, 50c. each.

DELAWARE.—Well known. Regarded as best American Grape; it does well in the South, with good soil and high culture. Price, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

GOETHE.—Light pink, very fine for table use. It is the best of the Rogers' hybrids. Price, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

TRIUMPH.—This is a late variety, bunches very large, golden when fully ripe; fine as best foreign, and sell equally well; melting pulp, small seeds, vigorous as Concord, of which it is a hybrid seedling. Rarely it rots; stands pre-eminently at the head as a late table grape. Price, 20c. each. Extra large size, 50c. each.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.—An unfailing, never rotting red wine grape of fine quality. Price, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.



GLOBE REPRESENTS
SIZE OF GRAPE.

CYNTHIANA.—Very much like the Concord; same price. Extra large size, 50c. each.

CONCORD.—Early; very popular; good for market. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

IVES.—Ripens with the Concord. Good for wine; vigorous and productive. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

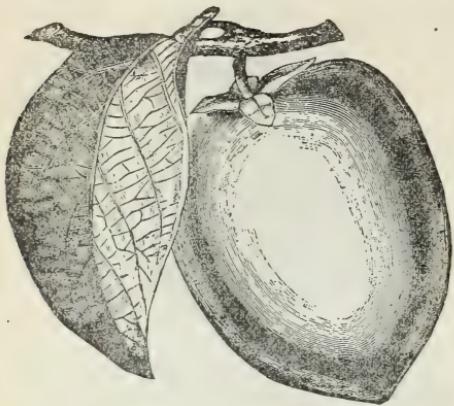
HERBEMONT (MCKEE).—The most popular and successful red or purple grape in the South, excellent for table and wine. McKee is identical with it. Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. Extra large size, 50c. each.

THE NIAGARA.—The Niagara grape is the best of the white varieties. The bunches are large, transparent white, very sweet and delicious in flavor. This is one of the best table grapes, but will answer also for wine making. 20c. each. Extra large size, 50c. each.

SCUPPERNONG.—The Bronze Scuppernong Grapes are native of the South, and bear well here. In Mississippi, Alabama and Florida Scuppernong Grapes are largely planted for preserving and wine making; they are excellent for the latter purpose, and will make as good wine as Missouri. The vines should not be trimmed. 25 cents each. Extra large size, 50c. each.

COLUMBIAN IMPERIAL GRAPE.

This is the largest and most beautiful purple Grape in the world. The vines are very productive and grow in any soil. Its deep feeding root enables it to resist any long period of drought, which, however, while somewhat reducing the size of the fruit does not in the least affect its bearing qualities. It is decidedly free from disease—mildew and black rot. Grows in immense clusters, berries of rich purple color, fine flavor, sweet, juicy pulp, com-



Japanese Persimmon

pact and even growth. A desirable shipping and table grape. Price, 75c. each.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

(HYAKUME, ZENPI, TRIUMPH).—This new valuable fruit has been fruited for the last few years. Most varieties are of excellent quality; twice and three times as large as the native kind; very attractive when the fruit is ripe. The fruit often weighs a pound, is very sweet and of a most delicious flavor. As they are of easy culture and do well here it is a profitable fruit to grow. Assorted named varieties.

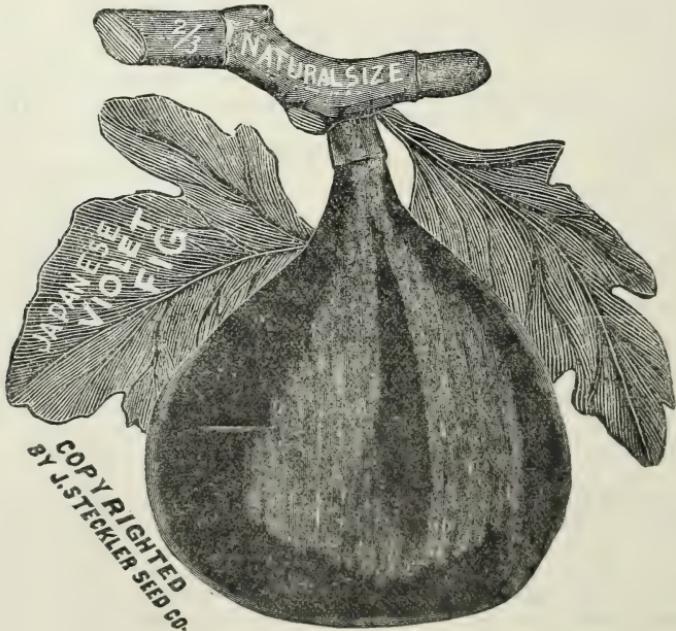
Price, 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen, large size. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

CELESTE, OR CELESTIAL FIG.

We have a good supply of one year old trees. They have been raised from cuttings in sandy loam, are well rooted and raised to a single stem; not in sprouts as is often the case when raised from suckers taken off from old trees. The cultivation of this fruit has rather been neglected, which should not be so, as the fig is always a sure crop, with very little attention. It has commenced to be an article of commerce when preserved; shipped from here it sells quite readily North, put up in that way. The Celeste is the best for that purpose; not liable to sour like the yellow skinned varieties, and sweeter than other dark skinned kinds. One year old, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; packed and delivered on steamboat or railroad depot \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1000. We have a few hundred of extra size trees, which have been transplanted. Price, extra size, one year old trees, 30 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen; three year old, 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen; extra large, \$1.50 each.

JAPANESE VIOLET FIG.

As all Japanese varieties of fruit trees seem to thrive and do equally as well, and in many instances better in our climate than in their own soil, our customers can



Try the Tarrytown Fern.

feel assured that this grand Fig will prove a decided acquisition to the special stock we already carry. The fruit is the largest known, deep violet color, and flesh very sweet. No orchard is complete without a few trees of this delicious fruit, which is becoming more popular every year as an article of commerce. Price, 75c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

NEW WHITE ADRIATIC FIG.

The tree attains an enormous size and is an immense bearer, bearing more than any other variety known. The fruit is of the finest quality; the skin is thin like paper, thinnest at base, and not like most other figs, thicker at the point. The pulp is very sweet; with small seeds, without a hollow space in the center; in fact, the whole fruit is one solid pulp. Stock very limited. Price, 40c. each, \$4.00 per doz. Extra large size trees, \$1.50 each.

BRUNSWICK OR MADDONNA FIG.

The Brunswick is a large, purple fig turning blue when ripe. Quite hardy. 50c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

BROWN TURKEY FIG.

This is a very large fig; color, violet brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market. 40c. each. \$4.00 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

BROWN ISCHIA FIG.

A small, brown fig; pyriform, when fully ripe of a deep brownish red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella, with dense shade; as a fruit and shade tree the Brown Ischia is valuable; as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors. 50c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

THE LEMON OR MAY FIG.

This is the earliest of all the Fig varieties, producing medium sized cream or lemon yellow fruit, which ripens as early as the beginning of May. The tree bears twice during the season, the second crop ripening only under extremely favorable conditions. The fruit is of a delightful flavor, juicy and very sweet, and excellent for drying, canning or preserving. 30c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

CURE FOR BORE WORM ON FIG TREES.—A solution of common coal oil and carbonic acid, use in the proportion 1.50 part of carbolic acid to 1 of coal oil. Syringe infected parts freely and cover sore with a cloth, saturated with the liquid after pruning the trees, always careful at proper season, and use above solution over the worm.

CHERRY TREES.

Cherry trees, with few exceptions, will

not do well in our Southern climate. There are some, however, which, if budded on hardy stools, will do well here and bear fruit. Our wild Cherries being the hardest, answer best for stools, but the Mariana Plum will answer equally as well and is quite hardy. The trees we handle are the best for our climate and soil. 40c. each. Extra large size, \$1.00 each.

NEW POMEGRANATE "SPANISH RUBY."

This new variety of the well known Pomegranate is one of the most beautiful and finest of all fruits of our temperate climate. Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small, skin thick and smooth, pale with crimson cheek; meat of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is excellent and good ping, as it will keep for a long time. It ripens shortly before Christmas and could be shipped to Northern cities, where during the holidays it would attract great attention. Price, 30c. each; extra size, 50c. each. Extra large size, \$2.00 each.

LARGE SWEET POMEGRANATE.

Same as above, except in color of seed and flavor. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

THE MULBERRY TREE.

Black and white; we also have the Weeping Tea Mulberry described on page 165, in shade trees, each \$2.00. The Mulberry tree, with its delightful refreshing fruit, ought to be in every family garden wherever space permits. It is not only an excellent fruit tree but also good shade tree, and above all very ornamental. We will have the best of the Black ever-bearing varieties for our climate as well as the White, the leaves of which are used in feeding silk worms, on hand during planting season and sell them at 40c. each. Extra large size, \$2.00 each.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

See page 165.

NECTARINES.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August, 50c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50.

PSIDIUM (GUAVA.)

CATTLEYANUM (Yellow Cattley) — A small tree or tall bush, producing the known Red Cattley Guava. Plants from

6-inch pots, \$1.00 each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

ALMONDS.

PRINCESSE AND SULTANA.—Both are prolific, soft shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce. Price, 75c. each, either hard or soft shell. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

THE JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHEST-NUT.

Castanea vesca var. Japonica.—Our climate and soil seems to be well adapted for all varieties of Japanese fruit trees. There are several fine Japanese trees in this vicinity grown from seed, one of which bore several burrs for the first time some years ago and an abundant crop since every year, each burr containing two large and perfect nuts. The nuts are much larger than any of those imported from Italy or Spain, and equally as good and fine in flavor. We have a limited supply

of imported seed on hand. Price, 75c. per pound; also trees at 75c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

JAPANESE WALNUTS.

Jaglans Japonica Cordiformis.—Another variety of Japanese fruit, the trees of which will bear here as well as the above mentioned Chestnut. There are several trees in Louisiana which were planted some years ago and are doing excellently well. One of them bore a number of fine nuts. The fruit is nearly the size of the English walnut, heart shaped, and, although hard shelled, is very easy to open. The seed which we offer is of our own importation. Price, 75c. per pound; also trees at 75c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50 each.

ENGLISH WALNUTS.

75c. per tree.

OCEAN CITY PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY.

A splendid new berry which originated in Worcester county, Md. Plant is vigorous, with large broad green leaf; fruit as



Michel's Early Strawberry.

large as the Rubach, and larger than the Michel's Early, but later in bearing. Good for second crop; very prolific and a very fine shipping berry. Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1000.

MICHEL'S EARLY STRAWBERRY.

We have various sorts of soil in Louisiana, and the strawberry suitable to and succeeding equally well in poor or rich land can only be determined by practical experiment. There are but few varieties which adapt themselves to all soils and latitudes, hence the importance of planting those which experienced fruit growers have tested and found profitable. A strawberry having all the good qualities has not, and perhaps never will be discovered; still in choosing it is well to purchase plants having as many good points as possible. This we claim for the Michel's Early. It is claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It makes perfect flowers and fruit. Very prolific. Price, 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000. We consider this variety superior to the Sucker State, being earlier and more prolific. It will become the leading market sort, home and for shipping North. Have dropped the Sucker State from our list as the Michel's Early is superior and earlier.

PURE IMPROVED HOFFMAN STRAWBERRY.

If an experienced grower or commission merchant was asked what variety of strawberries, owing to its size, brilliant coloring and perfect shipping qualities, brought uniformly the highest price on the market, there could be but one answer—Hoffman. But under sloven culture this splendid variety has been suffered to run down in old diseased fields and to get badly mixed with other and inferior plants. Therefore it is not easy to get pure stock. Kept pure and bred up by selection and careful, clean culture, like ours has been, it is about the cleanest, healthiest, thriftiest growing plant that we ever saw. It stands drought well, the berry seeming to be composed more largely of solid matter than other varieties. Hence its unsurpassed firmness and high value as a shipping berry. We do not recommend Hoffman for the North. But to Southern growers needing an extra early, ultra firm, very large and brilliantly colored berry to captivate the eye of the dealer, retailer and consumer, we say plant Pure Improved Hoffman. It has a special value to growers who have to ship a long distance to market without refrigeration. Its great firmness enables it to carry fresh and bright a very long distance without ice. Price, 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

LADY THOMPSON STRAWBERRY..

The marvelous vigor and immense productiveness of this berry, its ability to adapt itself to all soils and all climates; its apparent indifference to heat, drought or flood, has rendered strawberry growing profitable over vast regions where most other varieties could not be grown with profit, if at all. Instead of deteriorating, as a variety lacking in virility inevitably does, it grows better year by year, though we have never known it to fail to bear enormously. It is also a far earlier variety than is generally believed. It is an exceedingly easy plant to live and is quick to grow off, rain or no rain. Hence its great value, especially for fall planting. Price, 75c. per 100, 6.00 per 1000.

KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY.

We have a fine stock of this valuable new variety grown from plants derived direct from the originator. We know them to be the absolutely true and pure Klondyke. Price, 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

NUMBER OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.

11,000 to acre, 4 ft. rows.

11,500 to acre, 3½ ft. rows.

14,000 to acre, 3 ft. rows.

12 in. apart in row.

12,000 to acre is the average number in this vicinity.

Where 11,000 plants are put on an acre they are more easily cultivated with a horse, and the fruit is likely to be larger.

BLACKBERRIES.

EARLY HARVEST.—Large and very sweet. Ripens fully two weeks before the earliest of the old field berries. Is not a Dewberry, but a regular bush. Strong one year old plants, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

OLIVES.

PICHLINE.—A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. 15 to 18 inches high, 75c. each; 24 to 30 inches, bushy, \$1.00 each; 4 for \$10, \$35.00 per 100.

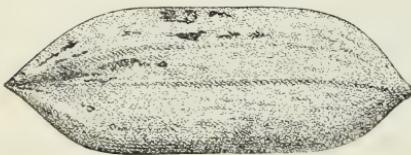
PECANS.

It is now an established fact, admitted by all that have given any attention to the subject that Pecan trees are by far the most prolific of all fruit trees to plant. As a proof of this we call to your notice the fact that we usually paid \$183 for the crop of one tree. Those who planted some of our budded trees 10 to 12 years ago are now getting returns of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per tree annually. These returns will regularly increase as the years go by.

To attain these results the best varieties should be planted.

Your only safe-guard against fraud is to buy your trees from responsible parties only. The best time to plant is as soon after the leaves fall as possible. About the middle of November. Planting may be done up to the time growth starts in the spring, about 1st of March.

The varieties we handle are the best. All of established merit and standing of repute, as the returns now coming in conclusively prove.



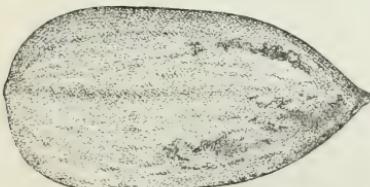
CENTENNIAL PECAN.

Nut large, long, pointed at both ends. Shell thin. Kernel plump, rich and sweet. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. Habit of growth, willowy, forming a thick, round-headed tree. Original was grafted about 60 years ago. Has been long known as one of the very best sorts.



FROTSCHER'S (EGG SHELL) PECAN.

Nut large, oblong-ovoid in shape, very thin shell. Kernel plump, full. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. A rapid grower. Comes into bearing very young. Habit of growth somewhat like Centennial, not quite so dense, forming a fine round-headed tree. This is justly a very popular variety.



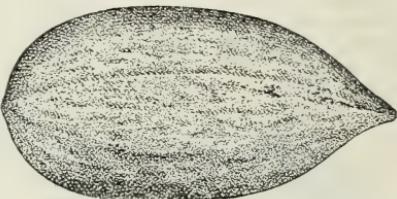
ROME PECAN.

(COLUMBIAN.) (PRIDE OF THE COAST.) Nut very large, large and round at stem end, gradually sloping off to a point at the

other. Thin shell. Upright habit of growth, making a very large, tall tree. Where it has a suitable location, a desirable kind. Quality good. Some complain that this variety does not always fill well, but as this conclusion is based on nuts from young trees just come into bearing, this defect may be eliminated when trees reach maturity. Parent tree is known as the "Pride of the Coast" along the Mississippi Valley.

NELSON PECAN.

Nut the largest of all known; some specimens weighing nearly one ounce. Elliptical-oblong in shape. Medium thin shell, clean, bright in color. Kernel plump, sweet and rich. Quality very best. A quick grower. Early bearer, very prolific. Habit of growth like the Frotscher, forming a round-headed tree. This is surely the finest pecan ever introduced.



STECKLER'S MAMMOTH PECAN.

Nut very large, elliptical-oblong in shape, round and full at stem end. Thin shell, full meated, quality best. A lately introduced variety of great merit.

STUART PECAN.

Nut large, thin shell, ovoid in shape, full meated. Quality best. Abundant bearer, of rapid growth. A standard variety, of established merit and popular.

SCHLEY PECAN.

Nut medium in size. Oblong-ovoid in shape. Smooth, clean and bright in color. Very thin shell. Kernel very plump, sweet and rich. Bears abundantly; of rapid growth. Comes early into bearing. This is also a popular and standard variety.

RUSSELL PECAN.

Originated in Lower Mississippi. Is a very fine paper-shell nut and the tree is a regular and abundant bearer, but as it continues in growth very late in the season it is not advisable to plant this variety except in the lower South.

THE PROPER DISTANCE APART TO PLANT PECAN TREES.

In deep, alluvial soils, 70 feet apart each way; requiring 9 trees to an acre.

In sandy, poor soils, 50 feet apart each way; requiring 16 trees to an acre.

Prices for STECKLER and NELSON, \$5.00 each, net.

Prices for FROTSCHER'S EGGSHELL, CENTENNIAL, ROME, SCHLEY, STUART and RUSSELL.

\$2.00 each, \$22.00 per dozen, 4 to 5 feet, 2-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

\$1.50 each, \$17.00 per dozen, 3 to 4 feet, 1-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

\$1.00 each, \$11.00 per dozen; 2½ to 3 feet, 1-year buds on 3-year-old stocks.

These last two are same age, but graded as to size of growth.

Lots of 50 to 100 trees we will allow special discount of 10%.

When varieties ordered are not in stock, other varieties will be substituted unless instructed to the contrary.

Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome, Centennial, Schley, Stuart and Russell, in extra large size trees, 5 to 6 feet, \$3.00 each net.

Nuts for planting of all the above varieties, selected with special care. \$1.00 per pound. Steckler's Mammoth, \$2.00 per pound. If by mail add 10c. per pound for postage.

Buds or Grafts of Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome, Centennial, Schley, Stuart and Russell Pecans at \$3.00 per 100. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

Buds or Grafts of Steckler's Mammoth at \$5.00 per 100. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

SEEDLING PECAN TREES.

We have on hand a large quantity of seedlings suitable for stools to bud or graft upon.

1 to 2 feet, 20c. each, \$1.60 per 10; \$13.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 30c. each, \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

We have the small Pecan nuts used to raise seedlings or stools to bud or graft upon, at 12c. per lb., \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following information will give reasons why our Louisiana budded pecan trees are better than those grown in light soils. Our prices are low considering the grade of trees we sell. On comparing our trees with those grown crowded together in seed bed, without transplanting, four or five feet high—mere switchies—drawn up; because of this condition, a large percentage of them die on being planted in the orchard.

Our trees are all transplanted before budding or grafting, are given room to grow, making strong stocky trees, well rooted and in condition to bear transplanting in orchard without injury to the trees. They should all grow if properly planted.

Our customers who have planted both grades of trees will endorse this statement.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PECAN NUTS PER POUND, CROP 1905.

Steckler's Mammoth, 42 to the pound.

Frotscher's Egg Shell, 58 to the pound. Centennial, 54 to the pound.

Seedlings, 156 to the pound.

NELSON'S ANNULAR BUDDING KNIFE, for budding Pecan trees, \$3.50 each.

GALBRAITH'S PECAN BUDDER.—\$3.75 each.



The Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange
KIN KAN OR KUM QUAT ORANGE.

Trees, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Extra large size, \$3.50 each.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Used extensively in Southern Louisiana and much the world over for making permanent hedge fences; grows so dense as to prevent rabbits and small animals getting through. Price, 50c. per pound.

OTAHEITE ORANGE.

A grand pot plant of great beauty and novelty. It is a dwarf Orange which grows, blooms and fruits freely in pots, even when only a foot or two high. The fruit is about one-half the size of ordinary oranges. The blossoms are produced in great abundance, delicate and beautiful in color, and rich in delicious perfume. As a pot plant this lovely dwarf orange is one of the most novel and beautiful that can be grown. It blooms most freely during winter, though it is likely to bloom at any and all times a year. With one or two pots of it any one can raise an abundance of the far famed,

delicate and fragrant blossoms. 25 and 50 cents each.

SOUR ORANGE SEED.

We have imported direct from Japan this season a fair supply of our sour orange seed and offer same at 50c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; \$1.50 per pound.

Budded Orange Trees of the following varieties: Satsuma, Mandarin, Tangerine, Pomelo or Grape Fruit, Jaffa, Brazil,

Washington Navel, Louisiana Sweet, Parson Brown, Healthy, thrifty trees. All of the above named varieties in proportion to sizes and ages.

1½ feet....	60c. each....	\$5.00 per doz.
2 feet....	70c. each....	6.00 per doz.
3 feet....	80c. each....	7.00 per doz.
3½ feet....	90c. each....	9.00 per doz.
4 feet, Balled,	\$2.00 each.	

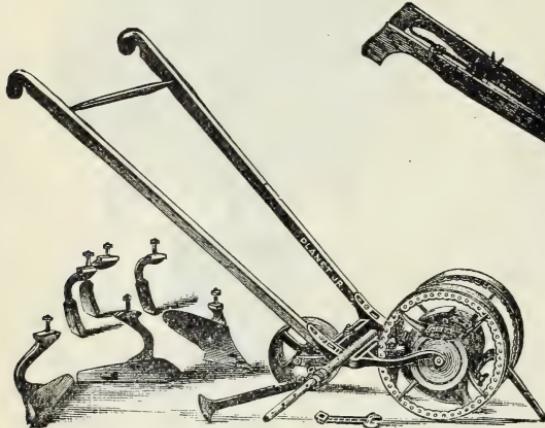
The celebrated Oonshiu Orange Trees, direct from Japan, 2 feet high, \$1.00 each.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PLANET, JR., IMPLEMENTS.

NOTE—The prices on the Planet, Jr., Implements are made by the manufacturers and no one is allowed to deviate from them.

It is compulsory that all parties handling these goods must abide by this rule or else they will lose all right to sell them.



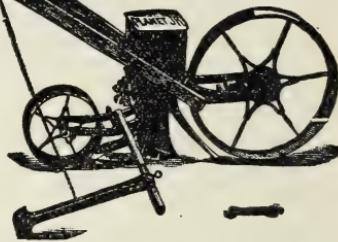
Planet, Jr., No. 1.

"PLANET, JR., NO. 1.

Combination Drill and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. No Rakes.—It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. From a drill it is changed to its other use, by unscrewing but two bolts when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly made ready for use. Price \$9.50.

"PLANET, JR.," NO. 3.

Hill Dropping Seeder. Sows either in Hills or in Continuous Row.—This Drill sows in a continuous row, in the ordinary way, with the greatest regularity; but its distinctive feature is that it will drop neatly in hills, either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The wheel is 15 inches high, with broad face. It is changed in



Planet, Jr., No. 3.

"PLANET, JR.," NO. 4.

Drill Only. Price, \$8.50. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe. No Rakes. Price, \$10.50.

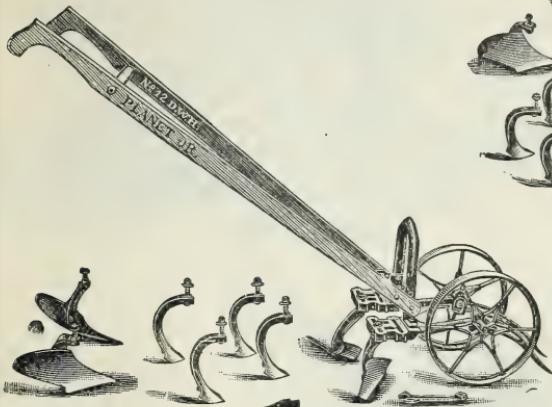
"PLANET, JR.," NO. 12.

Double Wheel Hoe. Price with attachments as in cut, \$7.00. One pair of 6-inch Hoes, two pairs of Cultivator Teeth, one pair of Plows.

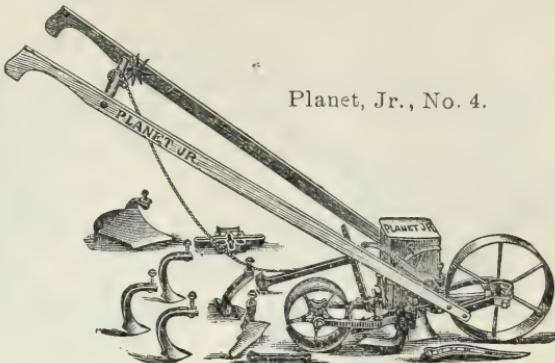
"PLANET, JR.," NO. 13.

Double Wheel Hoe. Price, \$4.75. This tool is the No. 12, with 6 inch hoes only, these

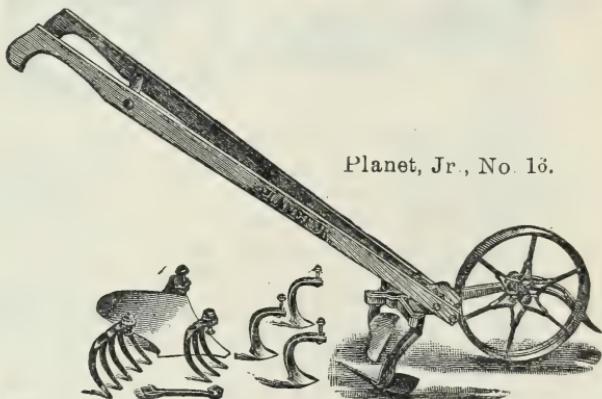
Planet, Jr., No. 12.



Planet, Jr., No. 4.



Planet, Jr., No. 17.



Planet, Jr., No. 16.



being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 12, may be added at any time, and are sure to fit.

PLANET, JR., No. 16.

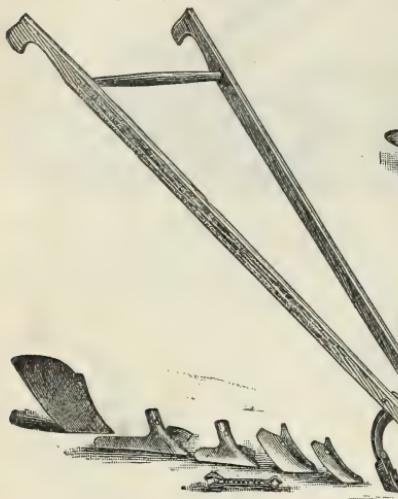
Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. This tool is considerably lighter than the Double Wheel Hoe; having almost similar attachments it is capable of doing nearly the same kind of work. It is furnished with one

pair of rakes, one pair of curved point hoes, three cultivator teeth, one large garden plow and one detachable leaf guard. All the blades are steel hardened in oil, tempered and polished. It is useful for cultivating both sides of the row at one passage. Price, \$5.85.

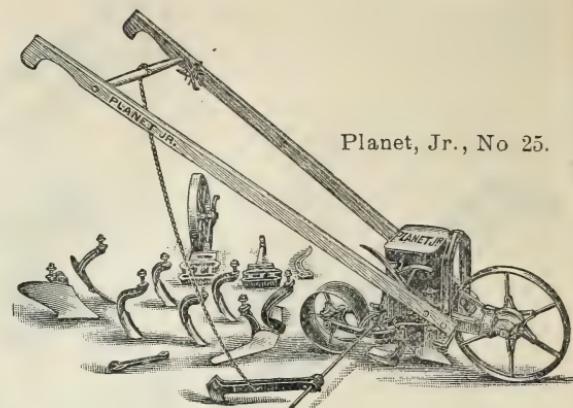
"PLANET, JR., No. 17.

Single Wheel Hoe. Price, \$5.00. One pair of 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and a large garden plow.

Planet, Jr., No. 19.



Planet, Jr., No. 25.



"PLANET, JR.", No. 17½.

Single Wheel Hoe. With hoes, cultivator teeth and leaf lifter. Price, \$4.50.

"PLANTER, JR.", No. 25.

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator. This new machine practically combines in one tool the No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts or about 5 pounds of onion seed. It will sow in drills or hill, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and has the same feed hill dropping mechanism and automatic device for throwing out of gear, and the new combined cut off seed index, with brass thumb screw adjustment. The change (if desired) from Drill to Wheel Hoe and back again is quickly made and the entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfaction. Price, \$13.50.

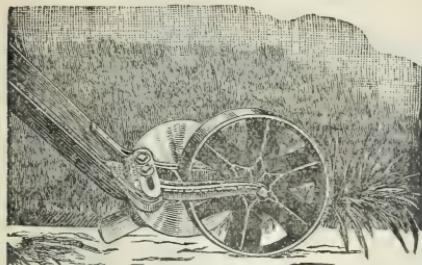
STECKLER'S IMPROVED No. 19.

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.
This new and attractive implement is especially designed for farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden, a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations. The wheel is high and made with stiff steel rim and spokes, and

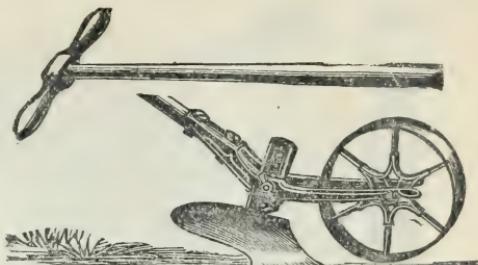
is a combination steel and malleable iron hub. The wheel arms are steel and the frame of the tool is attached adjustably to the wheel arms, so that the height of the handles may be readily changed to suit man or boy. The Standard is slotted to make regulation of depth easy, and by means of an adjustable malleable filling piece, the same standard is made to carry perfectly all the steels that come with the machine.

The tools are as follows: A Large Garden Plow of hard steel, smoothly polished, throwing a neat furrow; useful from spring to fall for opening, covering and for plowing to and from various crops. Ten Inch Sweep. This is the latest and best pattern, is thin and is a perfect weed killer, for ten inch rows or over. Six Inch Sweep. Same pattern as the ten inch, completes the work between six inch rows at one passage and is useful in wider work. Four Inch Cultivating Tooth. For deep cultivation and for all thorough work. Two Inch Cultivator Tooth. For still deeper work and for marking out for onion sets, etc.

The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools make the implement valuable for many kinds of work. It is strong, well made and can be quickly set so as to be useful, whether in the hands of a man or woman, boy or girl. Strength, variety of tools and cheapness are its great virtues. Price, \$3.75.



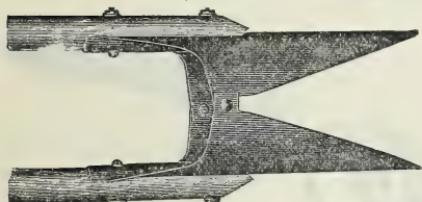
The Planet, Jr., Grass Edger.



The Firefly Wheel Garden Plow.



Wellhausen Garden Plow.



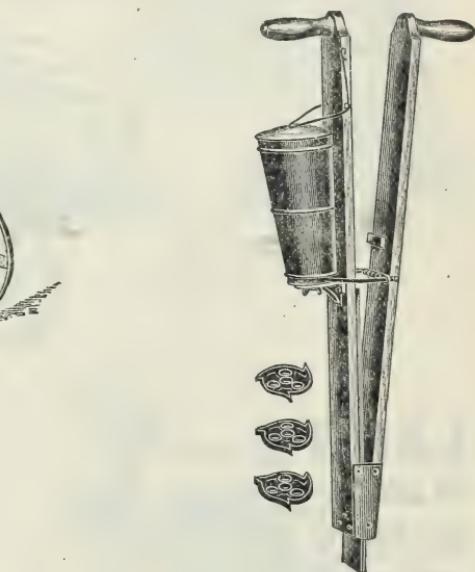
The Kohler Transplanter.

THE "PLANET, JR." GRASS EDGER.
The grand secret of attractiveness in grounds surrounding a house is extreme neatness. The "Planet, Jr., Grass Edger" assists wonderfully in producing this effect. It will do either straight or curved edging at a speed of a mile an hour. It should be the constant companion of the lawn mower.

Strawberry growers will find the Grass Edger, with the hoe removed, a rapid and perfect tool for cutting off surplus runners. Price, \$6.00.

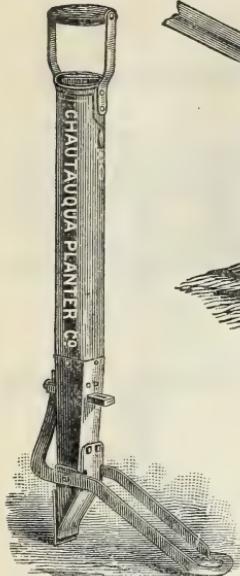
THE "FIRE FLY."

Wheel Garden Plow. This tool is intended for those who have small gardens and a moderate amount of time to work in them. It enables them to raise vegetables for their family or for market, with small expenditure of labor and time. Price, \$2.35.

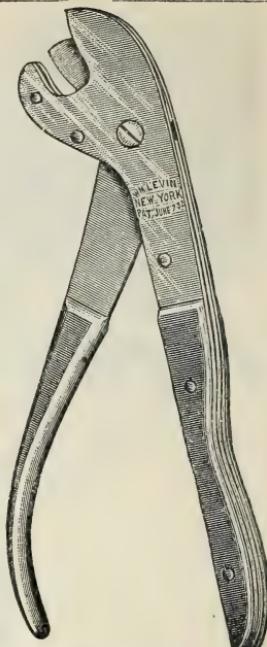
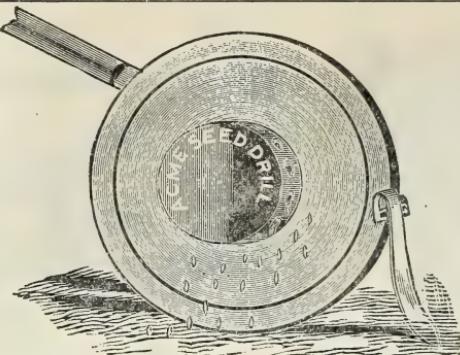
The Eclipse
Corn Planter.

WELLHAUSEN GARDEN PLOW.—Best Garden Plow on the market, being light in weight, yet constructed so strongly that it cannot get out of order. It is the perfection of implements in working gardens; a boy or girl of ten years being able to keep a garden in perfect order, and as the handles are adjustable it can be quickly set to any height desired. No one having a truck farm would do without this plow after once using it. The attachments consist of 1 Turning Shovel, 1 Sweep or Weeding Blade, 1 Furrow Opener or Shovel Blade. Price each, \$3.75.

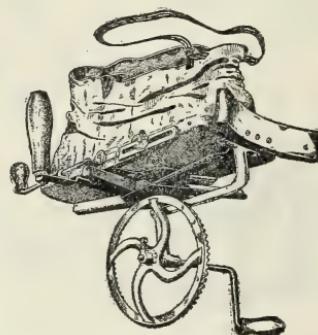
THE KOHLER TRANPLANTER.—This is the simplest and best of all Transplanting tools yet introduced. It is light, yet strong, and so constructed that when the handles are spread the blades form a closed pocket, from which no ground can escape, but retains all



Chautauqua Planter.



The Levin Pruner.



Perfection, Jr., Seed Sower.



30¢
BY MAIL
PREPAID

the soil around the roots. It is provided with stops at the Hinged Joints, thus preventing all danger of injuring the tops of the plants. Full length of tool, 22½ inches, and complete weight, 2½ pounds. Price, \$1.50.

THE ECLIPSE CORN PLANTER.—This implement is, in the working parts, similar to the Chautauqua, except that it is made of wood instead of iron and steel. It is easier handled than any other and will do as much work as the best. Price, \$2.00.

MATTHEW'S HAND CULTIVATOR.—It spreads from 6 to 14 inches, and cuts all the ground covered, even when spread to its greatest extent. Its teeth are of a new and improved pattern and thoroughly pulverize and mellow the soil. The depth of cultivating may be accurately gauged by raising and low-



Excelsior Weeding Hoe.

ering the wheels, which is quickly done by the use of a thumb screw. Price, \$5.00.

THE EUREKA KITCHEN GARDEN AND HOT BED SEED DRILL.—It will sow and cover beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onion, radishes, spinach, turnips and all seeds with the greatest regularity. The quality of work equals that done with the costly machines and infinitely better and faster than hand work. Price, \$1.50 each.

PERFECTION, JR., SEED SOWER.—Price, \$2.50. Best by test.

MATTHEW'S SEED DRILL.—Is composed of a wooden frame in which is set a heavy wheel in front provided with pins, and on the side, which keep the agitator constantly in motion. Price, \$9.00.

When You Buy From Us You Get the Best.



Planting Dibble.

Combination Weeder.

THE ACME SEED DRILL.—A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip and all such seeds with perfect regularity. Price, \$1.00.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CORN AND SEED PLANTER.—Price. \$2.25.

CLEVE'S ANGLE TROWEL.—This handy digger was originally intended for digging plantains and other weeds from lawns, but it has also found great favor among the ladies as a flower cultivator for loosening the soil in pots, and among young plants for transplanting. It serves every purpose of the old form of trowel. Price, No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 25c.

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOE, 15c. If by mail, 20c. each.

THE LEVIN PRUNNER.—This is one of the strongest and best cutting pruners for the size. The cut is very smooth. Price, No. 1, 7 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cut, \$1.25; No. 2, 7 inches, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cut, \$1.50.

IMPROVED PLANTING DIBBLE. This tool is designed for setting out cabbage, celery, tobacco, tomatoes, onions, and similar plants. Price, 40 cents each. If ordered by mail, 10 cents extra must be added for postage.

THE COMBINATION WEEDER.—Combining, as it does, both the rake and the hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and most perfect on the market. 40c. each.



Patented Dec. 11, 1900



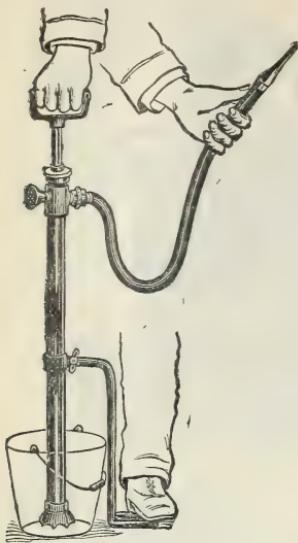
Empire King Spraying Pump

THE CLIMAX LAWN WEEDER.—Works automatically; will grab and hold anything with sufficient grip to remove root and branch. New, simple and easy working device for ridding yards and lawns of all noxious plants and weeds. Dandelions and Plantain are easily killed by its use. Stand erect, holding the handle in one hand, push the chisel under the plant at an angle that will cut the root at any desired depth. Withdraw the chisel until the grab comes directly over the weed desired to be removed; a slight pull on the trigger will bring the Serrated Grab down, holding firmly enough to take out the plant, and all, leaving only a slight mark. Price, \$1.50 each.

UNCLE SAM SPRAYER.—On the same principle as the larger sprayer. For spraying any kind of a liquid solution on all kinds of plants and applying fly removers on cattle, and in poultry houses; a fine thing for house-



The Lenox Sprayer.



The Acme Pump.

hold purposes, such as spraying disinfecting liquids, and exterminating moths, bed bugs, roaches, ants, etc., as the very fine mist spray penetrates all cracks. Where only a few trees are to be sprayed it will do nicely. Sprayer can be elevated by inserting pole in the hollow handle. Holds three pints of liquid. Price, \$3.00.

EMPIRE KING SPRAYING PUMP.—Will spray two hundred trees per hour. Has automatic mechanical agitator which ensures the perfect mixing of the poison and water, and an automatic brush for keeping strainer clean. With single brass spout and shut-off cock, also with galvanized suction and strainer, and with a 10-foot lead of heavy hose and one Niagara nozzle. Mounted on 50-gallon barrel, \$19.00; mounted on 100-gallon cask, \$23.00.

THE LENOX SPRAYER.—This sprayer is made similar in style as the Eureka, only it is made of zinc instead of copper, and is worked by pressing a rubber bulb which is attached to the end of the hose. It surely is very beneficial for spraying small plants, such as cabbage, potatoes, cauliflower, etc.; also for young trees and grape vines, especially when using mixtures for insecticides, etc. This is the cheapest Knapsack in the market; very durable, and will pay for itself in a short time. Has been lately improved by having an automatic Agitator placed inside. In walking this agitator moves forward and backward, thereby thoroughly mixing the liquid used. Price, complete, \$4.50.

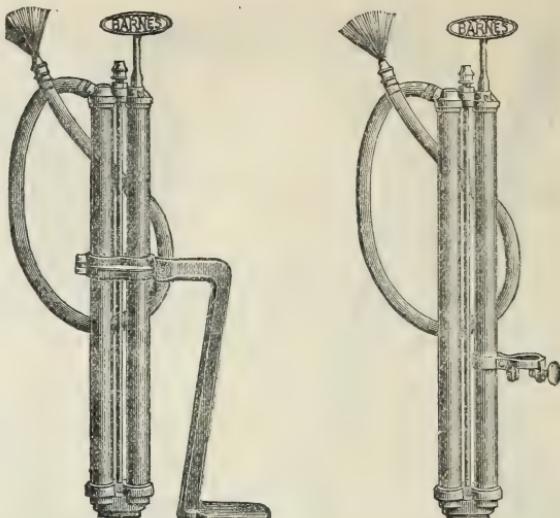


Fig. 254.
Barnes Improved Perfection Spraying Pump.

THE ACME HAND FORCE PUMP.—Whenever vermin and insect pests can be reached with the various solutions the Acme will be found invaluable as an exterminator. For use in Orchard, Green House and Garden it answers all requirements. The Acme is useful for washing carriages and handy in case of fire. The discharge end of the nozzle is so shaped that it can be used for Veterinary purposes. Price, \$6.00.



GARFIELD KNAPSACK SPRAYER.—One of the best, strongest and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved to fit the back, and is therefore easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order.

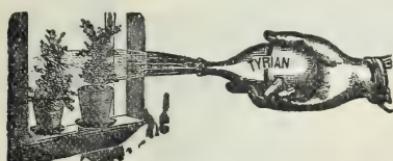
Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, as shown in cut, \$15.00. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

THE CORNELL KNAPSACK SPRAYER.—This is substantially the same as our "Garfield" Knapsack Sprayer, except that the tank is of galvanized sheet steel. This pump is all brass with brass valves. As it will stand more rough handling than the "Garfield," we are certain it will give better satisfaction. Price, with 4 feet hose, brass hand tube, 14 inches long, shut-off cock and Vermorel nozzle, \$10.50. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

BARNES NEW IMPROVED ALL-BRASS "PERFECTION" SPRAYING PUMP.—The Perfection is the simplest and best spraying pump ever placed on the market. It is made of seamless brass tubing without threads on either ends, and is held firmly together by a galvanized steel rod connected at the top and bottom parts, and is perfectly tight. By removing the brass hexagon nut at the top of the rod the Pump can be taken entirely apart, should it be necessary to repair or clean it. In taking it apart care should be used to see that the tubes are returned to their proper places, so that it will work satisfactorily. Price of Fig. 255, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$5.00; price of Fig. 254, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$5.50.

THE "LITTLE GEM" SPRAYING PUMP.—This Pump is made entirely of brass. The entire weight of the pump complete is 4 pounds. When boxed ready for shipment, 7 pounds. The price with both nozzles, including an iron stirrup for holding it firmly in the pail with the foot, \$5.00.

THE VAPOR GEM SPRAYER.—For house plants, green houses, flower garden, etc. The best insecticide distributor known. Uses every kind of poisonous spray, Paris Green, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenical Mixture, Kerosene and Rosin Emulsion, with great effect. Price, \$2.25.



TYRIAN RUBBER PLANT AND FLOWER SPRINKLER.—Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. 4 oz. Straight Rubber Flower Sprinklers, 75c. each; 6 oz., 80c. each; 8 oz., 90c. each; 10 oz., \$1.00 each. 4 oz. Bent Neck, 90c. each; 6 oz., \$1.00 each; 8 oz., \$1.10 each; 10 oz., \$1.25 each.



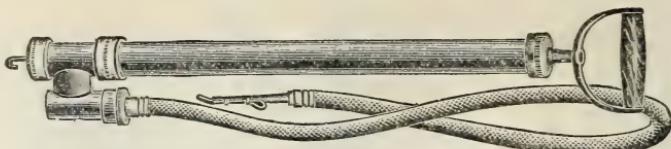
Caterpillar Exterminator.

CATERPILLAR EXTERMINATOR.—For destroying caterpillars and worms in Pecan and other fruit trees there is nothing to equal it, and wherever used gives satisfaction. It is ball shaped and made of cast iron, no soldering about it, hence cannot fall apart. The ball contains a peculiar substance which is soaked in kerosene oil, after which it is placed on a long pole and then ignited. This is slowly passed under the leaves and branches, the heat and resinous smoke arising from same will smother and kill all living insects and worms on the trees. We recommend it highly. Price, \$1.00.

NEW ERA TRI-JET SPRAYER.—The cheapest spraying apparatus in the market at price quoted, and is more effective than many other sprayers at ten times the cost. For spraying Potato Vines, Shrubs, Plants and Cattle (to keep off flies), and the interior of Henneries, it has no equal. Price, \$1.50.



LADIES' FAVORITE FLOWER AND PLANT SPRINKLER.—This is the neatest Plant Sprinkler yet introduced. It consists of a can holding a quart of water or insecticide, and a hose twelve inches long, with a large rubber bulb containing a fine nickel plated rose or spray. Price, \$1.50.



Lewis Combination Force Pump.

LEWIS' COMBINATION FORCE PUMP.—This Pump is made of heavy mandrel drawn brass tubing, is 32 inches long and about 1 5-8 inches in diameter, weighing about 4½ pounds. It is a combination of three very useful instruments or machines—a Force Pump, an Agricultural Syringe and a Veterinary Syringe or nozzle for a round and solid stream. As a Force Pump, with its three feet hose attached, it will throw a good sized stream of water from fifty to sixty feet. The pump part unscrews near the base, opposite where the hose is attached and the perforated or syringe nozzle is screwed on in its place. This can be used for syringing plants. Price, \$6.00 net.

LEWIS' AGRICULTURAL SYRINGE.—This exterminator is 26 inches long by 1 5-8 inches in diameter. It is made of zinc tubing which does not rust by using strong chemicals. The piston is fitted with Lewis' Patent Extension Valve, which holds the liquid at any point in the tube, except on pressure of the handle, when it discharges the liquid on each hill. Price, zinc, \$1.50; brass, \$2.50.



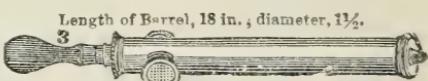
Brooks Hand Force and Spray Pump.

BROOKS' IMPROVED HAND FORCE AND SPRAY PUMP.—A complete hand apparatus

for throwing water. Made of brass with steel plunger and 5-ply rubber hose. Price, complete, \$4.75.

DEAKIN'S IMPROVED BRASS GARDEN SYRINGE, AMERICAN.—No. AA, Ladies' Favorite, length of barrel, 6¾ inches. Price, \$1.50. No. A, length of barrel, 12 inches, diameter, 1 inch, with one stream and spray rose. Price, \$2.50.

No. 2—Ladies' Garden Syringe, length of barrel, 14½ inches, diameter 15-16 inches, with one stream and two spray roses. The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Price, \$4.75.



No. 3—Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, \$7.00.

No. 11—(Second quality.) Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. Open Rose Syringe, full size. Two spray roses and one stream. Side attachment. Price, \$4.75.

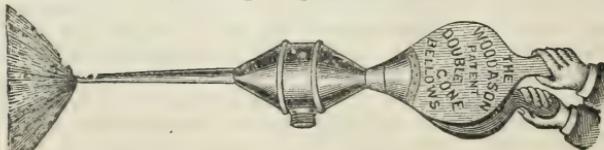
DEAKIN'S NEW SYRINGES.—The cheapest all-brass Syringes made; full length of barrel of the largest size, 18 inches, 1½ inches diameter. They are all-brass full length syringes, fill quickly and discharge perfectly. Price, letter H, \$3.00; letter K, \$2.25.

The Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer, No. 30, \$3.50.

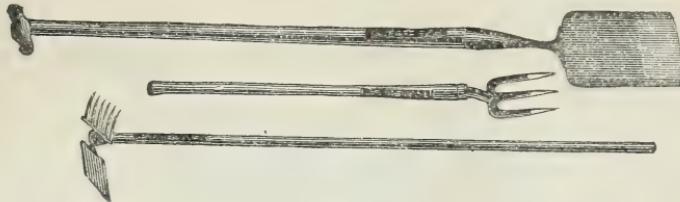
The Lightning Bulb Sprayer, No. 16, \$3.00.



Lightning Bug Exterminator.



When You Buy From Us You Get the Best.



Floral Tools.

WOODASON'S BELLOWS — Double Cone (for insect powder), \$3.50.

Single Cone (for insect powder), \$1.50.

Atomizer (for liquid and powder), \$2.50.

Pure Pyrethrum Powder for above bellows, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. box, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound box, 25 cents; 1 pound boxes, 50 cents.

Hammond's Bellows for Slug Shot, \$2.00 each.

THE LIGHTNING BUG EXTERMINATOR.—One of the cheapest and best spraying machines for expelling and destroying Potato Bugs, Codling Moths and Canker Worms, Strawberry and Rose Slugs, Striped Fleas, Cucumber and Melon Beetles, etc. It is light, yet strong, and with proper care will last many years. Very good for applying the Japanese Soluble Insecticide. Price, tinned, \$1.50; brass, \$2.25.

Lightning Bug Exterminator on pole, \$3.00.

Price List of Garden Implements.

Ladies' Set, Floral Tools, No. 5, three pieces	\$1 00
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, three pieces	1 50
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 1	30
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 2	40



THE "TWIN COMET" LAWN SPRINKLER.—Will Sprinkle Four Times Greater Area Than Any Other Sprinkler Made. Height, 17 inches. Weight, 6 pounds. Price, \$6.00.

LAWN SPRINKLERS.

Maid of the Mist \$1 50 and \$2 00
Rain Maker Lawn Fountain 1 75

GREEN HOUSE AND LAWN HOSE.

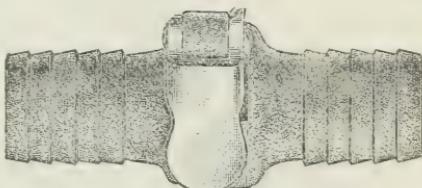
Made of Best Rubber. Sold Only in Lengths of Fifty Feet.

Special 3-ply, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hose, at.... 20c. per foot
Brass Rose or Nozzle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

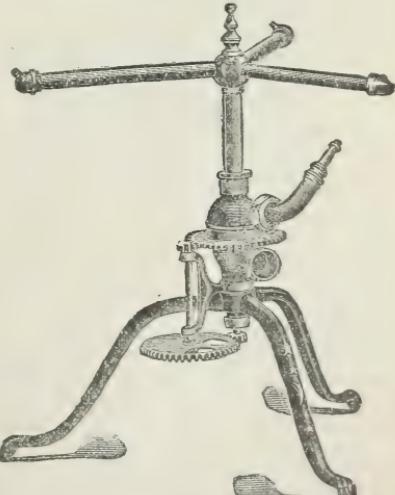
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch coupling 75c. and 1 00

Vermorel Nozzle, complete 75

Vermoral Sprayer 25



THE "ACME" HOSE COUPLERS—No. 1—Goes on end of hose that attaches to either faucet or ground pipe. It is used with No.



TWIN COMET.
Patented by J. B. FELLOWS,
in U. S. and Foreign Countries.

2 for connecting two lengths of hose. 30c. each. No. 2—Used on nozzle end of hose and can be connected with any nozzle by using the No. 4 as an intermediate. Used with No. 1 for connecting two lengths of hose. 30c. each. No. 3—Screws on faucet, ground pipe, or hose crook, on any of which it may be left permanently, and to it the hose is readily attached by the lever connections. Nos. 1 or 4, 30c. each. No. 4—Screws into old style couplings on hose and attaches to No 2 or 3. Used as an intermediate for connecting nozzle to No. 2 or 3. 30c. each.

FORKS.

Long Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine	1 00
D Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine, diamond point	1 25
D Handle Spading Fork, 5 tine, diamond point	1 40
Hay Fork, 2 tine, 6 foot handle	.30
D Handle Manure	1 00 and 1 25
Manure Geneva, long handled, 4 tine (strapped)	80 and 90
Manure Geneva, long handled, 5 tine (strapped)	1 00

Manure Geneva, long handled, 6 tine (strapped)	1 10
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 5 ft. handle	.65
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 6 ft. handle	.75
Oxford Hay Forks, 4 tine, 6 ft. handle	.80

HOES.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 000, field, without handle	1 00
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 00, field, without handle	1 10
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 0, field, without handle	1 20
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 1, field, without handle	1 30
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 2, field, without handle	1 40
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 000, field, without handle	.50
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 00, field, without handle	.70
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 0, field, without handle	.80
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 1, field, without handle	.90
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 2, without handle	.50
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planter's No. 6, without handle	.55
Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 3 0, without handle	.55
Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 4, without handle	.50
Enterprise Socket with handle	.50
Two Prong Weeding, with handle	.75
Harper's Hoe and Rake combined, 6 tine Dutch or Scuffle, with handle, American Dutch or Scuffle, without handle, Saynor	.60

& Cook, 5 inches, 60c., 7 inches	80
Solid Shank Planters, with handle, No. 2	55
Solid Shank Planters, with handle, No. 4	65
Hercules, New, Light and Strong, with handles 6½ in., 50c.; 7½ in., 60c.; 8½ in.	70
4-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes	65
3-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes	70
2-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes	80
1-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes	90
No. 1, H. B. German Handled Hoes	80
No. 2, H. B. German Handled Hoes	1 00
No. 5-0 H. B. German Handled Grub	70
German Pattern Two Prong Grape, with handle	85



Pruning Knife.

KNIVES.

Saynor & Cooke's Pruning	\$1 00 to \$2 00
Saynor & Cooke's Budding	1 25 to 1 75
Maher & Grosch's Budding, cocoa handle	80
Maher & Grosch's Budding, ebony handle	1 00
Superior Pen and Pocket Knife, 2 blades	1 00
Fine American Pocket Knives, 2 blades, shell and stag handles	75
Henckel's Pruning and Budding Knife	.....\$1 50 to 1 75
Asparagus Knife	1 00

ENGLISH PRUNING KNIVES.

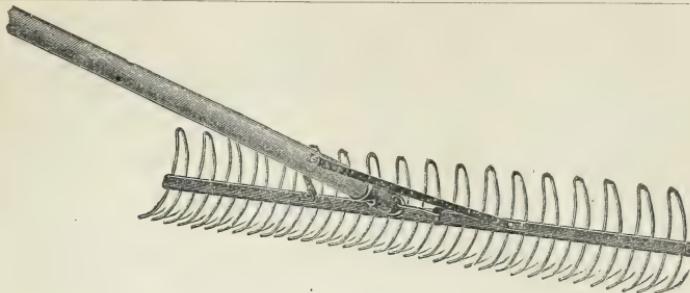
Henckel's No. 3 C	1 50
Henckel's No. 2 C	1 50
Henckel's No. 32 C	1 50
Henckel's No. 6 C	1 00
Henckel's Budding and Pruning, 2 blades	1 50
Wiss & Son's No. 199	1 00
Wiss & Son's No. 1000	1 25
Best English Knife No. 162	2 25
Maher & Grosch, No. 199	1 50
Best English Knife, No. 196	2 75

IMPORTED GERMAN BUDDING KNIVES.

Which range in price, \$1.25, \$1.50 \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.75, according to size.

POTATO HOOKS.

Long Handle, 4 tine (Goose Necked) Geneva	60
Long Handled, 6 tine	1 00
Long Handled, 4 tine (round)	60
Long Handled, 4 tine, extra heavy	.65
Long Handled, 5 tine, extra heavy	.80
Combination potato hook and fork, 4 tine	.75
Flat and Diamond Point, 4 tine	.70
Mint, round teeth, pointed	.75



Lawn Queen Rake.

PRUNING SAWS.

Diston's 12-inch, No. 7	90
Diston's Compass, 14-inch	60
Diston's Crescent, 12-inch	85
Diston's Duplex, 16-inch	1 10
19-inch, No. 7	1 20

LAWN RAKES.

LAWN QUEEN RAKE. No. 1, 46 teeth, 90c. No. 2, 42 teeth, \$1.25. No. 3, 36 teeth, \$1.00. No. 4, 20 teeth, 70c. No. 5, 24 teeth, 80c.

PARAGON, WOODEN HEAD.—No. 6, 24 teeth, 60c. Wooden Rakes, 10 teeth, 40c. Wooden Rakes, 20 teeth, 60c.

JUMBO.—Extra heavy, 42 teeth, \$2.00.

NINETEENTH CENTURY RAKE.—This is the coming rake of the season. A strong, durable, light and neat wrought iron rake. Price, 12 teeth, 60c.; 14 teeth, 70c.; 16 teeth, 80c.

IOWA LAWN RAKE.—A light, yet strong rake for raking up leaves, etc., on the lawn. The head is made of wood, while the teeth are strong round wire, slightly curved, numbering twenty-four. A fine rake for the lawn. Price, 75c.

STEEL GARDEN RAKES.

10 Teeth Garden Rakes	50
12 Teeth Garden Rakes	60
14 Teeth Garden Rakes	70
16 Teeth Garden Rakes	80
Cast Steel Bow, 10 teeth (braced)	45
Cast Steel Bow, 12 teeth (braced)	50
Cast Steel Bow, 14 teeth (braced)	60
Cast Steel Bow, 16 teeth (braced)	70
Challenge (malleable iron) 10 teeth	40

Challenge (malleable iron) 12 teeth	45
Challenge (malleable iron) 14 teeth	50
Challenge (malleable iron) 16 teeth	60
Harper's (malleable iron) 10 teeth	40
Harper's (malleable iron) 12 teeth	45
Harper's (malleable iron) 14 teeth	50
Harper's (malleable iron) 16 teeth	60
Wood Head, wrought iron teeth, 10 teeth, 50c.; 20 teeth	75
English Wrought Iron Rakes, without handles, 10 teeth	60
Wooden Hay Rakes	40
Lawn Rake, all wood, wire braced	60

SPADES.

Ames' Long Handled Bright (the best made)	1 20
Favorite Long Handled	1 00
Rowland Long Handled	1 00
French Steel, bright, without handles	1 35 to 1 95
Toy for Ladies or Boys	55
Extra Heavy Toy	1 00

SHOVELS.

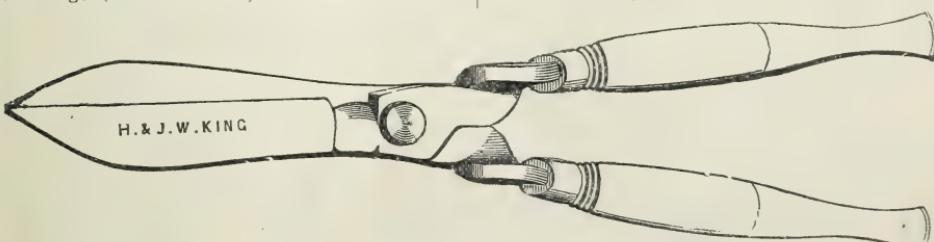
Ames' Bright Long Handled, round point.	1 20
Hadwin's Long Handled, round point.	75
Hadwin's Long Handled, square point.	1 00
Favorite Black, round point	1 00

SCYTHE SNATHS.

Handle for French Scythe Blades, with Rings and Wedge	85
No. 1, American Ring and Plate Heel..	75

SICKLES.

English Welded, No. 3	50
Scotch Riveted Back No. 1	60
French Sickels, No. 1	45
French Sickels, No. 2	50



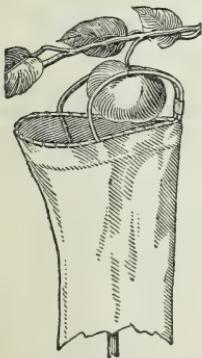
Hedge Shears.

French Sickels, No. 3	55	Waters' Tree Pruners, 12 feet	2 50
English Rice Sickels, No. 2	50	Telegraph, to be attached to a pole... .	1 75
SHEARS.			
Sheep Clipping Shears	1 25	Automatic Fruit Pickers	each 2 00
English Grass Shears	1 50	SCYTHES.	
Hedge Shears, 7 inches	2 25	French First Quality, (polished) 18 inches	1 00
Hedge Shears, 8 inches	2 50	French First Quality, (polished) 20 inches	1 05
Hedge Shears, 9 inches	2 75	French First Quality, (polished) 22 inches	1 10
Hedge Shears, 10 inches	3 00	French First Quality, (polished) 24 inches	1 15
Hedge Shears, 11 inches	4 00	French First Quality, (polished) 26 inches	1 20
Hedge Shears, 12 inches	5 25	French First Quality, (polished) 28 inches	1 30
Pruning Shears, No. 1, Wiss. A.	1 85	French Second Quality, (blue) 18 inches	75
Pruning Shears, No. 2, Wiss. A.	1 75	French Second Quality, (blue) 20 inches	85
Pruning Shears, No. 3, Wiss. A.	1 60	French Second Quality, (blue) 22 inches	90
Pruning Shears, No. 4, Wiss. A.	1 50	French Second Quality, (blue) 24 inches	95
Pruning Shears, No. 2, Wiss. B.	1 75	French Second Quality, (blue) 26 inches	1 05
Pruning Shears, No. 3, Wiss. B.	1 60	French Second Quality, (blue) 28 inches	1 15
Pruning Shears, No. 109, Wiss B., Steel Springs, 9-inch	2 25	French, Croix brand, 22 inches	85
Pruning Shears, No. 110, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 10-inch	2 50	French, Croix brand, 24 inches	90
Pruning Shears, No. 111, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 11-inch	2 75	French, Croix brand, 26 inches	95
Orange Clipper, Gun Shaped	2 00	French, Croix brand, 28 inches	1 05
Wiss. Practical Orange Clippers	1 10	Have also the above blades bridled, 50c. extra each.	
Wiss. Orange Shears	1 10	American Grass, 26 to 28 inches	75
Pruning Shears, Hessenbruch (German) No. 656—23c—m	1 25	American Bramble, 16 to 20 inches	75
Ladies' Favorite for Roses, No. 37— 14c—m, nickel plated	1 25	Blood's Champion Bramble, 26 to 30 inches	75
Grape Shears, from .....75c. to \$1 10 each		The French Scythe Blades are imported by us, and are of best quality; none better can be had.	
Rose Shears, which holds the roses when cut, No. 3333	\$2 50 each	WATERING POTS.	
Flower Gatherer, No. A 58—6	\$1 25 each	2 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	30
English Eagle Claw Shears, from \$1 75 to	\$2 25 each	4 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	35
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 1 and 2, green painted .....	.75c. each	6 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	40
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 33 and 21, black painted .....	.75c. each	8 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	50
Pruning Shears, American, No. 4665, 9-inch	\$2 00 each	10 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	65
American Shears, 4771, 9-inch	\$2 50	12 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	75
Henry's Grape Shears	\$1 25 each	16 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops.....	90
American Shears, No. 16	\$1 50 each	4 Quarts, Galvanized	50
American Shears, No. 4665	\$1 00 each	6 Quarts, Galvanized	60
American Shears, No. 18	\$2 25 each	8 Quarts, Galvanized	70
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 1, Saynor & Cooke	2 75	10 Quarts, Galvanized	85
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 2, Saynor & Cooke	3 00	12 Quarts, Galvanized	95
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 3, Saynor & Cooke	3 50	16 Quarts, Galvanized	1 25
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 4, Saynor & Cooke	4 00	Either Tin or Galvanized, extra heavy, hand made:—	
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, English No. 1	3 00	No. 1, 20 Quarts	2 00
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, English No. 2	3 25	No. 2, 16 Quarts	1 75
Eagle Pruning Shears, American	2 75	No. 3, 14 Quarts	1 50
Waters' Tree Pruners, 8 feet	2 00	No. 4, 10 Quarts	1 25
Waters' Tree Pruners, 10 feet	2 25	No. 5, 8 Quarts	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.



American Transplanting Trowels, 5 inch	15c. and	20
Diston's Transplanting Trowels, solid shanks, 5-inch, 45c.; 6-inch, 50c.; 7-inch	60	
Transplanting Forks (malleable iron) each, 15c., 20c., and	25	
American Briar Hooks	10	
Fork Handles	20	
Hoe Handles	20	
Rake Handles	20	
Spade and Shovel Handles.....	20	
Edging Knives for trimming grass borders, 35c. and	50	
Hand Plow, used same as hoe, but is a plow	25	
Diston's 10-inch Flat Files	25	
Diston's 12-inch Flat Files	35	
Grafting Wax, Lion Brand, best quality, per lb., 40c., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	15	
American Indian Pond Whetstone	10	
American Bera Whetstones	15	
French Whetstones	15	
Round English Whetstones, an all round quick worker for sharpening large knives, American Scythes, mowing machine blades, etc. Price each...	25	
Hammer and Anvil for beating French Scythes	60	
Hammer or Anvil, separate, each	1 00	
Grass Hook	75	
Steel Strawberry Fork	40	
Fig Gatherer, each	75	



Fruit Gatherer.



Fig Gatherer.

CLIMAX FRUIT GATHERER.—Bags made in 8, 10 and 12-foot lengths; without handle, \$1.25; with handle, \$1.45.

RAFFIA is the name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce called raffia fibre. It is used by the natives for making cloths called silk lambas and rebanas, which bring fancy prices in Europe and America. While it has been used to some extent in America in the manufacture of hats, its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. It is as soft as silk, and not affected by moisture or change in temperature so as to risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tissues, and it does not break or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into general use. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 10c.; pound, 30c.

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.—We have on hand a large stock of material for Kindergarten use, which we quote as follows: White Raffia, 30c. per pound, 10c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound. Red, Green, Purple, Garnet, Black, Blue and Orange Red, 10c. oz.; 50c. per pound.

Reeds for Working Raffia:

No. 0, Fine Reed, per oz.	15
No. 3, Medium Reed, per oz.	15
No. 5, Extfa Medium Reed, per oz.	15
No. 6, Heavy Reed, per oz.	15
No. 7, Extra Heavy Reed, per oz.	15

INSECTICIDES.

STECKLER'S TOBACCO DUST.—We have a large supply of this well known insecticide, which is one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. It is one of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms, which are so injurious to and destructive to cabbage and cauliflower plants, and also for cucumbers and melons.

Used very extensively by the largest cucumber growers in this vicinity with satisfactory results. The past season we had opportunity to have a thorough test made of our Tobacco Dust on chicken lice, not only through our own experience, that we have found it to be the best insecticide for henneries, under setting hens, etc.; we have had it tested by a number of poultry men, who pronounced it to be the best agent against poultry vermin. 10c. per pound. If by mail, add 9c. per pound postage. Price, 10-lb. pkgs. 40c.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; \$1.50 per 100.

Prices on tons given on application.

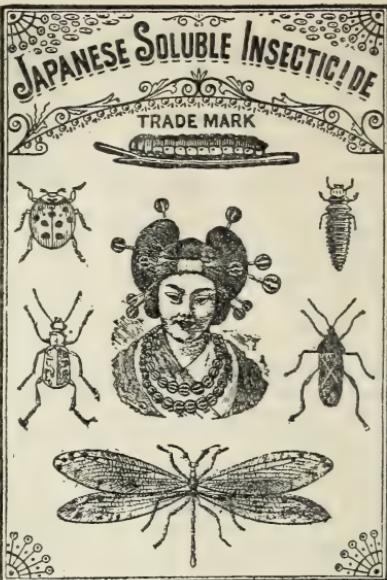
STECKLER'S TREE WASH.—For Insects, Ants, Scale, etc., on Orange and other fruit trees. Twenty pound package will make fifty gallons of insecticide. Always strain before using. Use sediment for fertilizing. Price, 10-lb. package, 50c.; 20-lb. package, 75c.

STECKLER'S INSECT SOAP.—A sure preventive for Lice Scale, also all other insect pests on all kinds of foliage plants. Price, 25 cents a package. By mail, 30 cents.

FIR TREE OIL.—The cheapest and best of all Insecticides. For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at the root or on the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, brown and white Scales, Aphid, Ants, etc. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 60c.; 1 pint, 90c.; 1 quart, \$1.60.

TOBACCO STEMS.—Next to our fine Tobacco Dust the stems are also extensively used as an insecticide by thoroughly boiling them down to a strong decoction, thus extracting all the strength from them, using the liquid for spraying. The stems are also strewn around the plants, permitting the rain and sun to strike them, which causes a kind of suffocating steam to emanate from them, killing all insects infecting the plant. Price \$1.00 per sack.

KING OF GERM KILLERS.—The most powerful disinfectant in the world; odorless. 25 cents per package.



ever brought before the public. It is a sure remedy for Cabbage worms, Turnip and Beet fleas, Rose lice, green fly, scale, mealy bug, red spider, aphids, etc. For green house, conservatory, garden and field use it has no equal, and is sure death to insects. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15 cents extra. Full directions on every box. We are the sole agents for the United States.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound soap to two quarts of hot water, and then add five gallons of cold water; apply with watering pot or syringe; used in this manner it will prompt'y rid cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees, of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, 1 pound boxes, 20c. In bulk 15 cents per pound. If sent by mail 9 cents per pound postage must be added.

FORMULA TO PREVENT SCAB, BEETLES AND BLIGHT ON POTATOES.

Potatoe Beetles, Scab, Blight.—First Application—For Scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution 2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 90 minutes. Second Application.—When beetles or the larvae appear, Paris green 1 pound to 200 gallons of water. Third Application.—Repeat whenever necessary. Fourth Application—When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tubers, Bordeaux. Fifth Application—Repeat if necessary.



HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.—An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use and only requires to be dusted onto the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. Five pound packages, 40 cents; in bulk, \$7 per 100 pounds. Single pound 10 cents. Have Dusters for distributing the above powder. Price, 1 gallon size, 60 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon size, 50 cents.

PARIS GREEN.—Mixed at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1 pound, 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

DALMATION INSECT POWDER.—Good for Roaches, Moths, Ants, etc. Price 15 and 25 cents per package.

JAPANESE SOLUBLE INSECTICIDE.—This is the safest, surest and best insecticide

The Following Mixtures Have Been Found To Be Very Effective In Destroying All Parasites and Insects On Fruit Trees.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—This solution is used with great success in killing all sucking insects, such as scales, plant lice, and above all the destructive Icteria or Cottony Cushion Bug, on orange and other fruit trees.

The following formula will be found one of the best:

Dissolve half a pound of Whale Oil Soap in half a gallon of boiling water, then add one gallon of Kerosene Oil, churn the mixture with a force pump till it forms a cream which thickens upon cooling. For scale insects dilute one part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water. This mixture can be very easily made by any person using the above ingredients.

ARSENICAL MIXTURE.—Two pounds of White Arsenic, two pounds of Washing Soda, two gallons of water; mix and boil down to one gallon. Slake two pounds of Quicklime in sufficient water, strain and add enough water to make the whole 40 gallons. Now add one pint of the Arsenical Mixture to the 40 gallons of lime water, mix thoroughly, and use as a spray. This is the most effective Insecticide known.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Dissolve six pounds of powdered Sulphate of Copper in 4 gallons of boiling water. Slake 4 pounds of fresh Lime in 4 gallons of cold water, mix both solutions slowly and thoroughly and strain them through a fine sieve. Before using dilute to 22 gallons with water.

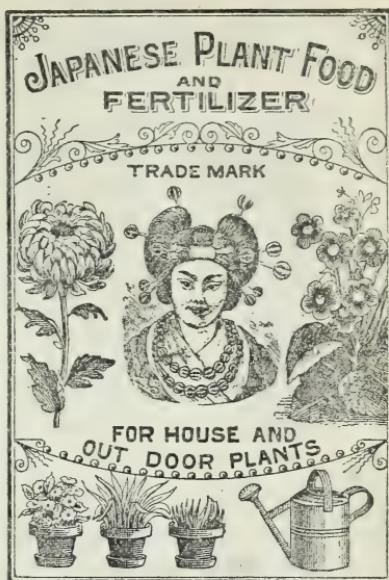
CARBONATE OF COPPER MIXTURE.—Dissolve 3 ounces of Copper Carbonate in 1 quart of liquid ammonia and dilute to 22 gallons.

GOOD'S CAUSTIC WHALE OIL SOAP.—Per barrel lots (about 450 pounds), 7½c. per pound. Less quantity, \$1.25 per gallon.

Empty Cans for Same—1 gallon, 30c. each; 2 gallons, 40c. each; 3 gallons, 50c. each; 5 gallons, 75c. each.

JAPANESE PLANT FOOD AND FERTILIZER (ODORLESS).

This is a safe and high grade Plant Food and Fertilizer, prepared especially for potted plants and out-door use. It is truly a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant foliage of rich texture, large, perfect and more brilliant flowers and strong, healthy plants. It contains all of the ingredients of plant food necessary for the highest development of plants and flowers. It is very soluble and readily assimilated so that marked improvement is usually noticed in two weeks time. It is nice and dry, and easily applied by either



sprinkling on the surface of the soil as a top dressing or dissolved in water. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15c. extra. We are the sole agents for the United States.

POTTING SOIL.

Specially prepared for Horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden. Price per 100 pound bag, \$1.50; 50 pound bag, \$1.00; 25 pound bag, 75c.; 10 pound package, 50c.; 5 pound package, 30c.; single pound, 5c.

Well Rotted Manure, adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas and beans, early vegetables, flower beds and lawns. Price, single load, \$2.00; three loads and over, \$1.50 per load.

Pure River Sand, same price as above. These prices are for New Orleans delivery only, when shipped prices on application.

STECKLER'S LEAF MOLD.—All plant life thrives in it. Admirably adapted for raising Seedlings, Striking Cuttings and general Conservatory and Framework, increases the size of the flowers, gives substance and enduring qualities, insures brilliancy and intensity of color. Specially suited for hanging baskets, because of its lightness and freedom from drip; less frequent watering required. Bedding out plants grown with Leaf Mould will resist long continued drought. Excellent for Tomatoes and Strawberries. Fruit Trees can be grown in pots and brought to the greatest perfection. This is the stuff, in combination with Japanese Plant Food, to grow your large Chrysanthemums in. Clean to handle, and therefore specially suitable for window boxes



and for growing flowers at home. Price per ton, half ton or quarter ton, 2c. per pound: single bag, 125 pounds, 3c. per pound; 25 pounds, \$1.00; 10 pounds, 50c.; 5 pounds, 30c.; 1 pound, 10c.

Raw Ground Bone, Superphosphate, Acid Phosphate, Kainit, Vegetable Superphosphate, Dissolved Bone, Champion Farmer's Choice, Orange or Fruit Tree Fertilizer, High Grade Sugar Fertilizer, McCall's Formula Nitrate of Soda, Nitrate of Potash. Price, 5c. per pound. 6 pounds for 25c.

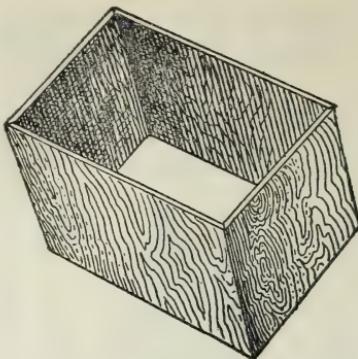
Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia. Price, 10c. per pound.

Prices per 100 pounds and ton lots on application.

Eat Guano, 5c. per pound; \$4.00 per 100 pounds.

VENEERED TREE PROTECTORS.

Our Improved Tree Protectors are made from wood Veneer 10 inches wide by 20 inches long. The Tree Protector should be soaked in water before applying to prevent splitting, and then wrapped about the tree. A wire or string should then be fastened around it to keep it permanently in its place. If a couple of small holes are bored through the Protectors while they are still in the bundle, about 4 inches from the top and bottom, and 1 or 2 inches from one side, and the string or wire run through these holes, it will prevent the fastenings from slipping down. One of our customers who has been using them quite extensively, recommends that a common leather punch (such as frequently used around a barn) to repair harness, be used. He says that he can punch 3 at a time and do the work rapidly and without danger of splitting the protector. They should never be removed except to hoe around the tree. \$2.50 per 100; 35c. per dozen; single protector, 5c. each.



STRAWBERRY SHOOKS OR DIRT BANDS.

Eggplants, Musk Melons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin them out to one or two in each box. The time to start them in this way varies, as seasons and localities differ. It is not well to start them too early, as the plants get weak and spindly if kept too long in frame. From the middle to the end of February is the usual time to plant the seed in this locality, New Orleans. When large enough to plant out, which will be in from four to five weeks after planting, take the boxes with the plants in them out of the frame, by slipping a spade under the box. Plant without breaking the ball of soil on the plants. Before using dirt bands, wet them thoroughly before bending or they will be apt to break at the grooves. Price, 75c. per 100, or \$2.50 per 1000.

Strawberry boxes with bottoms for shipping berries, quarts \$4.50 per 1000, \$1.00 per 100, pints, \$3.75 per 1000, 75c. per 100.

Tacks for Dirt Bands and boxes, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c.; pound, 50c.

Crates for Strawberry Boxes, containing 24 quarts, price 25c. each.

MOSQUITO HEAD NET.--We are handling this season a long felt want in the Southern country, a peace-maker, where a person can attend to his business without being annoyed by the mosquito pest. We have two makes. They are both good.

Wood's Patent Mosquito Head Net. Price, \$1.00.

Ward's Mosquito Head Net. Price, \$1.00.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES.

The following are Specialties and Novelties, which by actual test of growers, we find worthy of being listed as having special merit, and no article is introduced under this heading unless it is positively known to be of good quality.

GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATO.—This potato is of recent introduction and of great merit; oval in shape, white skin and white flesh; one of the largest yielders of newly introduced Irish Potatoes; of fine keeping qualities, very dry and delicious flavor. We recommend this potato very highly. Price, \$2.50 per bushel; \$1.50 per peck; \$6.00 per barrel.

THE CUT SHORT BEAN.—This is a pole bean, an old variety, sometimes known as the "Cornhill" from the fact that it is quite often planted with corn and allowed to climb up the stalk. The pods are round, short and tender. It is quite a favorite in some sections of the country. Price, 25c. per pint; 40c. per quart; \$1.25 per gallon; \$2.00 per peck; \$8.00 per bushel.

THE MONTE CRISTO WATER MELON.—This is a large, oval, dark green melon; the flesh being very bright red and ripening very close to the skin. It is a splendid variety, and one of the best melons in our regular list. Price, 10c. per oz.; 30c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 80c. per 1 pound.

FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET MUSK MELON.—Among the canteloupes grown in our Southern country, we cannot recommend any variety that will excel the New Orleans Market; it stands at the head of the list for this market; and too much cannot be said of its fine flavor. Full description is given on page 66 of this catalogue. Price, 15c. per oz.; 50c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.50 per lb.

FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET CUCUMBER.—This cucumber heads the list of all varieties for New Orleans and adjacent territory. We wish especially to emphasize the fact of the popularity of this cucumber in Northern and Eastern markets where it is extensively used and highly recommended; it is the best variety leaving this city. Description fully given on page 40 of this catalogue. Price, 15c. per oz.; 30c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 75c. per lb.

THE BOUNTIFUL BEAN.—This is one of Henderson's new beans; it is a broad, flat

podded variety which is very productive and not likely to rust; it is considered by a great many people to be a very superior bean. Price, 25c. pint; 50c. quart.

FROTSCHER'S GENUINE LONE STAR WATER MELON.—Among the Water Melons that we handle out of our regular list, which are especially adapted to this section of the country, the Lone Star is a decided favorite and deservedly so. We call the attention of our many patrons to the fact that we have had our seed stock of this variety of melon grown in Southern soil, making it, without doubt, strictly true to name; this will show our many customers that the stock we offer this year is best selected and finest obtainable. For further description, see page 68 of this catalogue. Price, 20c. oz.; 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.00 lb.

NEW ERA COW PEA.—This Pea is fully two weeks ear'ier than the popular Whippoorwill variety; a very great advantage to the farmer. In size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill—another great advantage. It is a so-called Bunch Pea, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. In sections of Illinois and Missouri, the New Era Pea is planted after the wheat crop has been cut, and matures early enough in the Fall to harvest in time to sow Winter Wheat on the same field. This cannot be said of any other variety of Cow Pea. They produce more seed than Whippoorwill and where known are used exclusively. We have no hesitancy to recommend the New Era as being the coming Pea. Price, 50c. gallon; 75c. peck.

CARMAN NO. 1 POTATOES.—This most valuable potato was introduced in 1894, and it is now a recognized high-class sort the world over. It is in every respect the finest second-early potato ever offered; enormous yielder; handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry. Price, \$1.00 per peck; \$2.50 per bushel; \$6.00 per barrel.

THE WHITE SICKLE POLE BEAN.—This Bean is similar to Kentucky Wonder, except that the dry bean is white. The pods are a

little more slender in their growth and it is a splendid variety and one which is grown with great success in the South. Price, 15c. pint; 40c. quart; \$1.00 gallon; \$2.50 peck; \$7 bu.

STECKLER'S NEW EGGPLANT.—This is similar in all respects to the New York Improved, excepting that it grows with a longer stem and the fruit is borne on its stem rather than out on the branches, as with other varieties. It is a strictly first-class sort and being held up from the ground, as it is, it is not as liable to decay as many of the other sorts. Price, 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; 40c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 75c. oz.; \$2.50 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

SIEBERT'S LIMA POLE BEAN.—This Lima Bean is similar to the Extra Early Jersey Lima, but it is claimed to be earlier; in fact it is claimed to be the earliest pole lima bean 'n cultivation. It is a large podded variety of first class quality. Price, pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; gallon, \$1.00; peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.00.

LE\$PEDI\$ZA.—We, in Louisiana, and in all the Southern States, are always short of stock food; it is the case with every farmer, and we desire to call the attention of our many friends to the merits of Japan Clover or Lespedeza Striata; this is without doubt the best that can be planted for Spring forage; it is planted from March 1st to June 1st with the most gratifying results. Full description of this will be found on page 103 of this catalogue. Price, 25c. per pound; \$2.75 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; \$5.00 per bushel.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.—A most valuable plant for soils containing alkali and for all regions subjected to prolonged drought. It is highly desirable for forage during the hot dry Summer months in our Western and Southern States. The plant needs some little moisture to start it into growth, but when once started will make a strong growth during the hottest and driest weather. Seed should be sown early when the trees are starting out in leaf, so that the plants may become established before the hot dry weather. Price, oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

STECKLER'S NEW P E R F E C T L Y STRAIGHT ROUND BUSH BEANS.—This is a strong, upright grower; holds its fruit exceedingly well; beans perfectly round and straight; extra heavy bearer and is fully two weeks earlier than the long variety grown around New Orleans. The "Best of all Beans." It is planted by the most experienced vegetable gardeners of the Crescent City and is pronounced the best green Bush Bean yet introduced. Experience has shown it to do well both in the Spring and Fall. Price, pint, 20c.; quart, 40c.; gallon, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

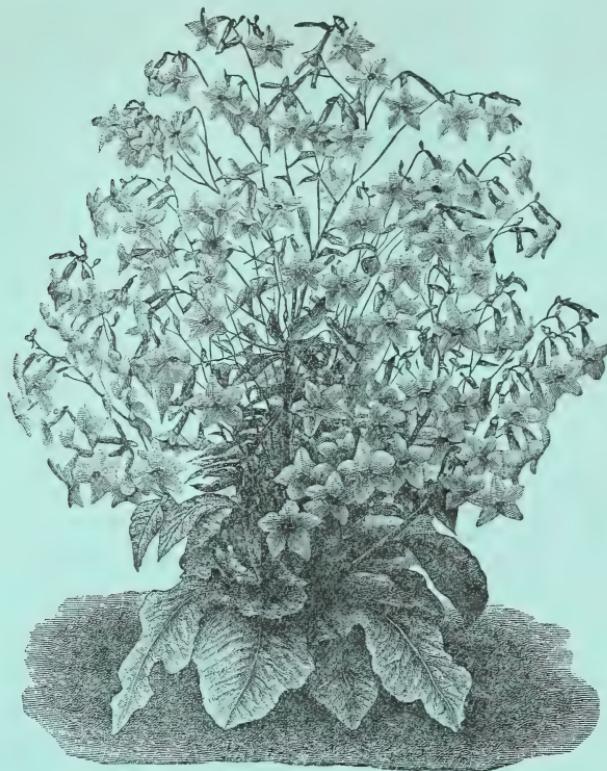
BLACK VALENTINE BEAN.—This variety has all the good qualities of the Red Speckled Valentine and is much earlier, which is a great consideration when planted for the market. It is a bean worthy of being planted in every family garden. Price, pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.

QUARTER CENTURY BUSH LIMA BEANS.—The pods of this variety are larger than Burpee's Bush Lima; are the same flavor but considerably earlier. We consider this the first choice among the Bush Lima Beans and the best known to date. Price, pint 25c.; quart 40c.; gallon \$1.25; peck \$2.00.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE.—Last year we sold a lot of this seed, which, so far as we have been able to learn, has given our customers' good satisfaction. There will no doubt be a lot of seed offered the coming season by irresponsible parties, and for this reason we would advise our customers to be very particular from whom they buy. We give below a description of this celebrated seed as given us: It is a genuine Ribbon Cane which comes from the seed. The superiority of this cane over sorghum is so great that when once grown, a man never returns to the use of any other cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from sorghum, as every one knows who has used Ribbon Cane syrup. Another good feature of this cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of silage for cattle and horses. It matures two months earlier than any other Ribbon Cane, being ready to grind the latter part of August, while other Ribbon Cane does not mature before October. The yield of molasses is from 300 to 400 gallons per acre. It will grow anywhere sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare ground, plant and cultivate as for sorghum. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant one acre, if planted by hand; eight to ten pounds if planter is used. Lb. 25c., postpaid; by express (purchaser paying charges), lb. 25c.; 20 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET PEPPER.—One of the finest of the small sized varieties. Beautiful bright red pods so thickly set as to give it the appearance of a bouquet of corals. Sold in 15c. papers only.

RAMIE.—Ramie was introduced into many parts of the South some years ago as a fibre-producing plant. It produces a most beautiful, strong fibre, of a transparent, glossy whiteness, surpassing the finest specimens of linen. It grows readily from seed and from root cuttings, requires little cultivation and may be cut three times a year, yielding an immense quantity of fibre. It also yields in



Nicotiana Sanderae.

its broad leaves an immense quantity of foliage much relished by cattle. It is very valuable as a forage plant and is easily mowed with a machine. Per ounce, \$1.00; per pound, \$8.00.

NICOTIANA SANDERAE.—This is a new hardy annual bearing large, bright carmine flowers. The plants are raised in Spring by the same manner and method as any of the hardy annuals; gives a continuous display of bloom all Summer and Autumn in the open ground; the whole plant is laden with flowers from base to summit, thousands are produced on a single plant. Seed sown in January and transplanted in May in position where it is intended to flower, is all that is necessary. There is no plant that is easier to grow. Plants, 25c. and 50c. each. Seed, 25c. per package.

JOB'S TEARS.—(*Coix Lachryma*).—This is a curious ornamental grass, with broad leaves, similar to corn, of a light slate color. It is valuable for Winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. The seeds, when dry, are strung on heavy waxed shoemaker's

thread, making fine necklaces, chains and bracelets, and is also good for children when teething. It is a hardy annual and grows three feet high. Price, ounce, 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

TARAGAN.—(*Artemisia Troch Estragan Drancunculus*).—A close relative of Wormwood (*A. Absinthium*). It is a perennial composite herb, native of the Caspian Sea, blossoms are borne upon numerous branching stems 2-3 feet tall. Its green parts, which possess a delicate, aromatic flavor, are widely used for seasoning salads and for flavoring vinegar, pickles and mustard. The plants may be set either in spring or in the autumn, one foot apart and cultivated like Sage or Mint. The flower stems should be removed as soon as seen, as this will force greater growth of leaves, etc. Price, 50c. per root.

RICINUS.—**Castor Oil Plant.**—Magnificent rapid growing foliage plants, with palm-like leaves and brilliant colored fruit. In centers of beds or as single specimens on lawns they produce a fine effect; 5c. and 10c. per package; 25c. per pound.

Poultry and Live Stock Department.

While we have been filling orders for eggs for the past 5 or 6 years we find that they do not bear transportation with safety and satisfactorily, hence we advise our customers and friends to order poultry instead. In the event that eggs are ordered, we want it fully understood that we are not responsible for the eggs after they leave our establishment as to unfertility due to transportation.

MALTESE CATS.

Fine house pets and best ratters. Price, \$4.00 each. Pair, \$7.00.

GUINEA FOWLS.

Fine yard birds, blue gray in color. Price, Hens, 50 cents each; Cocks, 75 cents each.

GUINEA PIGS, \$2.00 per pair.

GAME FOWLS.

In offering our Game Fowls we know that we have as fine a strain of game (fighting birds) as are to be found in America. These fowls are bred and sired by cocks that have proven their ability in the pit, and only bred from cocks that have won half dozen fights or more against first-class competitors, and having been cut and tried out, and are known to be good. The hens, as a matter of course, from the same kind of stock.

We have a cross that show a fine small tassel, or top knot, in many instances, which have a reputation in New Orleans pits as being the finest strain of fighting fowls fought in years. Price, Pulletts, \$3.00; Hens, \$3.50; Stags, \$4.00; Cocks, \$6.00. Eggs per dozen, \$2.00.

GAFFS.

No. 2, \$4.50; No. 2½, \$4.50. Gaffs are used to put on Game Chickens for pit fighting.



LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The Light Brahma is a very popular and profitable bird; their large bodies and rapid

growth making them a good market fowl. They are also an excellent fall and winter layer, producing a large part of their eggs when other breeds are not laying, and will do nearly as well in a cold coop as in a warm one, and are the largest among imported fowls. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. Fine breeding stock.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns are so well known that it is quite unnecessary to describe them in detail. They are brown in color, with the exception that the cock is black on the breast, deep bay red on hackle; each feather should have a black stripe in center, back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black; have fine red combs and wattles, pure white earlobes and perfectly yellow legs and skin. Their meat is very tender, sweet, juicy and fine grained. Chicks grow most rapidly, maturing at an early age. If you once breed them you will certainly like them on account of their excellent egg producing qualities. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens \$2.00 each; Pulletts, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each.



WHITE LEGHORNS.

(Single Comb.)

White Leghorns resemble very closely the Brown variety, except in color. The large red combs, white earlobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. In size they are about same as the Brown variety. They are non-sitters and splendid layers of good sized eggs; are good foragers if left to roam, and yet bear confinement well. They mature early and begin laying when about 4 months old. Setting of

Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00; Cockerells, \$2.00 each. Very fine breed.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

This variety of the Wyandotte family has shown its superiority as a practical and profitable fowl. Hardy, vigorous, a rapid grower, yellow skin, beak and legs, compact and plump body, and superior laying qualities, even in very cold weather they combine as many or more good points than any other fowl.

Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pulletts, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.50 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Our birds compare with the best known.

BLACK MINORCA.

The Black Minorca is a well established breed of English fowls, belonging to the Spanish varieties, and wherever bred are considered a valuable breed, are hardy, both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers, and without doubt very profitable. Their plumage is pure black with a green or metallic lustre. Their legs are featherless, clean and of a dark slate color. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pulletts, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Beautiful stock.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES—Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00; Pulletts, \$2.00; Cocks, \$5.00; Cockerells, \$3.00.

We have **BANTAM FOWLS** of different colors. Price, Hen, \$1.50; Cock, \$2.00; Trio, \$5.00.

BUFF COCHINS.

We cannot show the beautiful color which its name indicates, as a clear uniform buff; sometimes light in shade, and often deeper, the deep buff being considered the most desirable in color. Buff Cochins are nearly as large as Brahmas, but different in shape; are more fluffy, deeper and broader astern than

the Brahmas. Buffs are practically found to be hardy and good layers during the winter months, and if not too old, and kept in good condition, will moult and lay early and consequently become broody early; and those who wish to have early chickens can use them for sitting, as they are extremely reliable for sitters. When full grown, cocks weigh 11 pounds and hens 9 pounds. They breed true to feather, hardy, easily kept in confinement and are very docile. Of late years they have become quite popular. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pulletts, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. They are fine breeding stock.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

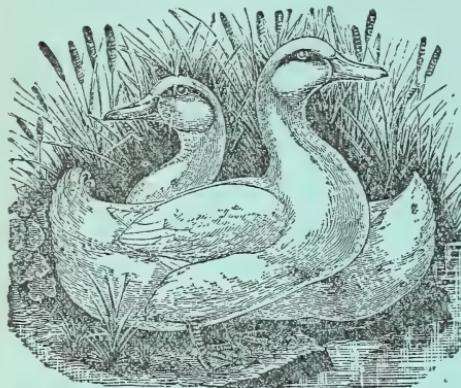
This most popular breed as an all round fowl needs no words of praise. They are good layers the year round. Chicks grow very rapidly and make good broilers in a few weeks. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pulletts, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. These are fine breeding stock.

White Plymouth Rock Chickens and Eggs, same price as barred.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

The Langshans belong to the grand old Asiatic class of fowls. No variety of fowls have risen to distinction and prominence more rapidly than have the Langshans. They have gained the entrance to the front ranks in the poultry fraternity. Langshans were imported to this country twenty years ago—origin claimed to have been in the northern part of China. They are very prolific, thrive well in either small enclosures or running at large. The chicks when first hatched are about half white, and quite frequently they will show some white feathers in wings after they are feathered out, but after they moult those chick feathers, black feathers will come in where the white ones were seen. In color the Langshan is a beautiful glossy black

throughout, which makes it decidedly handsome. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each.



IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks, and is most extensively raised. They are large white ducks, in many instances they are a rich creamy white, but this rich color does not show at all times, only when they are in full feather and in prime condition. They are very hardy, having seen ducklings at the age of eight weeks weigh over four pounds and in full feather. They are splendid layers, having been known to lay as high as 75 eggs in succession, but they lay best when in small flocks. If kept in large flocks they do not lay so well. Their eggs usually hatch well, and ducklings are strong and vigorous. Pekin Ducks usually weigh from 7 to 9 pounds each. Setting of eleven eggs, \$2.00 Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00; no eggs furnished.

POODLE DUCKS.—Hens, 75c. each; Drakes, \$1.00 each.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY.

Are more domestic in disposition than Bronze varieties. They present a very fine appearance either in the flock or when dressed. They are great layers and make good mothers for their young, not being much inclined to roam about and get the poult's wet and chilled. Mature Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds, and Hens 16 to 18 pounds. This variety is coming into great favor, and we consider them an excellent one. The young are very hardy and quite easily raised. We have a choice flock of these excellent Turkeys, giving them free range on a farm. Give them a trial; \$10.00 per pair; Hens, \$4.00 each; Gobblers, \$6.00 each. Bronze Turkeys, \$10.00 per pair; Hens, \$4.00 each; Gobblers, \$6.00 each. Ordinary Turkeys, \$4.00 per pair;

Hens, \$2.00; Gobblers, \$3.00 each. Toulouse Geese, \$9.00 per pair; Common Geese, \$3.00 per pair.

ORDINARY PIGEONS.—\$1.00 per pair. Homer Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair.



WHITE FAN TAIL PIGEONS.—\$3.00 per

pair; Buff Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Colored Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Blue Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Black Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Ruffleneck or Jacobins Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Carrier Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Tumblers Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Pouters or Blower's Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Turbit Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair.



Caponizing Sets, no case, \$2.50 each; if by mail, \$2.60.

Caponizing Sets, with case, \$2.75 each; if by mail, \$2.85.

Lead Probes, 25c. each; if by mail, 30c.

Pilling Poultry Killer, 50c. each; if by mail, 60c.

Aluminum Leg Bands, 25c. per dozen; if by mail, 30c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Copper Leg Bands, 20c. per dozen; if by mail, 25c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

STECKLER'S POULTRY TONIC AND EGG PRODUCER.

This preparation is not Food, but a Tonic and Stimulant, vegetable ingredients forming the very highest percentage in its mixture. By a carefully calculated combination of the different ingredients it not only keeps the fowls healthy, but increases their vitality, infuses warm blood through the system, and protects them against the cold. As an egg producer it has no equal. Full directions accompany each package. Put up in one pound packages only. Price, 20c. If ordered by mail, add 16c. extra.

STECKLER'S DEATH TO CHICKEN LICE AND MITES.

This is our preparation and we guarantee it to be as effective as any on the market, and much cheaper. For roost and hen houses, for vermin, lice, mites on chickens, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, etc., it cannot be beat. We have given it a thorough trial, and now offer it to our many patrons, knowing it will please them. Put up in 4 pound packages only. Price, 50c.

STECKLER'S ROUP AND CANKER CURE.

An invaluable remedy for the cure of Roup and Canker in their various stages among Poultry. Full directions accompany every package. Price per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound packages, 50c. By mail, 5c. extra.

STECKLER'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE.

The best on the market, 50c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.



PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD.—This egg producer is too well known to make any comment on the same; it makes large fowls, quickens the growth of young chicks, prevents and cures all poultry diseases. The manufacturer claims it to be a sure cure for Chicken Cholera, Rousps, Grapes and all diseases that poultry are subject to. Price per package, 26 oz., 25c.; 12 lb. bags, \$1.25. Pratt's Egg Producer, 60c. for 5 pounds. Pratt's Animal Regulator, 25 and 50c. per package. Pratt's

Stock Food, 7 pounds, 50c. In 12 lb. bags, 75c.

MAGIC FOOD FOR POULTRY.—An excellent food and egg producer. A safe Vegetable Tonic and remedial agent, containing all the essential elements for producing the best results in Eggs, Plumage, Growth and Development, and the cure and prevention of all diseases of the flock. Will make hens lay in summer and winter. Will make larger fowls and quicken the growth of young chickens. Price, 25c. per package.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD.—Price, 25c per package; by mail, 15c. extra for postage.

MAGIC FOOD FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.—A Vegetable Tonic and Appetizer for all sorts of stock, improving their general health and keeping them in good condition. It is compounded exclusively of life-giving Roots, Herbs and Barks, and contains nothing hurtful to man or beast. It is nature's own remedy for the cure and prevention of all diseases which horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are subject to. It is not directly a food, but should be given with the regular rations of grain daily. Price per package, 25c.

PERFECTION STOCK FOOD.—For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Etc.—This improved medicated food is a careful combination of medical ingredients which insures good digestion, purifies the blood, keeps them strong and healthy, and prevents diseases. It is prepared from roots, seeds, etc., making it a medicated food. Containing nothing injurious. Keep dry. Price, 50c.

STECKLER'S CRUSHED OYSTER POULTRY FOOD.—Is of superior quality, being manufactured by a new roller process from oyster shells (without first being baked or burned, which destroy the essential properties), consequently they contain all their natural properties and the full percentage of carbonate of lime. To get the best results in Poultry raising the use of something of this kind is positively necessary. Every Poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full of Crushed Shells, so that the fowls can have free access at all times. 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., 100 pounds for \$1.00.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FEEDS.

Chick Feed, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Hen Food, \$2.25 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Mash Eggs Feed, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Evergreen Clover Meal, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

Pigeon Feed, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.

POULTRY FOOD. — Steckler's feed for Poultry, \$2.50 per 100 pounds, composed of all nutritious grain suitable for Poultry. Wheat, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Millet, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Rye, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Hemp Seed, 10c. per pound, 2 pounds for 15c.; Russian Sunflower, 15c. per pound, in 5 pound lots, 12½c. per pound; Ground Oyster Shell, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; Ground Poultry Bone (coarse or fine), 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., \$2.00 per 100 pounds; Mann's Crystal Grit, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$2.00 per 100 pounds, coarse, medium and fine; fine Ground Dried Blood, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$4.00 per 100 pounds; Bone and Meat Meal, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$4.00 per 100 pounds; Meyer's Royal Poultry Spice, 10c. to 35c. per package. Beef Scraps, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., \$4.00 per 100 pounds.

GROUND CHARCOAL. — For Chicken Feed 5 pounds, 25c.; \$4.00 per 100 pounds.

OSTENDORF'S BIRD TONIC. — 25c. per bottle; by mail, 5c. extra.

SONG RESTORER. — 25c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.

CHINA NEST EGGS.

These eggs are the exact size and shape as the natural ones, and are well adapted for breaking the habits of setting hens. With ordinary care they will last a life time. Price, 5c. each.

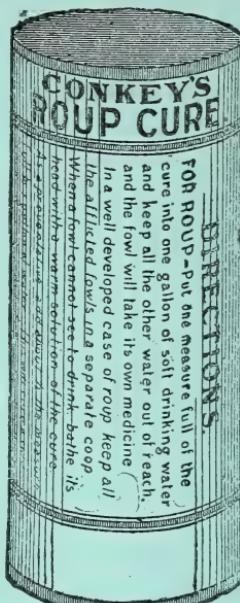


KNOX LICE EXPELLING MEDICOL EGG. — One of the best inventions in the line of Nest Eggs. They have the appearance of buff colored chicken eggs, are clean and a positive vermin exterminator. These eggs are made of burnt clay, hollow inside, and filled with a dry, strong insecticide, harmless to chickens, but sure death to all insects which fowls are subject to. No dusting insect powders, etc., in the nest, one of the eggs, if placed under chickens, will keep them and their nests free from vermin. 10 cents each; \$1.00 dozen.

ZUCKER'S MEDICOL INSECTO. — The most perfect disinfectant and most wonderful destroyer of moths, lice, mites and cockroaches ever discovered. Price, 15c. each.

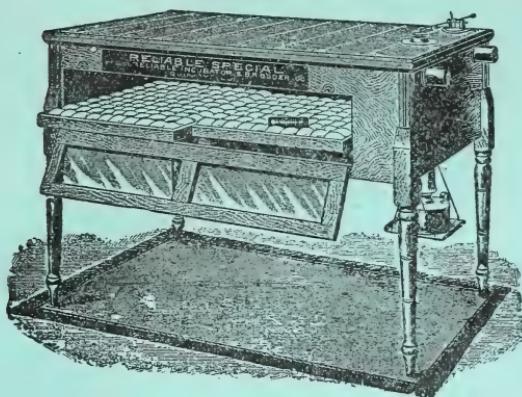
LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. — A disinfectant insect powder and a cheap, effective

remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin such as lice on horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, moths, bed, water or squash bugs, roaches, etc. Price, 3 pound package, 50c., too heavy for mailing; 1 pound package, 25c., by mail 25c. extra; ¼ pound package, 15c., by mail 5c. extra.



CONKEY'S ROUP AND CANKER CURE AND CHICKEN MEDICINE. — Roup and Canker Cure is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents cold and is unequalled for canker, especially in pigeons. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. 50c. per package, postage 5c. extra.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS. — We took advantage of the opportunity to acquire these 300 egg latest improved Prairie State Incubators with automatic turning trays and nursery, feeling they were of a convenient size, as they can be run as economical and as well with as few eggs as desired as when filled to their capacity. This Incubator is used by all the largest broiler plants in this country and by the United States Experimental Stations. These particular machines, from an amateur point of view, are more valuable from the fact that they have all been tested under our supervision and found to operate successfully, a condition that is not always the case when ordered direct from the factories of any of the various makes. This machine would cost you \$32 in Homes City, if ordered direct, and we have them on sale here

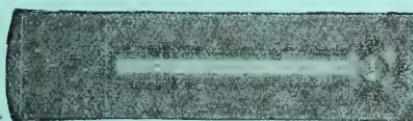


Prairie State Incubator.

at \$25.00 each. These Incubators have been used about three months, but are in fine condition, the paint not stained at all. We can also furnish any of the products of the Prairie State Incubator Co.

THOMPSON'S No. 7 BANNER HAND ROOT CUTTER.—This Root Cutter has been out for seven years and thousands of them are in use among Poultrymen; weighs 50 pounds. Price, \$7.00 each.

THE RELIABLE SPRING LEVER POULTRY PUNCH.—For keeping a record of your chickens of the different breeds, strains, etc. The leverage provided in this device enables one to punch with perfect ease any kind or number of webs. The punch is self-opening. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested. By mail, postpaid, 45 cents.



THERMOMETERS.

Brooder Thermometer	75c
Incubator Thermometer	45c
All Glass Incubator Thermometer (wooden box)	75c

MOLE TRAPS.

Mole Traps, each	75c
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BEE SUPPLIES.

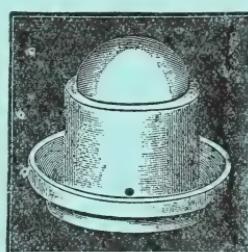
Muth's Special Dovetailed Hive, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ story, each.....	3 50
Conqueror's Bee Smokers, each	1 25
No. 2 Bee Veil, .....each	1 00
Bee Glove, per pair	1 00
Medium Broad Foundation, per lb.	1 25
Thin's Surplus Bee Foundation, per lb.	1 50
Porter Bee Escape, each	40
Muth's Crate Section No. 2, per dozen..	25



The Reliable Spring Lever Poultry Punch.

FANCY, EXTRA HEAVY BRASS WIRE CANARY CAGES.

No. 23, each	\$1 55
No. 22, each	1 25
No. 24, each	1 75
No. 231, each	1 50
Shield Cups	10
Old's Cups	10
D. P. Cups	15
N. B. Brackets	25
Male Canary Birds, Singers	2 75
Females	1 50



Mann's New Chicken Fount.



Green Bone Cutter.

CHICKEN FOUNTS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	30
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	40
1 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	75
2 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	1 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon M. L. Founts, each	50
1 gallon M. L. Founts, each	80
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon W. R. Founts, each	50
1 gallon W. R. Founts, each	70
2 gallon W. R. Founts, each	1 00

MANN'S NEW GREEN BONE CUTTERS.—Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Green Cut Bone. We have cutters in these sizes: No. 1. B. M., with Balance Wheel and Iron Stand, \$13.00; No. 4-B, with Balance Wheel, \$18.50; No. 4-B. M., with Balance Wheel and Iron Stand, \$21.50; No. 5-B, with

Balance Wheel, \$9.75; No. 5-C, \$8.00 each; No. 5-B, \$10.00 each.

EGG PACKING CASES.—For shipping eggs or separating them, our cases are as neatly and well made as any on the market. Will hold 13 large size eggs. Made from heavy pasteboard, is strong and neatly finished. Price, 20c. each.

EXTRA CLEANED BIRD SEED.—We make a specialty of putting up choice recleaned bird seed in cartoons holding one pound. These cartoons contain a mixture of Sicily Canary, Hemp, German Rape and German Millet, all recleaned and of best quality. Have also plain Canary put up in the same way, one pound cartons; this is of the very best quality and also recleaned. Prices, 10c. per cartoon; 3 cartoons 25c. Have also in bulk the above as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet. Cuttle Fish Bone, 5c. apiece, 50c. a pound.

STECKLER'S PREPARED FOOD for Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Nightingales, Robins, Starlings, Sky Larks and all soft billed birds. Price per box, 30c.; by mail, 16c. extra.

BIRD GRAVEL.—Small sized box, 5c.; large sized box, 10c.

RED BIRD FEED, 10c. per pound; postage 9c. extra.

BELGIAN HARES.

Three months old, per pair	\$4 00
Three months old Single Buck	2 50
Three months old Single Doe	2 25
Nine months old, per pair	7 00
Nine months old Single Buck	4 00
Nine months old Single Doe	3 50

GRAY AND WHITE RABBITS.

Young Male or Female, each	\$1 00
Young, per pair	2 00
Full Grown Male or Female, each	1 50
Full Grown, per pair	3 00

STECKLER'S HARE SLOBBER CURE.—This remedy will be hailed with delight by all lovers of this interesting and bonnie little animal. Applied just in the beginning when the disease shows itself, the cure is rapid and sure; one application is all that is necessary, although sometimes two and even three applications are necessary. Put up in bottles, price 50c. each; by mail, 55c.

STECKLER'S SNUFFLE CURE.—The symptoms of this disease is usually shown by the animal continually sneezing and rubbing its nose. As this disease is contagious it is advisable to check it in its early stages. Price per package 50c.; postage 5c. extra.

COLLIE DOGS.

In collies we have spared neither time nor money to secure the best. When we sell our pups in a new locality it is sure to bring



Collie Dog.

orders for more. They are truly a noble breed of dogs, very intelligent and capable of being taught most anything. They take naturally to driving stock and are of great service in caring for cattle, sheep, etc. They are also of great help in keeping turkeys, chickens, etc., in their proper places. They are very active, always wide awake and are good watch dogs. In color we breed Black-and-Tan and Sables, some being marked more or less with white. They have fine intelligent heads, long wavy coat and are in fact typical Collies. We make a specialty of selling pups at six to ten weeks of age. Prices, Pups, 6 to 10 weeks old, males, \$15.00 each. Females, \$12.00. Older Dogs, Brood Bitches, etc., a matter of correspondence. We can also furnish any breed of dog desired. Write us your wants.

DOGS COLLARS AND CHAINS.

Dog Collars, 25c. each; by mail	35
Dog Chains (Light), 40c. each; by mail	45
Dog Chains (Heavy), 40c. each; by mail	50

IDEAL BEEF CRACKLING DOG FOOD.—Per pound 10c.; 3 pounds 25c.

IDEAL DOG BISCUITS.—Per pound 10c.; 3 pounds 25c.

PRATT'S IMPROVED DOG BISCUITS.—These biscuits contain healthful, nutritious ingredients which are especially adapted to the needs of dogs, and are combined in such exact proportions as to secure a perfect natural dog food. They are so carefully and cleanly put up that many eat them while gunning. They keep the dog's teeth clean, the gums hard, the mouth healthy and free from sores, and the coat glossy, and will keep the dog in excellent condition. Price per pound, 10c.; by mail 16c. extra.

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICINES.

Canker Wash	50; by mail	55
Canker Wash	50; by mail	55
Liniment	50; by mail	55
Distemper Cure	1 00; by mail	1 05
Eye Lotion	50; by mail	55
Worm Capsules	50; by mail	55
Pit Cure	50; by mail	55

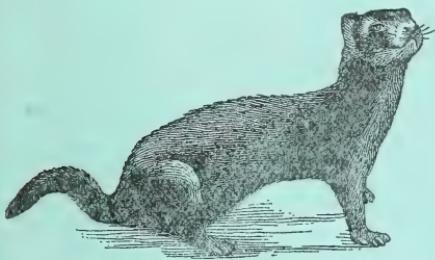
Diarrhoea Cure	50	; by mail	52
Kennel & Stable Soap . . .	25	; by mail	30
Mange Cure	50	; by mail	60
Condition Pills	50	; by mail	53
Vermifuge for Dogs	50	; by mail	55
Tape Worm	50	; by mail	53
Liver Pills	50	; by mail	53
Sulphur Tablets	50	; by mail	55
Digestive Pills	50	; by mail	55
Blood Purifier	50	; by mail	55
Disinfectant, per bottle			50

PRATT'S VETERINARY CURES.

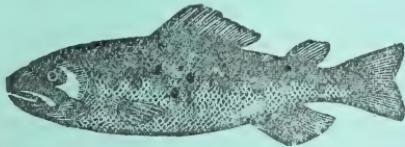
Colic Cure	50	; by mail	55
Peerless Hoof Ointment . .	25	; by mail	30
Worm Powder	50	; by mail	60
Heave Cough and Cold			
Cure	50	; by mail	60
Liniment (large)	50	; by mail	60
Liniment (small)	25	; by mail	30

HEALING OINTMENT.—Price, 25c.; mail, 30c.

STECKLER'S WORM MEDICINE FOR PUPPIES.—Price, 80c. per bottle, postpaid.



FERRETS.—These little animals are the deadliest enemies of Rats, Minks and Mice. Rabbits are also afraid of them. As soon as a Ferret enters the home, farm or ship the Rats and Mice leave and do not return as long as the Ferret is present. Try a pair and be convinced. Price, \$15.00 per pair.



European Gold Fish.

GOLD FISH.—These beautiful representatives of the finny tribe are a source of pleasure wherever placed, and serve as a beautiful object lesson to young and old, who can hereby carefully watch and study every graceful movement and outline as they dart through the water. We have two varieties as follows: European Gold Fish, small, \$50.; large, \$1.00 per pair. Japanese, Fantail Gold Fish, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to size. These can only be sent by express.

FISH GLOBES AND AQUARIUMS.

FISH GLOBES.— $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.75; $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon, \$2.00; 1 gallon, \$2.25; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$2.50; 2 gallons, \$3.00.

AQUARIUMS.— $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.75; 1 gallon, \$2.00; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$2.25; 2 gallons, \$2.50; 3 gallons, \$3.00.

SEA SHELLS FOR AQUARIUMS.—50c. per dozen.

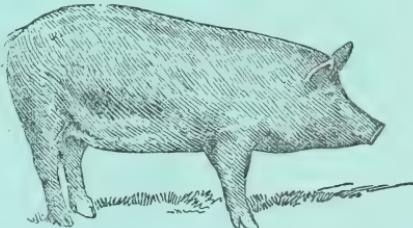
HANGING FISH GLOBES.—No. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, 75c.; No. 5, \$1.25; No. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, \$1.50; No. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, \$1.75; No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.00; No. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.25; No. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.50.

FISH FOOD.—Gold Fish in aquariums should be regularly fed every day. They will soon become tame, eat the food from the hand, and look for it at the usual hour. This food is put up in a neat package containing enough of the food to last a long time. Price per package, 10c.; by mail, 5c. extra. Gold Fish Grass or Sea Weeds, 40c. per dozen, very essential for an aquarium. By mail, 5c. extra.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Orders for early spring pigs of the most approved breeding now being booked. Prices reasonable. All stock eligible to registry. Inspection solicited.

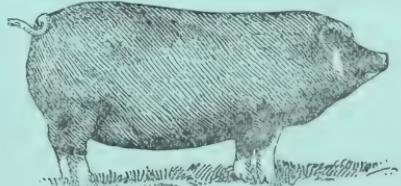
Our prices are as follows: 8 weeks old Sow, \$12.00; 8 weeks old Boar, \$15.00; 8 weeks old Boar and Sow, \$20.00; 10 weeks old Sow, \$15.00; 10 weeks old Boar, \$20.00; 10 weeks old Boar and Sow, \$30.00.



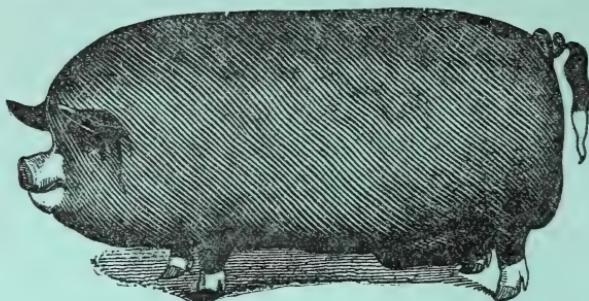
The Tamworth or Bacon Hog.

THE TAMWORTH OR BACON HOGS.

The Tamworth Hog is the largest breed known and is the most prolific; color, a cherry red or dark chestnut; very uniform in shade without any black spots. In form they have a long trim body smoothly covered with firm



The Poland China Hog.



Registered Berkshire Hogs.

flesh; head slim; snout fine and not unduly long; ear appropriate for size of head, which is held erect; shoulders broad and deep; back long and strong with gradual rising arch from shoulder to loin; the hind quarter lacks the width characteristic of the lard hog; the length of ham is peculiar. Price, per pair, 8 weeks old pigs, \$35.00; Boar, \$22.00; Sow, \$17.00.

THE POLAND CHINA.

This is a black hog with white markings; face, feet and tip of tail, and a few small spots not objectionable. They grow large and are easily fattened. Sows make good mothers, but are not as prolific as the Tanworth or

bacon breed. Price, per pair, 8 weeks old pigs, \$20.00; Boar, \$15.00; Sow, \$12.00.

RIPPLEY'S WHITEWASH & PAINTING MACHINE.—(Sold under a guarantee).—Painting and whitewashing by machinery is an accomplished fact, and reduces the cost of whitewashing and painting to a minimum. By its use the Dairymen, Farmers, Breeders, Liverymen, Millers, and parties running factories, warehouses, etc., can whitewash or paint all the buildings in a very short time, doing first-class work. Prices as follows: No. 6, 8-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments \$13.00 No. 7, 16-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments 16.00

FLORIST'S SUPPLIES.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND ORNAMENTS.—We beg to notify our many patrons that we carry the largest stock of Christmas Trees of any house in the South. Prices ranging from 50c. to \$10.00. Trees averaging from 5 to 15 feet, of the finest Spruce Pine. Also Holders for same, as well as Candles and Candle Holders, etc. Send in your orders early next season. Trees on hand from December 15th.

Christmas Tree Holders. Prices, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 75c. Candle and Candle Holders, 15 cents per dozen.

TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS.—Handsomely finished in different colors; very decorative and excellent to grow plants in for the hall or parlor decoration. Although glazed on the outside they are sufficiently porous to enable plants to grow well. Filled with hardy plants such as Palms, etc., they are very ornamental and will do well for a birthday or Christmas present. Prices. 5 inch, 25c.; 5½ inch, 30c.; 6 inch, 25c.; 6 inch, 40c.; 6½ inch, 60c.; 6¾ inch, 65c.; 6½ inch, 90c.; 6¾ inch, 75c.; 6½

inch, 65c.; 7½ inch, 80c.; 7¾ inch, 75c.; 8 inch, 75c.

We have extra large Fancy Jardiniers on pedestals. Prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$25.00.

WHITE CAPE FLOWERS.—Used for all kinds of Floral Designs. Price, \$1.25 per pound, postpaid.

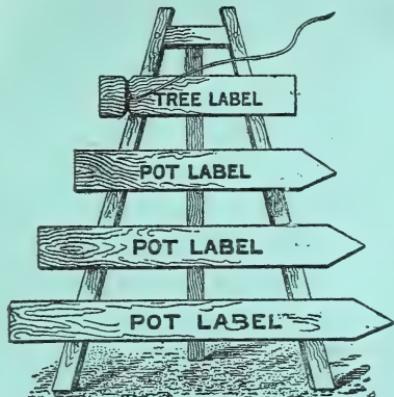
SPHAGNUM MOSS.—Strictly best grade, clean, hand-picked Moss. Price per single pound, 20c.; 5 pound lots, 15c. per pound; per bale, \$2.00.

PLANT STICKS.—Wooden Rose Sticks, 2 feet long, cut tapering and pointed, excellent for tying plants of all descriptions, 40c. per dozen; 4 feet, 50c. per dozen; 5 feet long, 75c. per dozen; 6 feet, 90c. per dozen.

Galvanized Wire Plant Sticks, indestructible, will with ordinary care last a life time. They are 4 feet high, strong enough to hold up ordinary plants and are almost invisible. 50c. per dozen.

Bamboo Rose Sticks, 15c. per dozen; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 per 100.

ROSE BRACKETS.—This is an iron frame that can be attached to the house, fence or post for trailing of all kinds of Vines and Roses. It is light, yet strong, and easily placed in position, holes being drilled in it for fastening wherever desired. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen.



POT AND TREE LABELS.

Per 100. Postage

Wire Tree Labels, 4 in.....	30c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 6 in.....	25c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 5 in.....	20c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 4 in.....	15c.	5c.
Pot Labels, 10 in.....	75c.	10c.

ORNAMENTAL HANGING BASKETS.		
No. 406, 8 inch	75c. each	
No. 405, 9 inch	\$1.00 each	
No. 406, 7 inch	50c. each	
No. 408, 8 inch	60c. each	
No. 406, 9 inch	75c. each	

Chains, 20c. each extra.

LAYER POTS. Each. Per Dz.

4 inch	10c.	\$1.00
5 inch	20c.	1.50
6 inch	30c.	2.00

HYACINTH JARS.

3 by 8	25c. each
4 by 9	35c. each
5 by 12	50c. each

Hyacinth Jar.

HYACINTH GLASSES (Assorted Colors).—Low and tall, 30c. each, or \$3.00 per dozen.

FLORIDA ROSE JARS.

30 cents each.

CALLA LILY POTS.

50 cents each.

Used for growing Hyacinths, 25 cents each.

FANCY CLAY HANGING BASKETS.

8 inch	25c. each
9 inch	35c. each

FLORIDA GLAZED POTS.

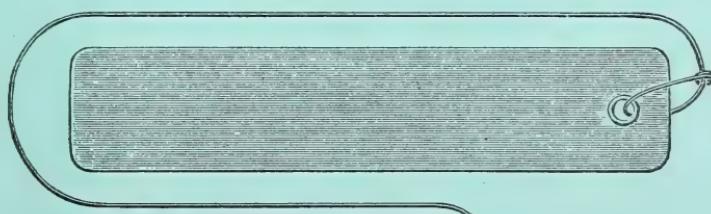
1 Pint size	15c. each
1½ Pint size	20c. each
1 Quart size	25c. each
½ Gallon size	35c. each
¾ Gallon size	40c. each
1 Gallon size	45c. each
1½ Gallon size	50c. each
2 Gallon size	60c. each

FLOWER POTS.

NOTE.—We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit.

Each. Per Doz.

2 inches	2c.	20c.
2½ inches	3c.	25c.
3 inches	4c.	30c.
4 inches	5c.	40c.
5 inches	10c.	70c.
6 inches	12c.	75c.
7 inches	15c.	1 25
8 inches	20c.	1 50
9 inches	30c.	2 25
10 inches	35c.	3 50
12 inches	50c. each	



Copper Tree Labels, No. 1, 25c per dz., \$1.50 per 100; No. 2, 50c. per dz., \$2.50 per 100

13	inches	.....	60c. each
14	inches	.....	75c. each
15	inches	.....	1 00 each
16	inches	.....	2 00 each
18	inches	.....	3 00 each

Saucers for all the above sized pots same price as pots, less 20 per cent discount.

The cost of packing charged extra.

Special prices on larger quantities given on application.

AZALEA POTS.—Also suitable for Boston Ferns. 4 inch, 10c. each; 5 inch, 15c. each; 6 inch, 20c. each; 7 inch, 25c. each; 8 inch, 30c. each; 9 inch, 35c. each; 10 inch, 40c. each.

POT COVERS.—Made of Sweet Grass and Birch Bark, in assorted colors. They are used in place of Jardiniers to decorate common flower pots. They range in prices according to size, from 30c. to \$3.50 each. The measurements are the same as ordinary flower pots.



Fern Pans,

FERN PANS.—The best pot to grow Ferns or Lycopodiums in. They are made of Terra Cotta, shallow and porous, strong, and, above all, very clean. To grow Ferns in the house no better pot could be found, if used in connection with the saucer to prevent the water from dripping through. Instead of potting soil, Leaf Mould should be used. Ferns grow best in it, it is light and retains moisture much longer than any other soil. We have these Pans and saucers in the following sizes: Fern Pans. Saucers to Suit.

Fern Pans. Saucers to Suit.

4	by 1½ inch, 10c. each	5c. each
4¾	by 2⅛ inch, 15c. each	10c. each
5½	by 3¼ inch, 20c. each	15c. each
6¼	by 2½ inch, 25c. each	20c. each
7	by 2⅓ inch, 30c. each	25c. each
8	by 3⅓ inch, 35c. each	30c. each
9	by 3¼ inch, 40c. each	35c. each
10	by 4 inch, 50c. each	50c. each

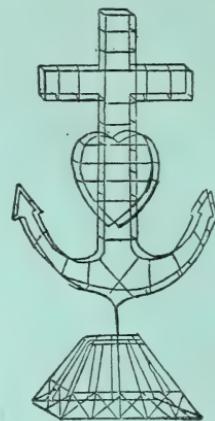
Dimensions given are outside measurements.

Per Pound.

Wax Paper, plain white	40c.
Wax Paper, Sweet Pea	50c.
Annealed Wire, all sizes	30c.
Tin Foil	25c.

ARTIFICIAL PALMS.

In 5-inch pots \$1 50 each
In 4-inch pots 1 00 each



WIRE FRAMES.

Plateau, 14 inch	60
Wreath, 14 inch	30
Wreath, 16 inch	40
Egg Wreath, 16 inch	75
Egg Wreath, 10 inch	50
Pillow, 16 inch	60
Pillow, 18 inch	70
Cross, 16 inch	25
Cross, 24 inch	30
Standing Cross, 16 inch	30
Standing Cross, 18 inch	35
Cross and Crown, 22 inch	1 50
Star and Crescent, 21 inch	1 60
Standing Anchor, 16 inch	50
Standing Anchor, 20 inch	80
Harp, 18 inch	50
Broken Column, 30 inch	1 50
Standing Harp, 19 inch	1 05
Lyre on Stand, 22 inch	1 20
Gates Ajar, 30 inch	3 00
Gates Ajar and Pillow, 20 inch	2 25
Roman Urn	4 00

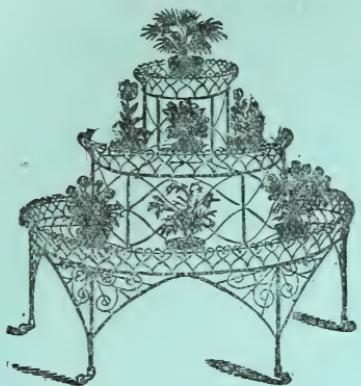
SIEVES.—Medium. 17 inches in diameter, all sizes from 1-2 inch to 1-8 inch mesh. Brass, \$2.00 each; iron, 80c. each, for securing fine, mellow earth, so desirable for planting all kinds of small Seeds.

WHEELBARROW—EASTERN No 1.—19 inches wide, 21 inches deep, 10 inches high, \$4.00. These garden wheelbarrows are indispensable on a farm, plantation or garden. No such establishment should be without a wheelbarrow.

WIRE FLOWER STANDS.

No. 1 Flower Stand, semi-circle
with arch \$8 50 each
No. 2 Flower Stand, semi-circle .. 8 00 each

Spraying Pumps, largest assortment carried by any seedsman.



Wire Flower Stand.

No. 3 Flower Stand, two shelf ..	6 50	each
No. 4 Flower Stand, two shelf with arch ..	7 50	each
No. 5 Flower Stand, square ..	10 00	each
No. 6 Flower Stand, square with arch ..	12 00	each
No. 7 Flower Stand, three shelf, with arch ..	7 50	each
No. 8 Flower Stand, three shelf ..	8 75	each

ORNAMENTED FLOWER STANDS.

Made of Block Steel Wire, will hold a 10 inch Flower Pot, to show plants to advantage in a hall or gallery. Price, \$1.50.

GERMAN GREEN MOSS.

For making background for flower work. Price per package, 10 cents. Add 5c. for postage.

GILT LETTERS FOR OBITUARY NOTICES.—No. 1, 75c. per dozen; No. M, 50c. per dozen; No. 5, 50c. per dozen; No. 8, 40c. per dozen.

WIRE BASKETS.

8 inch	40c.
9 inch	45c.
10 inch	50c.
12 inch	60c.



READY FOR USE

Galvanized Tomato Supports.
Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per doz.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CULTIVATING COTTON.

For the benefit of every one directly interested in the growing of this most valuable staple of commerce, we submit the following directions in brief and concise form:

Thoroughly break and prepare your land early, having the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet wide, and hills 12 to 14 inches apart in drill. When the cotton comes up plow it deep while it's small in order to let the heat of the sun strike through the beds. As it gets larger shallow down, and towards the last plough very shallow with wide sweeps. Always keep the top crust of the ground broken in dry weather, as it prevents it from losing its forms, but plough very shallow. Never stop ploughing for wet weather until the ground turns in slices, then quit immediately until it dries off. Never lay-by until the middle of August. The most successful time we have ever had in planting for a big yield was on the 5th and 6th days of April; in fact, the first week in April is the best time for planting cotton for good results. One bushel of cotton seed required to plant an acre of land. Petit Gulf \$0 75 per bush. of 30 lbs. Peterkin 1 25 per bush. of 30 lbs. Al'en, Long Staple. 2 00 per bush. of 30 lbs. Boyd's Prolific 1 50 per bush. of 30 lbs. Peerless 2 00 per bush. of 30 lbs. Sea Island 2 50 per bush. of 40 lbs. Hagermen 1 50 per bush. of 40 lbs. Russell's Big Boll. 2 00 per bush. of 30 lbs. King's Early Imp. 2 00 per bush. of 30 lbs. Hawkins' Ex. Pro. 2 00 per bush. of 30 lbs. Little Brannon 2 00 per bush. of 30 lbs. Herlong. 1 50 per bush. of 30 lbs.

Special prices given on large quantities.

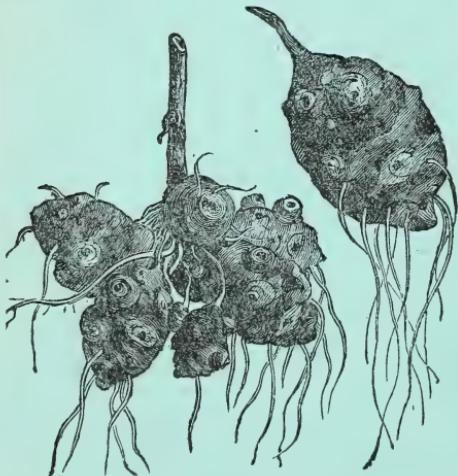
PETERKIN IMPROVED COTTON.—We recommend the Peterkin Cotton as one that will not disappoint the grower. It is a vigorous grower, a good producer, withstands dry weather better than the common seed. Prolific, open growing or branching, excellent large bolls, small seed, and yields fully forty per cent of net lint cotton.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC COTTON.—This Cotton was among the first in point of yield out of twenty-five varieties tested in 1900, making 2,091 pounds seed cotton to the acre. The stalks grow from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, producing large, long limbs at the bottom and shorter ones up the stalk. From 36 to 40 bolls weigh one pound, and 40 to 100 bolls grow on each stalk.

KING'S EARLY IMPROVED COTTON.—This short staple Cotton, which was originated by Mr. T. J. King, of North Carolina, has wonderfully increased in popularity. Mr. King claims for it that it is "extra early," wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent. Mr. King's locality being in the extreme northern portion of the Cotton belt, is an advantage in maintaining his claim for earliness—naturally seeds from latitudes north of us come earlier when planted here.

HAWKINS' EXTRA PROLIFIC COTTON.—Earliest, most prolific, easiest picked, most superior lint and finest staple, tall grower, long tap root, resisting drought, from two to four limbs near the surface branching, two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls, large boll, small seed, lightly grey or dark green, yielding from 39 to 41 per cent.

LITTLE BRANNON COTTON.—It grows very prolific, easily picked and on ordinary land yields about one bale per acre, producing 37 pounds net of lint cotton to every 100 pounds.



JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—This tuber is well known and requires no further description. It is used for the table, also for stock feed. It does better in a rich loam, and



Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts. should be planted and cultivated like potatoes. They yield very heavily. Price per bushel, \$2.50; per gallon, 35c.; \$5.00 per barrel.

CHUFAS.—This nut is splendid for fattening hogs; it has a fine flavor. The nut sends up a single spire so much like Cocoa it might deceive even an experienced eye at first appearance. Around this spire a multitude of others form rapidly. At the foot of each spire is a nut never more than two inches in the ground. Price, 40c. per pound, \$1.75 per peck, \$5.00 per bushel.

STECKLER'S WHITE MAMMOTH PEANUTS.—This is the largest Peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for small pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel.

planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known. 40c. per quart.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—Can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems when harvested make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A good feed for fattening hogs. Price per pound, 15 cents; by mail, prepaid, 25c.; per peck, 65c.; per bushel, \$2.25.

PEANUTS OR GOOBERS.—Goobers seem to do best on a fairly dry, light, sandy soil. They are pre-eminently the "hog feed" for sand hill and high pine land, though they will do well on most any land. Plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart, and about ten inches apart in the rows, at any time from March 1st to June 1st, when the ground is moist enough for planting corn. Cultivate the same as Spanish Peanuts, which they resemble in growth. Let the hogs into them when the leaves turn quite yellow. On new ground, drop the goober in every other furrow as you break the land, and they will make a good crop without cultivation. Goobers never make "pops" on any kind of soil. The seed we offer was grown on sand hill land in Polk County, and is from a crop that yielded fifty measured bushels of seed per acre.

Have also the white Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges

like sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 10 cents per pound; Price of Red Tennessee is 10 cents per pound; if by mail, 9 cents extra must be added.

AMOUNT OF PEANUTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.—Planting Peanuts in three feet rows, twenty to twenty-four inches in drill requires about a bushel per acre; this is varied by circumstances. Some double drop or put two in a place and use more, but one bushel per acre is about the correct amount.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING CASAVA ROOT.

Casava should be planted in 4 feet rows, 4 feet in the drill, about 2500 to 3000 plants to the acre. The ground should be drained, thoroughly pulverized and covered, or knocked off lightly with a board if the season is wet; if the ground and season is very dry better run a light roller over the seed bed. Plant March 1st to 15th, it continues to come up until the middle of June. Bed a peck or so of the seed pieces, but like we do sweet potatoes, and after they are sprouted take them up and transplant them after the first of June to the missing places in your field. By doing this you can get a perfect stand.

Planting: The stalks are cut off close to the ground or sawed into pieces, each containing five to seven eyes. The main stalks are three or four inches long. The eyes occur every one-half to three-fourths of an inch



along the stems and lower woody branches. Price, 5c. per foot, \$3.00 per 100.

FENNEL FLORENCE OR NAPLES.—(*Fenoul de Florence, Finocchio di Napoli.*)—Culture: Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 to 6 inches, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor; 5c. and 10c. papers; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c.; per pound, \$2.00.

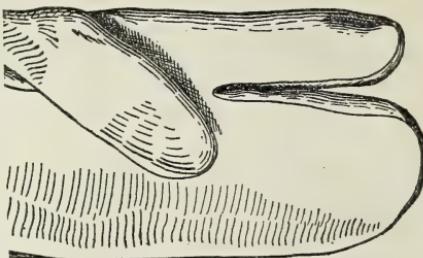
MASTICA.—Every florist has experienced difficulty in obtaining putty (whether ordinary or white lead) for glazing, that is satisfactory for any length of time. The fact is, putty is not adapted for green house work, and cannot stand the severe and varied tests to which it is subjected. After much study the inventor of "Mastica" decided that the composition must be of different materials than that used heretofore for this purpose, must be elastic and tenacious, and these qualities must be retained to admit of expansion and contraction without cracking. This result has been reached in "Mastica," which, when applied, in a few hours forms a skin or film on the entire mass hermetically sealing the substance and preventing the evaporating of the liquids, and remains in a soft, pliable and elastic condition for years. Put up in 1 gallon cans, \$1.50.

MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE.—For applying above composition. Price, \$1.50. Full directions accompany each machine.

CORN POPPERS.—For popping Pop Corn, making the work quick, easy and pleasant. Extensively used and gives general satisfaction. Price, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 20c. each, by mail add 20c. extra for postage.

BERMUDA GRASS SOD.—To enable our customers who are making summer lawns, we have this year provided a large supply of Bermuda Grass sod, which enables lawns to be in growth in one-third of the time that it

would take by planting the seed, as seed takes about ninety days to show any stand, whereas sodding in thirty days will show its carpet. This we offer at \$3.00 per flour barrel.



STECKLER'S OKRA GLOVES.—This is a new enterprise in the gardening world, made of crude mule's skin; strong and durable; the article which was long wanted for gardeners. 75c. per pair.

UPLAND AND LOWLAND SEED RICE.—These are the only varieties for our Southern soil. Genuine Imported Honduras Seed Rice, \$1.00 per peck, \$3.00 per bushel, \$7.50 per barrel of 162 pounds. Imported Choice Carolina Seed Rice, \$1.00 per peck; \$3.00 per bushel, \$7.50 per barrel. The standard weight of Rice is 44 pounds per bushel.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING UPLAND RICE.—On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxey or post oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough apart so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seed in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe.

PLANTERS' AND GARDENERS' PRICE LIST.

COST OF MAILING SEED.

Orders for ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. as well as ten cent papers are mailed free of postage, except Beans, Peas and Corn. On orders by the pound and quart an advance of 8c. per lb. or pint, and 15 cents per quart must be added to quotations for postage. See page 4, in regard to seeds by mail.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail 15 large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and include four papers of either Peas or Beans in the fifteen papers. Or for the same amount we will mail twenty smaller papers, including four papers of either Peas or Beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seed in good sized papers in places where our seeds are not sold.

We are not like a great many houses, prepay postage and add to the prices on seed. If you will investigate our prices carefully, you will find them as cheap as the cheapest for the same quality of seed

SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

On all Vegetable and Flower Seed amounting to \$5.00 and over, we will allow a special discount of 10%. On larger quantities special prices will be given on application. Above discount is allowed on all seed except Peas, Beans and Corn, Potatoes, Onion Sets, Shallots, Grass and Field Seed, Shrubs, Shade and Fruit Trees, Flowering Plants and Poultry, Garden Implements, Tools, and Dirt Bands; these are net cash.

CHEAP SEED.

While we claim to sell good seed as low as any one in the business, we do not want a reputation for cheap seed, which in fact is only another name for a mixed, low grade, or worthless article. Many complaints reach us, from time to time, of great loss to gardeners here from purchasing from establishments advertising cheap seed. It is poor economy to try to save a few cents when we bear in mind that the cost of the seed is a small matter in the total cost of the crop. If we do not start with a pure seed, true to name and kind, of good vitality, it is self-evident that we cannot make a good crop, no matter how lavish we may be after planting in fertilizing and cultivating. We are in the business to stay and will not risk the loss of our reputation to gain a few extra dollars now.

OUR TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New Orleans, Registered Letter or Money Order. Where neither of the above can be obtained, send remittance in United States postage stamps. Stamps must be in good order, and placed so they will not stick together.

No Plants or Live Stock sent C. O. D. by express.

When ordering write your name plainly, give correct P. O. address if by mail, if by express give your express office or nearest express, to avoid any delay; also if by rail or boat give station or landing, and if possible the name of railroad or name of boat.

All C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by at least half the amount.

BEWARE OF CHEAP SEEDS.

NO ONE CAN FURNISH A GOOD ARTICLE BELOW COST.

Special notice is given to purchasers to compare our catalogue prices with those of Northern firms who add freight, cartage and cost of bags. Taking those items into consideration it will be seen that our prices are in keeping with those whose prices are far in advance of ours and our seed are none but the best the soil produces.

These prices are calculated very low, be careful of lower offers.

ARTICHOKE.

	Ounce.	1/4 lb.	Pr lb.
	35	\$1 10	\$3 75

Large Green Globe (Loan)
Artichoke plants per doz. 25c., 100 \$1.50, 1000 \$12.50.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal	10	20	50
Palmetto	15	25	65
Columbia White Mammoth	15	25	65
Roots 2 year old of either kind dozen 25c., 100 75c., 1000 \$6 00.			

BEANS—Pole or Running.

	Per Pt.	Per Qt.	Per Gal.	Peck.	Bush.
Large Lima	15	30	1 00	1 80	6 50
Carolina or Sewee	25	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
Southern Willow-Leaved Sewee or Butter	25	40	1 25	1 75	7 60
Dutch Case Knife	15	25	90	1 60	6 25
Southern Prolific	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
White Crease Back	20	35	1 00	1 75	6 75
Lazy Wife's	20	35	1 00	1 75	6 75
Early Golden Cluster Wax	20	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Improved Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead	20	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
White Sickle	15	40	1 00	2 50	8 00
Adams' Everbearing Cluster Butter	25	40	1 25	2 00	9 00
Perfectly Round Straight Imported White Creaseback	25	50	1 25	2 50	9 00

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

All of our Peas, Beans and Corn are Hand Picked.

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap or Bush.

Beans of all kinds crop short.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Pergal.	Peck.	Bush.
Improved Refugee, or 1000 to 1.	20	25	80	1 50	5 50
Extra Early Dwarf Refugee.	20	25	80	1 50	5 50
Pride of Newton	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Early Mohawk Six Weeks	15	25	80	1 40	5 00
Early Yellow Six Weeks	15	25	80	1 40	5 00
White Kidney	15	25	80	1 40	5 00
Red Kidney	15	25	80	1 40	5 00
Best of All	10	20	80	1 50	5 00
Improved Valentine	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Improved Dwarf German Wax, stringless	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 75
Grenell's Improved Dwarf Golden Wax	20	35	1 00	1 85	7 00
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Dwarf Flageolet or Perfection Wax.	25	35	1 10	2 00	7 50
Dwarf Butter (Bismark)	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Detroit Rust Proof Wax	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Henderson's Bush Lima	15	30	1 00	1 90	7 00
Burpee's Bush Lima	15	30	1 00	1 90	7 00
Keeny's Rustless Golden Wax	25	45	1 30	2 50	8 50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
New Dwarf Lima Wax	30	50	1 75	3 00	10 00
Davis Wax	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush Bean	20	40	1 25	2 75	9 00
Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod	20	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
White Wax	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Refugee Wax	25	35	1 10	2 00	7 50
Steckler's Original Stock Best of All	15	25	1 00	2 00	6 00
Seibert's Early Lima Bean	25	40	1 00	2 50	9 00
Wood's New Prolific Bush Lima Bean	20	30	1 00	1 85	7 00
Golden Carmine Pole Bean	30	50	1 50		
Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter Bean	50	1 00			

BEANS—English.

Broad Windsor	15	25	90	1 75	5 50
Beans, Velvet	10	15	40	90	3 25
Beans, Soja or Soy	15	25	75	1 35	5 00

BEET.

	Ounce.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Crimson Glebe	10	20	60
Extra Early or Bassano	10	20	50
Frotscher's $\frac{1}{4}$ Red Turnip	10	20	50
Dewing's Early Red Turnip	10	20	50
Early Blood Turnip	10	20	50
Long Blood	10	20	50
Half Long Blood	10	20	50
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip	10	20	50
Crosby's Egyptian	10	25	60
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early	10	20	50
Eclipse	10	20	50
Lentz	10	20	50
Long Red Mangel Wurzel	10	15	40
White French or Sugar	10	15	40
Silver or Swiss Chard	10	20	50
Chicago Early Blood Turnip	10	25	75
Steckler's Extra Early	10	25	75
Extra Early Perfect	10	25	75
Detroit	10	20	60

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.

Dwarf German Greens	10	25	80
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BROCCOLI.

Purple Cape	30	1 00	3 50
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	15	40	1 50
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CABBAGE.

Early York	15	35	1 25
Early Large York	15	35	1 25
Early Large Oxheart	25	75	2 00
Early Winningstadt	20	50	1 75
Jersey Wakefield	20	60	2 00
Selected Jersey Wakefield	25	75	2 50
Early Flat Dutch	20	60	2 00
Early Drumhead	20	60	1 75
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch (very fine)	25	65	2 00
Solid South	25	75	2 25
Succession, Henderson's True	25	65	2 00
Large Flat Brunswick, German imported	25	65	2 00
Improved Large Late Drumhead	20	60	2 00
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch	25	75	2 50

When You Buy From Us You Get the Best.

CABBAGE—Continued.

	Ounce	1/4 lb.	lb.
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch	25	65	2 00
Charleston Wakefield	30	85	2 75
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's	20	65	2 00
Red Dutch (for pickling)	25	65	2 00
Green Globe Savoy	25	60	2 25
Early Dwarf Savoy	25	60	2 25
Drumhead Savoy	25	60	2 00
St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil	20	50	1 75
Steckler's French Market Winter	25	75	2 50
All Season	25	65	2 00
Pride of the South	25	75	2 25
Steckler's New Leader	30	90	3 00
Steckler's Money Making	30	90	3 50
St. Louis Market Cabbage	25	75	2 50
Louisville Drumhead Cabbage	25	75	2 50
Sure Head, Genuine Stock from the Originator	25	75	2 50

CAULIFLOWER.

Extra Early Paris	75	2 25	8 00
Half Early Paris	75	2 25	8 00
Early Erfurt, Dwarf	2 00	5 00	16 00
Early Snowball, Henderson's True	2 50	8 00	25 00
Le Normand's Short Stemmed	60	2 00	7 50
Early Italian Giant	75	2 50	9 00
Late Italian Giant	75	2 50	9 00
Large Algiers, fine, French Strain	80	2 50	9 00

CARROTS.

Creole	15	40	1 00
Early Scarlet Horn	10	25	75
Half Long Scarlet French	10	25	75
Half Long Luc	10	25	75
Improved Long Orange	10	25	75
Long Red, without core	10	25	90
St. Valerie or 3/4 Long	10	25	75
Danver's Intermediate	10	25	75
Chantenay Half Long	10	25	75
Ox Heart	10	25	75

CELERY.

Large White Solid (finest American)	20	50	1 75
Perfection Heartwell, very fine	20	50	1 60
Dwarf Large Ribbed	15	40	1 50
Golden Self Blanching (French grown)	40	1 25	4 50
Giant Pascal	20	50	1 75
Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted	20	50	1 50
Cutting or Soup	15	40	1 25
White Plume	20	60	2 00
Flavoring Celery	10	15	35

CHERVIL.

Plain and Curled Leaved	20	40	1 50
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COLLARDS.

Georgia	15	40	1 00
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CORN.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
Adam's Extra Early	15	20	60	1 10	3 25
Frotacher's Adam's Early Large	15	20	60	1 00	3 25
Early Sugar or Sweet New England	15	30	60	1 90	3 50
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	15	25	60	1 00	3 50
Golden Beauty	10	15	30	50	1 50
Champion White Pearl	10	15	30	50	1 50
Golden Dent Gourd Seed	10	15	30	50	1 50
Early Yellow Canada	10	15	50	75	2 50
Large White Flint	10	20	50	75	2 50
Blunt's Prolific, Field	10	20	50	75	2 25
Improved Leaming	10	15	50	60	1 50
Mosby's Prolific	15	25	50	75	2 50
Hickory King, white	10	15	50	75	2 25
White Rockdale	15	25	50	75	3 00
White St. Charles, Red Cob	10	20	40	60	1 50
First in the market or First of all, Sugar Corn	20	30	70	1 25	4 75
Best of All corn	15	25	50	1 00	3 00
Mexican June Corn	15	25	60	90	3 25
Pop Corn, Rice and Pearl	10	25	60	90	3 25
French Market Corn	15	20	60	90	3 00
Ne Plus Ultra Sugar Corn	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
Yellow Creole Corn,	10	15	50	75	2 50
Tuscarora			Crop a Failure.		
Country Gentlemen	15	25	75	1 25	4 00
Burpee's White Evergreen Corn	20	30	1 00	1 75	
Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn			15	75	1 00

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

All of the above Corns sold on ears at 5c. per ear, 6 for 25c. \$4.00 per 100 ears.

All of our Peas, Beans and Corn are Hand Picked.

	Ounce.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
CORN SALAD.	15	20	60
CRESS.			
Curdled or Pepper Grass.....	10	20	60
Broad-leaved, grey seeded.....	15	40	1 00
Water Cress, True.....	40	1 15	3 75
CUCUMBER.			
Improved Early White Spine.....	10	20	65
Frotscher's New Orleans Market.....	15	30	75
Early Frame.....	10	20	65
Long Green Turkey.....	10	25	65
Early Cluster.....	10	20	65
Gherkin, or Burr, for pickling.....	15	30	1 00
Japanese Climbing.....	15	40	1 50
Steckler's Private Stock.....	25	50	1 75
EGGPLANT.			
Frotscher's Large Purple, or New Orleans Market.....	65	1 50	5 00
Early Dwarf Oval.....	65	1 50	5 00
New York Market.....	35	1 00	3 50
New White Pearl.....	50	1 50	5 00
ENDIVE.			
Green Curled.....	15	40	1 25
Extra Fine Curled.....	20	50	1 50
Broad leaved, or Escarole.....	15	40	1 25
GARLIC.			
KOHLRABI.			
Early White Vienna, finest.....	20	60	2 00
LEEK.			
Large London Flag, American grown.....	15	30	1 00
Large Carentan American grown.....	20	50	1 50
Large Rouen, French grown.....	15	40	1 25
LETTUCE.			
Early Cabbage or White Butter.....	15	30	1 00
Improved Royal Cabbage.....	15	40	1 25
Brown Dutch.....	15	40	1 25
Drumhead Cabbage.....	15	30	1 00
White Paris Coss.....	20	50	1 25
Perpignan.....	20	50	1 50
Frotscher's New Orleans Improved Large Passion.....	20	50	1 50
Steckler Co.'s French Market.....	20	75	2 25
Trocadero, imported French Seed.....	20	50	1 50
Big Boston.....	15	40	1 25
Improved Large Passion.....	20	40	1 25
California, American grown.....	15	30	1 00
MELON, MUSK or CANTELOUPE.			
Netted Nutmeg.....	10	25	1 00
Netted Citron.....	10	25	1 00
Pine Apple.....	10	25	1 00
Early White Japan.....	10	25	1 00
Persian or Casababa.....	10	50	1 00
Frotscher's New Orleans Market, seed very scarce.....	15	50	1 50
Osage.....	15	30	1 00
Early Hackensack.....	10	30	1 00
Emerald Gem.....	10	30	1 00
Long Island Beauty.....	25	50	1 50
Rockyford.....	10	25	1 00
Texas Cannon Ball.....	15	40	1 00
Preserving Citron.....	15	40	1 00
Paul Rose.....	10	30	1 00
MELON, WATER.			
Ice Cream, White Seeded.....	10	20	60
Duke Jones.....	10	20	50
Rattlesnake, true.....	10	20	50
Pride of Georgia.....	10	20	60
Mammoth Iron-Clad.....	10	20	55
Kolb Gem.....	10	20	50
Florida's Favorite.....	10	20	65
Frotscher's Lone Star.....	20	40	1 00
Seminole.....	10	20	60
Triumph.....	10	20	60
Marie Louise Water Melon.....	20	50	1 50
Cole's Early Water Melon.....	10	25	75

Our Motto: Not How Cheap, but How Good.

MELON, WATER.—Continued.

	Ounce.	1/4 lb.	lb.
McIver's Wonderful Sugar	10	20	60
Bradford	10	25	75
Early Dark Icing	10	20	60
Alabama Sweet	10	20	60
Black Diamond	10	20	60
Sweet Heart	10	20	60
Kleckley's Sweet	10	30	75
Monte Cristo	10	30	80
Southern grown, Superior Quality.			

MUSTARD.

Large Curled, Southern grown	10	20	60
Chinese Large Leaved	10	20	70
White or Yellow Seeded	10	15	40
Giant Ostrich Plume	10	75	1 00
Black or Brown London for pickling	5	20	30

NASTURTIUM.

Tall	10	25	70
Dwarf	10	25	70

OKRA.

Green Tall Growing	10	20	50
Extra Early Dwarf Green Prolific	10	20	50
White Velvet	10	20	60
French Market	10	20	60

ONION.

Frotscher's Red Creole (prices subject to market fluctuations)	25	75	2 50
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ITALIAN ONION.

New White Queen	20	65	2 25
Bermuda (true) Red and White (Teneriffe grown)	25	75	2 50
Bermuda Red and White [southern grown]	20	55	2 25
Danver's Yellow Globe	25	75	2 35
Red Weatherfield	15	35	1 25
The Prize Taker	20	50	1 75
Crystal White Wax	50	1 50	3 25
White Creole	25	75	2 75

ONION SETS.

	per quart.	gallon	peck	bush.
White Western	20	60	1 00	3 50
Red or Yellow Western	15	50	75	2 75
Creole Onion Sets	25	75	1 00	3 50
Red and White Bermuda	25	75	1 00	3 50
White Pearl	40	1 00	1 25	3 75

SHALLOTS.

Red and White	25	80	1 50	4 00
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PARSLEY.

	Ounce.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Creole	15	50	1 00
Plain Leaved	10	20	50
Doubled Curled	10	20	60
Improved Garnishing	15	25	90
Market Gardeners Curled	15	25	75

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown or Sugar	10	20	50
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PEAS.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Extra Early (First and Best)	10	20	60	1 15	3 50
Early Alaska	10	20	60	1 25	4 25
Tom Thumb	15	25	1 00	1 50	5 50
Early Washington, May or Frame	10	20	60	1 15	3 50
Blue Beauty	15	25	75	1 25	4 75
Laxton's Alpha	20	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod	15	25	1 00	1 75	6 50
Champion of England	15	25	75	1 25	4 75
Carter's Stratagem	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Carter's Telephone	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
McLean's Advancer	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
McLean's Little Gem	15	30	90	1 75	6 50
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	15	25	90	1 60	5 75
Eugenie	20	40	1 00	1 75	6 00
Dwarf Blue Imperial	15	25	75	1 50	5 00
Royal Dwarf Marrow	10	15	50	1 00	3 25
The New Prize-Winner Pea	30	50	1 50	2 75	10 00

All of our Peas, Beans and Corn are Hand Picked.

PEAS.—Continued.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Black-Eyed Marrowfat	10	15	50	1 00	2 75
Large White Marrowfat	10	15	50	1 00	2 75
Dwarf Sugar (Edible Pods)	20	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Paragon	15	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Tall Sugar (Edible Pods)	20	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
American Wonder	15	30	1 15	2 25	7 50
Prince of Wales	25	40	1 25	2 25	7 50
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Gradus or Prosperity	35	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
Melting	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Eclipse	25	40	1 20	2 50	7 50
Nott's Excelsior	20	30	1 50	2 25	8 00
Steckler's Sealed First and Best	15	30	90	1 50	5 00
Thomas Laxton	30	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
Morning Star	20	30	85	1 50	5 00

FIELD or COW PEAS.

Whippoorwill					
Clay Cowpeas					
Wonderful Peas					
Red Rippers					
Unknown Cowpeas					
Steckler's Improved Louisiana Wild Cowpeas	15	25	60	1 00	3 50
Canada Field Pea	10	15	50	90	2 50
Lady Peas	15	25	75	1 25	4 75
Black Eyed Field	15	25	75	1 25	4 75
Red, White or Speckled Crowder or Forty Day Peas	15	25	75	1 25	4 75

Field or Cow Peas, Market price.

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

PEPPER.

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Bell or Bull Nose	25	75	2 25
Sweet Spanish Monstros	25	75	2 25
Long Red Cayenne	25	80	2 00
Red Cherry	25	60	2 00
Golden Dawn Mango	25	75	2 25
Bird Eye	30	1 00	3 50
Frotscher's Tabasco	45	1 25	4 50
Chill	25	75	2 50
Ruby King, Sweet	25	75	2 50
Columbus, Sweet	30	1 00	3 00
Red Cluster	25	75	2 50
Celestial	25	75	2 50
Coral Gem Bouquet Pepper	50	1 50	

POTATORS.

SPECIAL—Owing to the long and excessive drought in Minnesota, Tennessee and Boston the much promised large seed Potato crop has severely suffered, reducing the supply to such an extent that good sound and genuine Eastern, Tennessee and even Western Seed Potatoes will be very scarce this season.

We wish to impress upon our patrons the following facts about our stock of Seed Potatoes, when comparing our prices with others; our Potatoes are Eastern and Tennessee grown stocks and are well packed in full flour barrels, not in kegs or produce barrels as is the Potatoes that are offered by many at cheap prices.

	Peck.	Bu.	Bbl.
Boston or Breezer's Peerless	50	1 50	3 75
Rural New Yorker No. 2	50	1 65	3 75
White Elephant	75	1 75	4 50
Extra Early Vermont	75	1 75	4 50
Vermont Early Rose	50	1 50	4 00
Improved Beauty of Hebron	75	1 75	4 50
Early Ohio	75	1 75	4 00
Eastern Burbanks	50	1 50	3 50
Early Goorlrich	50	1 50	3 50
Jackson White	50	1 50	3 50
Carman No. 1 Potatoes	1 00	2 50	6 00

Prices subject to fluctuation.

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market.

Early Triumph, Tennessee grown 75 1 60 4 00

The Triumph are highly recommended for early shipping.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda 75 1 60 4 00

(Drayage extra, 1 bbl. 15c., 5 bbl. lots 10c. per bbl.)

Special prices given on larger quantities.

POTATORS, SWEET.

Yellow Pumpkin Yam	50	1 50	3 50
Spanish Yam	50	1 50	3 50
Southern Queen	50	1 50	3 50
Shanghai or California Yam	50	1 50	3 50

Prices vary according to market.

PUMPKIN.

Kentucky Field	10	20	50
Large Cheese	10	20	50
Frotscher's Cashaw crookneck (green striped) Southern grown	15	25	75

Grand Prize for Seed Exhibit at World's Fair.

PUMPKIN.—Continued.

	Ounce.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Yellow Striped Cashaw	15	25	75
Golden Yellow Mammoth	20	40	1 25
Connecticut Field	10	20	50
Small Sugar	10	25	75

RADISH.

All radishes we offer are transplanted roots of the French stock. None better.

Early Long Scarlet short top	10	20	50
Early Scarlet Turnip	10	20	50
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip	10	20	60
Scarlet Half Long French	10	20	60
Scarlet olive-shaped, White Tipped or French breakfast	10	20	60
Black Spanish, winter	10	20	60
Chinese Rose, Winter	10	20	65
Chartier, supply very limited	10	20	60
White Strassburg	10	20	70
White California Mammoth	10	20	75
New and Earliest White	15	30	1 00
Brightest Scarlet $\frac{1}{4}$ long	10	20	70
White Vienna	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip, white tip	10	20	60
Rosy Gem	10	25	75
Glass or Cincinnati	10	20	60
Crimson Globe	10	20	75
Shippers' Favorite	10	20	75

RHUBARB SEED.

Linnaeus	25	65	1 75
Victoria	20	65	1 50
Roots 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen			

ROQUETTE.**SALSIFY.**

Sandwich Island Mammoth	15	40	1 25
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SPINACH.

Extra Large leaved Savoy	10	15	40
Broad-leaved Flanders	10	15	40

SORREL.

Broad-leaved	15	40	1 50
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SQUASH.

Early Bush or Patty Pan	10	20	60
Long Green or Summer Crook Neck	10	30	90
London Vegetable Marrow	15	40	1 00
The Hubbard	10	30	1 00
Boston Marrow	10	25	90
Orange Marrow	10	20	60

VEGETABLE PEAR.—15c. each.**TOBACCO SEED.**

Imported Havana	40	1 25	4 00
Connecticut Seed Leaf	25	75	2 50
Genuine Grand Point Perique	50	2 00	6 00
Virginia	50	1 50	5 00
Sumatra	50	1 50	5 00

Sold also in 5c. and 10c. packages.

TOMATO.

Ponderosa	25	1 15	4 00
King of the Earlies	40	1 25	4 00
Extra Early Dwarf Red	40	1 25	4 00
Trophy, selected	25	75	2 50
Large Yellow	25	75	2 50
Early Large Smooth Red	20	65	2 00
Livingston's Acme	25	75	2 25
" Paragon	25	75	2 00
" Stone	25	75	2 50
" Perfection	25	75	2 50
" Favorite	25	75	2 50
" Beauty	25	75	2 25
Dwarf Champion	30	75	2 50
Tree Tomato	25	1 00	3 00
New Purple Cluster	25	75	3 00
New Early Freedom	35	75	3 00
Cleveland's Extra	25	75	3 00
Spark's Earliana Tomato, Select Strain	40	1 10	4 00

TURNIP.

	Ounce	1/4 lb.	lb.
Early Red or Purple Top	10	20	50
Early White Flat Dutch, strap leaved	10	20	50
Large White Globe	10	20	50
White Spring	10	20	50
Yellow Aberdeen	10	20	50
Golden Ball	10	20	60
Amber Globe	10	20	60
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga, Long Island grown	10	20	50
Munich Early Purple Top	10	20	60
Purple Top Globe	10	20	50
Extra Early White Egg	10	20	60
Pomeranian Globe	10	20	60
Large Cow Horn	10	20	60
White Hanover or Sweet German	10	20	60
Seven Top	10	20	50
Extra Early White Milan	10	30	100
Improved Ruta Baga	10	20	50

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise, Balm, Basil, Bene, Borage, Caraway Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Majoram, Penny Royal, Pot Marigold, Summer Savory, Tansy, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Thyme, Wormwood, Dandelion, Catnip, Tarragon All the above at 5 and 10 cents per package.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

	Lbs to Bu.	Lbs. to acre.	lb.	1/4 bu.	Bush
Red Clover, Extra Cleaned	60	10 to 15	.25	5 00	10 00
White Dutch Clover	60	5 to 8	.30	9 75	18 50
Alsike Clover	60	5 to 8	.30	6 00	11 50
Alfalfa or French Lucerne	60	20 to 30	.25	5 75	11 50
Crimson, an annual	60	10 to 20	.25	4 00	8 00
Wild Rice		14 to 20	.35		
Dwarf Essex Rape	50	20	.15	3 25	6 00
Awnless Brome Grass		30 to 40	.40		
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover	25	1/2 bush	.25	2 75	5 00
	Bush. to acre.				
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy	14	1	.25	1 25	2 25
Red Top Grass, Choice	14	1 to 1 1/2	.25	1 25	2 25
English Rye Grass	20	2 to 2 1/2	.10	1 00	2 00
Rescue Grass	14	1 1/2 to 2	.30	2 00	3 50
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned	25	1 to 1 1/2	.20	1 75	3 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	14	1 to 1 1/2	.40	2 00	4 00
Meadow Fescue Grass	15	2	.25	2 00	3 50
Orchard Grass, choice	14	1 to 1 1/2	.85	2 00	3 50
Timothy	45	10 to 12	.25	2 00	3 75
Texas Rye	56	1 1/2	.10	1 00	1 75
Texas Barley	48	2	.10	1 00	1 75
Texas Seed Wheat	60	2	.10	1 25	2 50
Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, 5 bu. lots and over 90c. bu. 32		1 1/2	.10	60	1 00
Hairy Vetch	60	1 1/2	.25	4 00	7 75
Teosinte		2 lbs	1 00 in 5 lb lots 90c. lb.		
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled and Japanese	48	1	.15	1 00	1 75
Burr or California Clover (measured) per quart	15c				2 25
Kaffir Corn, Red and White			.10	1 50	2 50
German Millet			.10	1 25	2 50
Sorghum, Amber and Orange			.10	1 50	2 50
Broom Corn, Evergreen			.15	1 50	2 75
Dhoutro or Egyptian Corn			.20	2 00	3 50
Russian Sunflower			.15 in 10 lb lots 10c lb		
Steckler's Hog Pasture Mixture			.25	1 50	3 00
Steckler's Grass Seed Mixture			.25	1 50	3 00
Steckler's Mixed Lawn Grass			.25	1 50	3 00
Early Winter Turf Oats			.10	.75	1 50
Millets Maize			.20	2 00	3 50
Giant Beggar Weed			.50 in 10 lb lots at 45c		
Italian Rye			.15	1 50	2 50
Bermuda Grass			1 00	5 lb lots	90
Guinea or Para Grass			.25		
Hungarian Millet			.20	1 50	2 50
Jerusalem Corn			.20	2 00	3 50

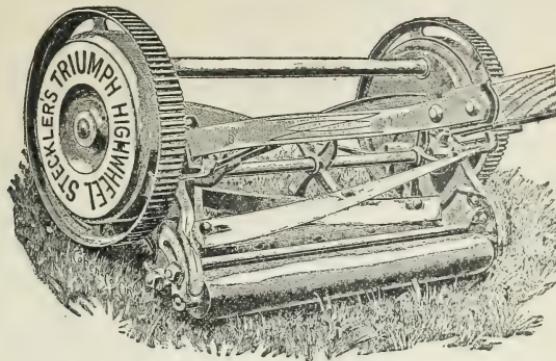
Pearl or Cattail Millet, 20c. per lb., \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Sanfoin, 20c. a pound.

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

How TO CULTIVATE MUSHROOMS—Mushrooms may be grown almost anywhere and at any season of the year, so long as the conditions required are reasonably considered. During the Summer months they may be grown out of doors and an abundant supply secured at a trifling expense. The location should in all cases, be rather dry than damp, and a uniform temperature as nearly 75 degrees as possible is of primary importance. Full directions, etc., accompany every pound. Price, 60c. per pound.



Steckler's High Wheel Lawn Mower.

STECKLER'S HIGH WHEEL LAWN MOWER—Made especially for our trade, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Frame work is of steel and all parts accurately fitted. Price, 14-inch, \$6.00; 16-inch, \$6.50; 18-inch, \$7.50; 20-inch, \$8.00.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE.—For planting. Having received so many inquiries the past season regarding this renowned Southern product, that we concluded to catalogue it this season. We have three varieties, which we offer as strictly true and genuine. Ribbon Cane, White Cane and Red Cane, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

HAND CORN SHELLERS.—Something new, 50c. each.

WEATHER THERMOMETERS.

No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, 75c. each
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wood 30c. each
 Weather 139-8 60c. each
 Weather 436—8 sizes, Porcelain \$3.00

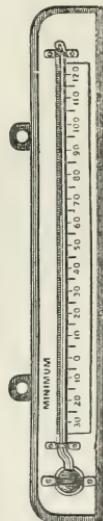
MINIMUM THERMOMETERS—\$2 each

FINLEY LAWN RAKE—This is the best and most up-to-date Lawn Rake ever

made. The handles are detachable and the box containing the leaves and rubbish can be removed at will. It is a very popular device and everybody should have one. Price, \$10.00.



Weather Thermometer.



Minimum Thermometer.



Finley Lawn Rake

INDEX.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Bulb Roots	126-131
Climbers	123-126
General Assortment	107-123
Japan Lilies	132-133

GENERAL INFORMATION

Almanac	5-16
Directions for Planting Vegetables	17-23
Directions for Planting Fruit Trees, etc	165
Germination of Seeds	26-27
Hot Bed	28
Introduction	3
Plants or Trees required to acre	29
Pea Bug	77
Raising Vegetables for shipping	24
Seeds by Mail	4
Seeds required to sow a given space	21
Sowing Seeds	25-26
Standard Weight of Seed.	25
Vegetable Garden	25

GRASS and FIELD SEEDS.

Amber & Orange Sorghum	105
Barley	99
Bermuda Grass	102
Broom Corn	106
Buckwheat	107
Clover, Alfalfa	97
" Burr	104
" Crimson	98
" Japan	103
" Red	97
" White Dutch	97
" Alsike	107
Dhouri, or Egyptian Corn	106
Dwarf Essex Rape	102
English Rye Grass	100
German Millet	106
Giant Beggar Weed	104
Guinea Grass	106
Hungarian Millet	106
Jerusalem Corn	106
Johnson Grass	106
Kaffir Corn	105
Kentucky Blue Grass	100
Meadow Fescue	98
Millets Maize	106
Oats	99
Orchard Grass	101
Red Top Grass	100
Pearl or Cattail Millet	106
Rescue Grass	103
Rye	98
Steckler's Grass Mixture.	104
" Hog Pasture	104
" Mixed Lawn	104
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	102
Tesointe	105
Timothy	107
Wild Rice	103
Winter or Hairy Vetch	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Imple'm'ts.	176-189
Blackberries	173
Chufas	208
Cotton Seed	207
Dirt Bands	192
Fern Pans	206
Flower Pots	206
Florists' Supplies	204-207
Fruit Trees	165-176
General Price List	211-218
Grape Vines	169
Insecticides	189-191
Japanese Plant Food	191
Jardiniers	204
Layer Pots	205
Mastic	209-210
Novelties & Specialties	193-195
Peanuts	208
Pecans	173-175
Plant Sticks	204
Pot and Tree Labels	205

POTTING SOIL.

Potting Soil	191
Price List of Implements	185-189
Pratt's Poultry Food	199
Raffia	189
Special Collections	Opposite
Steckler's Leaf Mould	191
Spray Pumps & Syringes	181-185
Strawberries	172
Sweet & Medicinal Herbs.	96
Tomato Supports	207
Testimonials	Opposite
Tobacco Seed	96
Thermometers	201-219
Upland & Lowland Rice	210

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

Annuals	160-161
Abutilon	189
Acalypha Sanderii	189
Acalypha	140
Achyranthus	140
Alternantheras	140
Aloysia Citriodora	140
Agava Americana	140
Aspidista	140
Achania Malvaviscus	140
Althaea Variegata	140
Allamanda	141
Asparagus	141
Azalea Indica	141
Araucaria Excelsa	141
Bougainvillea	141
Begonias	141-142
Banana	142
Chrysanthemums	142-144
Coleus	145
Crotons	145
Callas	145-146
Carnations	146
Caladiums	146
Cannas	145
Camellias	147
Cissus Discolor	147
Cyclamen	147
Cyperus Alternifolius	147
Cineraria	147
Climbers	157-159
Dahlias	147
Dracenas	147
Evergreens	162-163
Ficus	147
Ferns	155-157
Ficus Elastica	147
Fuchsia	148
Gesneria discolor	148
Gravelia Robusta	148
Geraniums	148-150
Gloxinia	150
Hedge Plants	163
Heliotrope	150
Hydrangeas	151
Hibiscus	151
Hoya Carnosa	152
Jessamines	151
Lantanas	152
Myenia Erecta	152
Ornamental Flowering Shrubs	161-162
Oleanders	152
Palms	159-160
Paris Daisies	152
Phlox	152
Phrynum Variegatum	152
Pilea	152
Plumbago	152
Primula	153
Pentas	153
Petunias	153
Poinsettias	153
Rhododendron	153
Roses	134-139
Rudbeckia	153
Russelia	153
Sansevieria Zeylanica	153
Swainsonia	153
Salvia Splendens	154
Strobilanthus Dyerianus	154
Shade Trees	163-165
Tritoma Pfitzeri	154
Violets	154
Verbenas	155
Water Hyacinths	151

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

Barred Plymouth Rocks	197
Belgian Hares	202
Berkshire Hogs	203
Bird Seed	202
Birds	201
Bird Cages	201
Black Langshans	197
Black Minorcas	197
Brown Leghorns	196
Butt Cochins	197
Dog Biscuits	202
Dog Medicines	202
Dog Collars and Chains	202
Fish Globes & Aquariums	203
Ferrets	203
Game Fowls	196
Gafts	196
Guinea Fowls	196
Guinea Pigs	196
Gold Fish	203
Hare Slobber Cure	202
Hare Snuffie Cure	202
Incubators	200
Light Brahmams	196
Maltese Cats	196
Muscovy Ducks	198
Poodle Ducks	198
Pekin Ducks	198
Pigeons	198
Poultry Supplies	198-202
Poultry Tonic	199
Rouy and Canker Cure	200
Scotch Collies	202
White Holland Turkeys	198
White Leghorns	196
White Plymouth Rocks	197
White Wyandottes	197

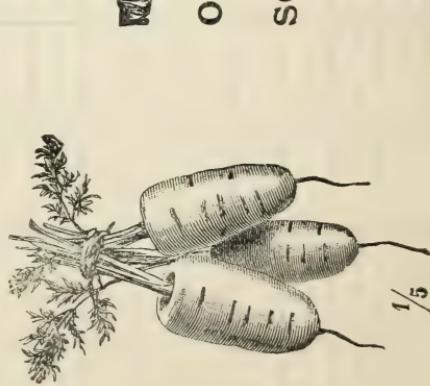
VEGETABLES.

Artichoke	30
" Jerusalem	208
Asparagus	30-31
Beans, Dwarf, Snap or Bush	31-37
Beans, Pole or Running	37-39
" English	39
Beets	39-42
Borecole or Kale	42
Broccoli	42
Brussels Sprouts	42
Cabbage	42-48
Cauliflower	48-50
Carrot	50-51
Celeri	51-53
Chervil	54
Collards	54
Corn Salad	54
Corn	54-58
Cress	58
Cucumber	58-60
Egg Plant	61-62
Endive	62
Garlic	62
Kohlrabi	63
Leek	63
Lettuce	63-65
Melon, Musk	65-67
" Water	67-70
Mustard	71
Nasturtium	71
Okra	71-72
Onions	73-74
Parsley	74
Parsnip	75
Peas	75-77
" Field or Cow	78
Pepper	78-80
Potatoes	81-84
" Sweet	84
Pumpkin	85
Radish	86-87
Roquette	87
Salsify	87-88
Shallots	74
Spinach	88
Sorrel	88
Squash	88-89
Tomato	89-93
Turnip	93-96
Vegetable Pear	96
" Plants Inside	Front Cover

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

Amount carried forward

Please write the Names and Addresses of a few
of your friends who buy Seeds or Plants that we may
send them our Catalogue and Price List.



From.....

P. O. State.....



J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.,

SUCCESSORS TO

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

518 to 526 GRAVIER STREET,
P. O. Drawer 463.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

The following collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds will be mailed to any address in the world upon receipt of One Dollar in U. S. Currency. No substitution allowed in these collections. Order simply by number.

Collection No. 1 — Vegetable Seeds, Twenty-five Small Papers, viz: Peas, Beans, Carrot, Radishes, Lettuce, Cabbage, Turnips, Spinach, Mustard, Parsley, Musk and Water Melon, Onions, Beets, Leeks, Celery, Roquette, Okra, Squash, Cucumber, Tomatoes, Hot and Sweet Peppers, Pumpkins, Collards.

Collection No. 2—Flower Seeds. Thirty Small Papers. Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulaca, Browallia, Sunflower, Gomphrena, Periwinkle, Coleus, Sweet Peas, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snap Dragon, Pansy, Asters, Pinks, Daisies, Lobelias, Reseda, Phlox and Verbena, Balloon Vine, Moon Flower, Rosa Montana, Hyacinth, Calendula.

TESTIMONIALS.

Florida, November 22, 1905.
The bushel of Creole Onion sets recently bought of you are the finest ever seen.

R. C. JONES.

Louisiana, October 7th, 1905.
I was much pleased with the seeds and next year I will buy from you again.

EDNA BOUDREAU.

Louisiana, October 4th, 1905.
This year I planted your seeds for the first time and I find them to be O. K.

IGNACE TULLIER.

Louisiana, 1905.
I have done business with your house for a year and need your catalogue; am lost without it and will thank you very much for copy; which send to me by Mr. Andrew Jones, an old friend of mine to whom I have recommended your house.

LOUIS GAUDIN.

Louisiana, March 14, 1905.
The violets I ordered from you are growing nicely. The garden seed my son bought of you are coming up finely.

OCTAVIA BEARD.

Louisiana, March 15th, 1905.
I ordered from you last Spring a 4-lb. package of "Steckler's Death to Lice"; I found it fine to destroy the mites and want another package for myself and one for my sister, which please send at once.

MRS. JNO. H. TUCKER.

Parawatte Estate, "White Lodge,"
Bungalow, Ceylon, March 1st, 1905.
I must congratulate you upon the promptitude with which you filled my small order; same arrived safely; later on I will report as to germination and shall probably be sending to you for more.

GEO. W. PASK, European Planter.

Mississippi, April 5th, 1905.
The bird I bought of you is all O. K.
EST. GEO. J. ADAMS.

Louisiana, May 9th, 1905.
The seed I ordered from you sometime ago were splendid. Please send me some more for amount enclosed.

MRS. SUSIE E. COCKERHAM.

Louisiana, May 5, 1905.
The pigs arrived safely and we were well pleased with them.

MRS. LUKE JOHNSON.

Louisiana, March 9th, 1905.
I bought for a customer 2 bus. Imp. Ey. King Cotton Seed last season which was planted carefully on about 5 acres of land. The yield was fine, getting about one bale per acre; would have had more, but worms shortened crop or yield.

L. W. ARMITAGE.

Louisiana, September 20th, 1905.
The bushel of velvet beans and 2 bushels of Japan Clover I bought of you last March, a year ago, were very satisfactory. The velvet beans I consider superior to cowpeas and are relished by stock of all kinds.

WM. SCHAFER.

Louisiana, April 11, 1905.
My garden is doing fine—all seeds are up.

T. C. BECKER.

Louisiana, May 19, 1905.
I have given your house a fair trial; I never could have a nice garden until I bought my seed from you—all come up and all done well and I now have a fine prospect.

E. E. LEE.

Louisiana, May, 1905.
Your seed house I consider the best on earth.

J. S. LEE.

Louisiana, May 19, 1905.
I have tried many seed houses and could never get a single one of my seed to come up. Now all my seed come from your house and they never fail.

LOUIS GAUDIAN.

Mississippi, April 4, 1905.
I planted the clover Thursday evening and the following Sunday morning it was all up; it is now growing finely.

CHAS. E. CHIDSEY.

Louisiana, 1905.
I am well pleased even with the small orders I send you; they are promptly filled with seed of fine quality. Send the inclosed order by mail, as I need the seed at once.

J. N. LEGER.

Louisiana, September 25th, 1905.
Inclosed find another order for more seed; your seed have proved a "Leader," as our customers will have no others. Please send seed at once.

A. SELIGMAN.

We could fill this entire Catalogue with Testimonials from our many Friends.

Steckler's List of Vegetable Seeds

THAT MAY BE SOWN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
In Hot Bed	Open Ground	Open Ground	Open Ground	Open Ground	Open Ground
Eggplants	Spinach	Beets	Bush Beans	Corn	Corn
Pepper	Mustard	Radishes	Pole Beans	Melons	Melons
Tomatoes	Carrots	Early Cabbage	Lima Beans	Cucumbers	Cucumbers
	Parsnips	Kohlrabi	Corn	Squash	Spinach
	Leeks	Lettuce	Cucumbers	Pumpkin	Pumpkins
	Early Radish	Spinach	Squash	Summer	Pole Beans
Open Ground	Turnips	Mustard	Melon	Radish	Summer
Spinach	Beets	Carrots	Okra	Endive	Radish
Mustard	Kohlrabi	Leeks	Beets	Lettuce	Lettuce
Carrots	Lettuce	Celery	Carrots	Celery	
Beets	Cabbage	Parsley	Radish	Cauliflower	
Turnips	Early	Roquette	Lettuce	Lima Beans	
Leeks	Cauliflower	Cress	Mustard	Pole Beans	
Early Radish	Sorrel	Chervil	Endive		
Lettuce	Roquette	Lettuce	Roquette		
Endive	Chervil	Bush Beans	Cress		
Cabbage	Parsley	Pole Beans	Parsley		
Broccoli	Cress	Lima Beans	Chervil		
Kohlrabi	Celery	Squash	Celery		
Early	Peas	Cucumbers	Tomatoes		
Cauliflower	Asparagus	Melons	Eggplant		
Cress	Push Beans	Okra	Pepper		
Chervil	Cucumbers	Early Peas	Kohlrabi		
Celery	Squash	Tomatoes	Cauliflower		
Roquette	Onions	Eggplants	Pumpkins		
Sorrel	Early Corn	Peppers			
Peas	Potatoes	Corn			
Onions					
Potatoes					
STECKLER'S SEEDS					
ARE THE BEST					
LARGEST					
SOUNDEST					
CRISPEST					
AND					
BEST					
STECKLER'S MARKET					
Frotscher's Superior					
Large Lat					
Flat Dutch					
CABBAGE					
LARGEST					
SUREST					
FINEST					

For Full Description Including Flower and Field Seeds See Page 17 to 24 of this Book.

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd., New Orleans

